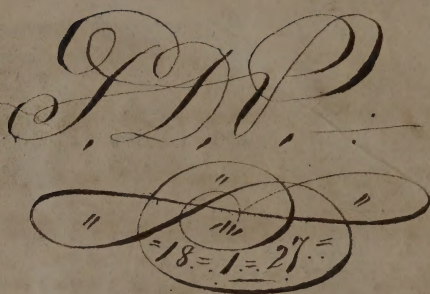


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J Pickering

13 Dec^r 1830

THE
GENERAL PRACTICE
OF
PHYSIC;

Extracted chiefly from the
WRITINGS

OF THE
Most Celebrated Practical PHYSICIANS,
AND
The MEDICAL ESSAYS, TRANSACTIONS,
JOURNALS, and Literary CORRESPONDENCE
of the Learned SOCIETIES in *Europe*.

To which is prefixed,

An INTRODUCTION,
CONTAINING

The DISTINCTION of SIMILAR DISEASES,
The USE of the NON-NATURALS,
An ACCOUNT of the PULSE,
The CONSENT of the NERVOUS PARTS,
And a SKETCH of the ANIMAL OECONOMY.

*Quin etiam Succos, atque auxiliantia Morbis
Gramina; quo nimius staret Medicamine Sanguis
Quid faciat Somnos, quid hiantia Vulnera claudat,
Quæ Ferro cobibenda Lues, quæ cederet Herbis,
Edocuit ———*

Stat. Achil.

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

In TWO VOLUMES.

V O L. II.

The FOURTH EDITION,
With considerable Additions and Improvements.

L O N D O N:

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C O N T E N T S,

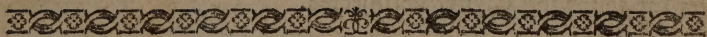
Of V O L. II.

O F the Gravel and Stone	Page 1	Of the Unguis, Pannus, or Pterygium	
Of the Rheumatism	10	of the Membrane of the Eye	165
Of the Gout	18	Of the Albugo or Spot in the Eye	166
Of the Sciatica or Hip Gout	29	Of a Sugillation, or Blood-shot Eye	167
Of a Virulent Gonorrhœa	31	Of the Epiphora, or Lippitude of the	
Of the Luës Venerea or French Pox	48	Eyes	168
Of the Yaws	67	Of a Watery Eye	169
Of the Scrophula or King's-Evil	72	Of the Fistula Lachrymalis	ibid.
Of the Cancer	81	Of Deafness	171
Of the Elephantiasis or Leprosy of the		Of a Tinnitus, or Noise in the Ears	172
Arabians	85	Of the Disorders of Smelling	173
Of the Impetigo, or Leprosy of the		Of the Coryza or Catarrh of the Nose	
Greeks	89		174
Of the Itch	93	Of the Ozæna	175
Of Hemorrhages in general	97	Of the Defect of Tasting	176
Of bleeding at the Nose	100	Of the Defects of Touching	177
Of the bleeding and blind Piles	102	Of Watching	ibid.
Of the immoderate Flux of the Menses		Of Sleepiness	187
	106	Of a Defect of Memory	179
Of a Hemorrhage from the urinary		Of the Incubus, or Night-mare	ibid.
Passages	108	Of the Syncope, or Fainting	180
Of the Hemorrhage of the Brain, or		Of Defects of Memory	182
sanguineous Apoplexy	100	Of Spasms	ibid.
Of the Lethargy, Carus, and other		Of the Spasm of the lower Jaw	184
sleepy Diseases	113	Of the Cynic Spasm, or Convulsion of	
Of the Catalepsy	118	the Muscles of the Mouth	185
Of the Vertigo	119	Of too much Sneezing	ibid.
Of the Hysteric Passion	122	Of the Palpitation of the Heart	ibid.
Of the Hypochondriac Passion	127	Of a Polypus of the Heart	186
Of Melancholy and Madness	136	Of Hiccuping	187
Of the Hydrophobia	142	Of Trembling	188
Of Poisons	150	Of a Languor, Marasmus and senile	
Of Disorders of the Senses	159	Vertigo	189
Of a Gutta Serena	160	Of Stiffness of the Joints	ibid.
Of a Suffusion or Cataract	162	Of the Anorexia, or want of Appetite	
Of a Glaucoma	163		191
Of the Amblyopia, or Obscurity of the		Of a Nausea	192
Sight	ibid.	Of the Bulimus, or Canine Appetite	193
Of Atoms or Flies, appearing before		Of unquenchable Thirst	ibid.
the Eyes	164	Of the Apefia or want of Digestion	194
Of a Strabismus or Squinting	ibid.	Of the Soda or Heart-burn	ibid.
			Of

<i>Of the Cardialgia, or Pain of the Stomach</i>	195	<i>Of Disorders of the Breasts</i>	257
<i>Of Flatulencies and Eructations</i>	196	<i>Of the Miliary Fever.</i>	258
<i>Of Worms</i>	197	Of CHILDRENS DISEASES.	
<i>Of Costiveness</i>	200	<i>Of Disorders from a Retention of the Meconium</i>	260
<i>Of Difficulty or Suppression of Urine</i>	201	<i>Of Disorders from Costiveness and Wind</i>	261
<i>Of indurated Glands</i>	205	<i>Of Disorders from corrupted Milk</i>	ibid.
<i>Of the Diabetes</i>	207	<i>Of Watching or Want of Sleep</i>	262
<i>Of Excessive Sweating</i>	209	<i>Of the Aphæ or Thrush</i>	263
<i>Of Diseases of the Skin</i>	210	<i>Of Galling and Excoriation</i>	266
Of WOMENS DISEASES.		<i>Of the Stoppage of the Nose</i>	ibid.
<i>Of the Chlorosis or Green-sickness</i>	218	<i>Of the scabby Eruptions or Crusta Lactea</i>	267
<i>Of the Suppression of the Menses</i>	219	<i>Of a Cough and difficult Breathing, with a Catarrh</i>	268
<i>Of the immoderate Flux of the Menses, or uterine Hæmorrhage</i>	223	<i>Of a Diarrhœa and Vomiting</i>	269
<i>Of the Fluor Albus, or Whites</i>	227	<i>Of the Atrophy, or Hætic</i>	270
<i>Of the Furor Uterinus</i>	231	<i>Of difficult-breeding the Teeth</i>	271
<i>Of an Inflammation of the Womb</i>	232	<i>Of the Epilepsy</i>	272
<i>Of the Abscess of the Womb</i>	236	<i>Of the Jaundice</i>	274
<i>Of the Ulcer of the Uterus</i>	ibid.	<i>Of Fevers</i>	275
<i>Of a Gangrene of the Uterus</i>	238	<i>Of the Worms</i>	277
<i>Of the Schirrhus of the Uterus</i>	239	<i>Of the Rickets</i>	279
<i>Of the Cancer of the Uterus</i>	240		
<i>Of a Dropsy of the Uterus</i>	241	APPENDIX.	
<i>Of the Procidencia Uteri</i>	242	<i>Of the Opisthotonos and Tetanus</i>	283*
<i>Of the Hysteric Passion</i>	243	<i>Of the Virtues of common Hemlock in Cancerous and other Disorders</i>	289*
<i>Of a Mole</i>	244	<i>Of the Hydrophobia and Canine Madness</i>	291*
<i>Of an Abortion</i>	245	<i>Of the Lock-Jaw</i>	293*
<i>Of Child-Birth</i>	249	SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS	283
<i>Of violent Pains after Delivery</i>	253	Alphabetical Index	339
<i>Of the immoderate Flux of the Lochia</i>	254		
<i>Of the Suppression of the Lochia</i>	255		
<i>Of the Milk Fever</i>	257		



T H E
GENERAL PRACTICE
O F
P H Y S I C.



Of the GRAVEL and STONE.

 **A** *NEPHRITIC Paroxysm* is attended with a fixed Pain in the Region of the Loins, bloody Urine, voiding of Gravel or small Stones, a Numbness of the Thigh on the Side of the Part affected, a drawing up of the Testicle on the same Side, a *Nausea* and *Vomiting*. *SYD.* After the Stone is fallen into the Bladder, the Urine presently becomes very thick, turbid, blackish, and in great Quantity. *GREENFIELD.*

When the *Stone* or *Gravel* begins to move and make its Way into the Ureters, then the *Pain* begins, which is more or less sharp according to the Size and Figure of the Stone. It is sometimes so violent, that, besides a *Coldness* of the extreme Parts, there is a *Nausea*, *Vomiting*, and a *spastic Constriction* of the *Præcordia*, a *Difficulty* of making *Water*, a *Constipation* of the *Belly*, a *Straitness* of *Breath*, a *Stupor* of the *Thigh*, a *Retraction*

of the Testicle to the Os Pubis, Inquietude, Loss of Strength, a Syncope, Convulsion-Fits, or a fatal Stoppage of Urine.

When the violent Pain has continued for several Days and Nights without Intermission, and has brought the Patient exceeding low, attended with an entire Suppression of Urine, with a Coldness of the extreme Parts and Convulsions of the Tendons, it is a Sign that Death is at hand.

Nor is it a good Sign when the Stone has continued a long while in the Ureter, for then the Appetite decays, and a Nausea and Reaching to vomit supervene, till the Patient is consumed with a hectic Heat, and the Approach of Death is hastened. Sometimes the Pain is attended with an Inflammation of the Stomach or Intestines. Some, from a Stoppage of Urine, fall into a Dropsy of the Breast, a Lethargy, or Convulsions.

The whole Intention of Cure consists in the easy Exclusion of the Stone, and the preventing the breeding of others. HOFFMAN.

If the Patient is of a sanguineous Temperament, take away ten Ounces of Blood on the affected Side, and then let him drink as soon as possible a Gallon of Possiet-drink, in which two Ounces of Marsh Mallow Roots have been boiled. Afterwards let the following Clyster be injected.

1. R Rad. Althæ. & Lilior. an. ℥j. Fol. Malv. Parietar. Branc. Ursin. & Flor. Chamæmel. an. M. j. Sem. Lin. & Fænugr. ℥j. Coq. cum q. s. Aq. ad Hiß. M. F. Enema.

When the Possiet-drink has been vomited up, and the Clyster returned back, give a pretty large Dose of an Opiate, that is, about xxv Drops of the Thebaic Tincture [or xv Grains of the Pil. Saponaceæ.] If the Patient is old or weak, or subject to the Vapours, Bleeding may be omitted, especially if his Urine, at the Beginning of the Fit, is Coffee-coloured and mixed with Gravel; but, as to other Things, the Cure is the same. SYDENHAM.

Also let a Bath or Semicupium be prepared, of a Decoction of Rad. Althææ, Sem. Lini, Sem. Fænugr. and Flor. Chamæmel. to these may be added, a few white Poppy Heads. I have often seen the most cruel Fit of the Gravel suddenly ended, when neither copious Bleeding nor Opiates have had the least Effect. Nay, I have learned from numerous Experiments, that nothing is so efficacious to ease the Pain and promote the Descent of the Stone through the Ureter, as a tepid emollient Bath. HUXHAM.

In the *Nephritic Disorder*, the grand Point is the Evacuation of the *ſabulary Matter* lodged in the *Pelvis of the Kidneys*, or in the *Ureters*. Bleeding ſerves to remove the *Tenſion* and *Inflammation*; and *emollient Clyſters* are of a double Service, becauſe by fomenting the ſlender Tubes they relax the Contraction; and, by unloading the lower Bowels, they remove the Preſſure againſt the *Ureters*. The *warm Bath* opens the Paſſage yet more, greatly relaxing the *abdominal Muſcles*, *Peritonæum*, and *Inteſtines*; the Bladder is alſo relaxed by it; and, conſequently, the oblique Inſinuation of the *Ureters* through its ſeveral Membranes is leſs liable to obſtruct the Evacuation of this ſandy Matter into its Cavity.

By moderate *Diuretics*, and *emollient Medicines*, this Diſcharge is aſſiſted; while *Anodynes* ſuſpend the Pain, and procure a paralytic Reſolution, or a ſpaſmodic Contraction of the *Ureters*, and thereby contribute not a little to open the Paſſage.

Theſe appear to be the moſt conſiderable Methods for the Relief of this Diſorder, which is but imperfectly managed without the united Aſſiſtance of all, and which uſed together ſeem the utmoſt that Art can furniſh. PORTER.

Hoffman recommends *dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre* prepared after his Manner*, as proper to relax the *ſpaſtic Strictures*, taken with ſuitable diſtilled Waters, and Syrup of Poppies; or in Broth, with a few Spoonfuls of Oil of Sweet Almonds.

A Turpentine Clyſter is generally accounted very ſerviceable in a Fit of the Gravel; thus,

2. R Decoct. Flor. Chamæmel. $\mathfrak{z}$ x. Terebinth. (in Vitell. Ov. ſolut.) Mellis an. $\mathfrak{z}$ ß. M.

Heiſter recommends the Solution *per deliquium* of the *Sal Diureticus*, or the *Terra foliata Tartari*, mixed with a fifth Part of the *Thebaic Tincture*, of which 1 or lx Drops may be given now

* That is, eight Parts of Spirit of Wine moſt highly rectified, mixed with one Part of *Glauber's Spirit of Nitre*, that the corroding Quality of the laſt may be quite deſtroyed. The Proportion of the College is about four to one; but then the Mixture muſt be no longer diſtilled than while it will not raiſe any Fermentation with a lixivial Salt; and with this Caution it will answer the ſame Purpoſes as *Hoffman's*. *Boerhaave* ſays it is a *Sudorific*, *Diuretic*, and has been in great Repute as a *Lithentriptic*; that it quenches Thirſt, and is an excellent *Antiſcorbutic*. The Doſe xxx Drops in a Glaſs of Wine, three or four times a Day, when the Stomach is moſt empty.

and then, which will ease the Pain, and gently expel the Stone or Gravel.

When the Stone is too big to pass, says *Arbuthnot*, the best Method is to come to a sort of Composition or Truce with it: The Diet ought to be cool and diluent, to hinder the Growth as far as possible. The *Diuretics* that gently resolve, are, *Parsley*, *Fennel*, *Scorzonera*, *Mallows*, and *Tea*; *Dandelion*, *Succory*, *Oats*, *Barley*, *Honey*, *Honey and Vinegar*, *Nitrous Salts*, as dulcified Spirit of Nitre: The most soft cooling Diluter is Whey; the best Emollients are a Decoction of Marsh Mallows and Linseed Tea.

The Medicine which has given me the most Relief is the following, which is *diuretic* and *lubricating*, and has also a *resolving Quality*.

3. R Sapon. Hispan. ℥iv. Sacchar. Albissim. ℥ij. Ol. Amygd. dulc. ℥j. Ol. Anis. ℥j. M. F. Massa Pilularum.

In the Fit, I took a Dram of this every two Hours, made into Pills; since which Time I have been free from all *nephritic Pains* and *Paroxysms*, which is now seventeen Years. Not long after the first Use of these Pills, I made bloody Urine once or twice, which used to be the Forerunner of a terrible Fit of the Gravel, but, by having immediate Recourse to these Pills, it had no farther Consequence. I have taken them several Times since by way of Prevention.

If the Vomiting will not let any Medicines stay upon the Stomach, then,

4. R Succ. Limon. ℥β. Sal. Absinth. ℥j. Extract. Thebaic. gr. j. M. repetatur pro re nata.

But I have lately found by Experience, that the * *Balsamum Traumaticum* has a wonderful Efficacy in stopping the Vomiting,

* I mention the *Balsamum Traumaticum* as being a Shop Medicine, and easy to be had; but that commonly called *Friar's Balsam* is what I usually recommend, and is thus made,

R Benzoin. ℥iij. Styrax Calamit. Colat. ℥ij. Bals. Peruv, ℥j. Rad. Angelicæ, Flor. Hyper. Aloes succotrin. Olibani, an. ℥ss. Spir. Vin. rectific. ℔j. Digere Flores per viginti quatuor horas in Spir. Vin. ut extrahatur Tinctura rubra. In Colaturâ expressâ digeratur Gummi per sex dies; deinde Tinctura separetur a Fæcibus colando per Pannum linteum

ing, when given to about sixty Drops in a Glass of Mountain Wine. It likewise eases the Pain, and promotes the Expulsion of the

Lemery has it a little differing from this, and says, it is a good Remedy for the *Wind Colic*, for the *Sciatica*, for a weak *Stomach* caused by *Phlegm*, to repair the *Strength*. Outwardly, it cures the *Tooth-Ach*, applied to the Gums with a Bit of Cotton; as also Wounds and Bruises.

For my own Use I make it in the following Manner,

R Benzoin. *Styrac.* Calamit. an. ʒij. Balsam. Peruv. Balsam Tolutan. an. ʒij. Aloes succotrin, Myrrh. Oliban. an. ʒss. Spir. Vin. rectif. ʒiiss. Digere ut Gummi, quantum fieri potuit, solvantur deinde cola.

The Dose is from xx to lx Drops, which may be taken on a Lump of Sugar, or in a Glass of Mountain. A few Days before my writing this, it gave Ease to a Gentlewoman afflicted with the most torturing Pain, attended with a Symptomatic Fever, in six Minutes Time, and in half an Hour she went to sleep. In two or three Days it brought away a prodigious Quantity of Gravel. It is an excellent *Pectoral*, and cures Coughs and Stitches in the Side; it likewise gives a great Relief in the *Asthma*; nor is it a contemptible Medicine in *Rheumatic* and *Gouty Disorders*, especially if mixed with an equal Quantity of the *Balsamum Guaiacinum*.

And, in order to excite the less experienced Practitioners to make use of this kind of Medicines, I shall give an Abstract of what *Hoffman* says of the Virtues of his *Balsamum Vitæ*, which he has kept as a Secret, but owns it is made of the purest natural Balsams with *cephalic* and *aromatic Oils*, dissolved in rectified Spirit of Wine. It recovers, says he, the Strength of those who are weakened by Age, Diseases, or *Hæmorrhages*, if a few Drops are taken twice or thrice a Day, in a Morning or before Meals. It has a singular Efficacy in Diseases of the Head, and Debilities of the Nerves, particularly in Loss of Memory, the Palsy, *Gutta Serena*, Hardness of Hearing, and Dulness of the Senses. In these Disorders it may likewise be applied outwardly and frequently to the Forehead and Temples, with a Piece of Linen Rag doubled. By which means I have more than once cured an incipient *Gutta Serena*, and restored the Memory almost entirely lost. It is not less effectual in the *Vertigo*, obstinate Head-Achs, and *Hemicrania*, when used inwardly and outwardly; especially if the Cause lies in the *Primæ Viæ*, and proper Regard be had thereto. Nothing can equal it in *Fainting Fits*; for it gives fresh Vigour to the Heart, and promotes the Circulation of the Blood, both by taking it inwardly, and by applying a little of it to the Region of the Heart. It gives Ease in a violent *Tooth-Ach*, proceeding from a *Caries*, or a Flux of sharp Serum, if applied with a Bit of Cotton.

It has not its Equal in Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, and all Weaknesses thereof; wherefore in Nauseas, decayed Appetite, Vomiting, the *Wind Colic*, too great a Slipperiness of the Intestines, it yields immediate Relief. In the Inflammation of the Stomach, a Symptom of the Hy-

the fabulous Matter almost beyond Belief. It seems to me to be endued with an extraordinary antispasmodic Virtue, from whence its *antiemetic Quality* in this Case may most probably arise.

To prevent the Return of the Paroxysms, Hoffman recommends the following Powder.

5. R Ocul. Cancror. ppt. ʒβ. Cochlear. ustar. Sem. Lycopod. Arcan. duplicat. Nitr. depurat. an. ʒj. Ol. Mac. gut. vi. M. F. Pulvis,

Half

pochondriac Affection, when applied to the Stomach with a hot Flannel, it gives present Ease.

It is excellent in *benign Gonorrhœas* and *obstinate Gleets*, by strengthening the Tone of the debilitated Parts, if taken in spirituous Mint Water.

It prevents *Chronic Diseases* from *suppressed Perspiration*, and a sluggish Circulation of the Blood, such as the *Cachexy*, *Scurvy*, *Dropsy*, *Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder*, *Wind Colic*, and *moist Asthma*. It likewise promotes the Excretion of *impure Humours*, and prevents their being accumulated in the Body.

When *epidemical* and *putrid Diseases* are frequent, proceeding from a too moist and nebulous State of the Air, it will be proper to take a few Drops every Morning.

Externally, either alone, or mixed with a digestive Ointment, it heals *putrid Ulcers of the Gums*, and other Parts. In *Weaknesses of the Joints*, proceeding from the *Gout* or *Rheumatism*, if the weak Parts are frequently anointed therewith, it will restore them to their pristine Vigour.

In the *troublesome Symptoms of pregnant Women*, I have frequently experienced its salutary Effects. If the Woman is low and weak, it promotes *Child-birth*, by restoring the Decay of Strength, unless any thing else contraindicates.

But the Use of this *Balsam* is not so proper for those that are *young and full of Blood*; that are subject to *Hæmorrhages*; or when there is too great a Heat, attended with Thirst, and the Urine is high-coloured, or when the Patients are *plethoric*, or prone to Anger; or, being addicted to spirituous Liquors, have their Faces red and turgid, unless they first use Venesection. The Autumn and Winter are likewise more proper for the Use of this Medicine, than the Spring and Summer. HOFF.

It seems to me, that the most essential Difference between *Hoffman's Balsam* and that above mentioned consists in the *aromatic Oils*, which he added to the *natural Balsams*, as appears from the Effects of each. Therefore if to the above *Formula* there be added two Drams of the *essential Oil of Nutmegs*, and of the *Oil of Cloves*, of *Lavender*, and *Rosemary*, ana, a Dram, or a larger Proportion, it will be no way inferior to that of *Hoffman's* in general, but much superior in Disorders of the Breast.

Half a Dram of this may be taken, Morning or Evening, two or three times a Week; and if the Body is costive, it must be kept open with Clysters only. HOFF.

When a small STONE passes through the Ureters into the Bladder, it is generally expelled; but if it happens to stay in the Bladder, it increases by the Apposition of fresh Matter, or in an orbicular Manner, while the original Stone remains like a real Kernel. These additional Coats are either red, white, ash-coloured, or bluish.

The Stone in the Bladder may cause an Inflammation, with its Symptoms; as also Pressures, Attritions, Ulcers, purulent Urine, Stranguries, Obstructions of the Urethra, an Inability to discharge the Urine, unless in a supine Posture; a hectic Fever, and a Consumption. Sometimes the Stone gets into the Urethra and plugs up the Passage.

A Stone in the Kidneys may be known from a dull obtuse Pain therein; from bloody Urine after walking in a rough Way, or after violent Motion of the Body, especially by being shook in a Coach or other wheel'd Carriage; from having voided Stones formerly, and from the Urine's being mixed with Caruncles, Pus, and Filaments.

A Stone of the Bladder is known from a Pain at the Time of, as well as before and after making Water, from the Urine coming away by Drops [or stopping suddenly when in a full Stream, by a violent Pain in the Neck of the Bladder upon Motion, especially on Horseback, or in a Coach over the Stones] from a white, thick, copious, stinking, mucous Sediment; from an Itching in the Head of the Penis; from a Tenesmus while the Urine is discharged; by searching, with introducing the Finger into the Anus, or with a Catheter; as also from the Effects produced by the Stone before mentioned. BOER.

As to the Cure of the Stone in the Bladder, the Medicines of Mrs. Stephens have been lately much in vogue, as a Dissolvent; and Dr. Hartley, by leaving out the superfluous Part of them, has reduced them to the following Form.

6. R Test. Ovar. calcinat. ℥ij. vel ij℥. Capiat. ter in die ex aliquo liquore convenienti, superbibendo, post singulas doses, tertiam partem decocti sequentis;
7. R Sapon. Hispan. ℥ij. vel ℥ii℥. Coquendo solvatur in q. s. Aquæ mollis, Colatura ℔ij. edulcoretur cum q. s. Mellis vel Sacchari albissimi.

The Powder may be taken in three or four Spoonfuls of any Liquor that is not acid: If the Decoction is made in a Copper Vessel,

Vessel, it ought to be very well tinned, otherwise the alkaline Salts will corrode the Copper, and cause great Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels. If the largest Quantity is taken, it will be best to divide it into four Doses.

The Egg-shells must be calcined in a Crucible eight or ten Hours to bring it to a Lime, and then be exposed to a dry Air for six Weeks or two Months, that is, till they slacken or fall off into an impalpable Powder, which must be sifted and put into Bottles well corked.

The taking of these Medicines must be continued for some time after the Complaint ceases, lest any Part of the Stone should remain, which would be then rugged and unequal, and occasion exquisite Pain afterwards.

It is common, after a few Days Use of these Medicines, to have a great Increase of Pain in making Water, at which Time, *Opiates, Emollients, warm Baths, Fomentations, a soft Diet, and Rest*, are proper.

Dr. *Hales*, after several Trials of the different Ingredients of *Stephens's* Medicines, found that the dissolving Power of them lay in the Lime. And Dr. *Jurin*, having taken *Soap Lees*, the Ingredients of which are Pot-Ashes and Lime, beginning with a few Drops, increasing the Quantity, till he took an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half, every Day in a proper Vehicle, was cured of bloody Urine, Pain, &c. and passed several Stones; after which he had no Uneasiness. *Hartley* thinks the *capital Soap Lees* are best taken in Milk, half an Ounce of which requires half a Pint of Milk. He thinks an Ounce and a half, or two Ounces, may be taken thus every Day with perfect Safety.

But *Hales* rightly conjectured that Lime-Water alone was likely to have a good Effect in dissolving the Stone; which put Dr. *Whytt* upon making Experiments therewith, which have happily succeeded, whence he proposes the following Method of Cure.

Let the Patient swallow in any Form an Ounce of *Alicant Soap* every Day, and drink three Pints or more of *Oyster* or *Cockle Shell Lime-Water* *. If the Soap be taken in Pills, it may be divided

* To make *Lime-Water* with *Oyster* or *Cockle Shells*, the Proportion is seven or eight Pints of Water to a Pound of calcined Shells; the Shells will calcine in any Fire, provided it be hot enough; and the *Cockle* and *Oyster Shells* with much less trouble than *Egg-shells*. If they are brittle and white, they are sufficiently burnt; but if grey, they must be put into the Fire again. If you pour cold Water on the *Shell Lime*, little Heat or Ebullition ensues; yet, the Water got off, it seems to have as great a Power of dissolving the Stone, as when made with boiling Water,

vided into three Doses, the largest must be taken early in the Morning fasting; the *second* at eleven before Noon, and the *third* at five in the Afternoon, drinking after each Dose a large Draught of *Lime-Water*, the Remainder of which may be drank at Meals, instead of the usual Liquors.

The disagreeable Taste of the Lime-Water may be mitigated by adding a very small Quantity of *new Milk* to it; and is quite destroyed by washing the Mouth immediately with a little Vinegar and Water, and carefully spitting it out again. A Dram and a half, or two Drams of *Juniper-Berries*, infused in every Quart Bottle, will mend its Taste much. But if the Patient dislikes Pills, let him dissolve an Ounce of Soap in a Pint and a half of warm Lime-Water made of Shells, which have been long exposed to the Weather; and take this at three different Times, drinking the rest of the Lime-Water by itself.

If the Shell Lime-Water cannot be had, let him take the same Quantity of Stone Lime-Water, with at least an Ounce and a half of Soap, because it increases its dissolving Power.

If there is an invincible Aversion to Soap, there is Reason to think from Experiments that have been made, that Oyster-Shell *Lime-Water* alone, taken in larger Quantities, will have greater Effects in dissolving the Stone, than Stone Lime-Water even when assisted by Soap.

At first the Patient should begin with smaller Quantities of Lime-Water than that mentioned above, which he may increase by degrees, and ought to persevere in the Use of it, especially if he finds any Abatement of his Complaints, or Symptoms of the Stones dissolving, for several *Months*, or, if the Stone be large, *Years*; during which he should abstain from *acid* or *fermented Liquors*.

For his Drink, he may use Milk and Water, or a Potion made with Roots of *Marsh Mallows*, *Parsley*, and *Liquorice*. But if he has been accustomed to more generous Liquors, he may drink small Punch made without Acids. Spirits must not be drank at all, nor the weak Punch but very sparingly. It will be also proper to forbear the Use of *Salt Meats*, *Honey*, and *acid Fruits*, or at most to use them sparingly. *Artichokes*, *Asparagus*, *Spinage*, *Lettuces*, *Succory*, *Parsley*, *Purslane*, *Turnips*, *Carrots*, *Potatoes*, *Radishes*, *Green-Pease*, may be safely used; but *Onions*, *Leeks*, and *Cellery* should be preferred to most other Vegetables.

ter, but is harsh and disagreeable. The Water should stand four Hours or longer on the Shells, if any great Quantity is made. It should be made in an earthen Vessel.

The Patient ought to drink no more of any Liquor than is sufficient to quench his Thirst, and he should retain his Urine as long as he can without Uneasiness, that it may have the greater Time to act on the Stone.

If the Lime-Water occasions Costiveness, it will be necessary now and then to take a Purgative; the most proper are *Aloes, Manna, Rhubarb, Sena* or *Jalap*.

Such as have a *Stone in the Bladder*, should, while they are taking the Medicines, have four Ounces or upwards of *Tepid-Shell Lime-Water* injected into the Bladder every Day, and retain it as long as they can without Pain, and should evacuate their Urine immediately before Injection.

Were it not for the Trouble of introducing the *Catheter*, an Injection might be made at least twice a Day, and if a flexible *Catheter* * were always kept in the Bladder, it might be done at Pleasure, and the Dissolution of the largest Stone quickly procured.

That the Injection of the Bladder may be more safe, and attended with less Uneasiness, a Dram of *Starch* may be boiled in six or seven Ounces of Lime-Water, and just be brought to boil over the Fire. The fourth Part of the Yolk of an Egg, being mixt with six Ounces of Lime-Water, does not weaken its Virtues any more than the Starch, and may be occasionally used in its Stead.

Such as have no Stone in the Bladder, but are frequently troubled with Fits of the Gravel in the Kidneys, may probably prevent them, by drinking every Morning a Pint of Shell Lime-Water, two or three Hours before Breakfast; and though it may be too small a Quantity to dissolve the Stone, yet it may prevent any new Concretions.

Of the RHEUMATISM.

THE *Rheumatism* is a Disease that happens at all Times of the Year, but most commonly in *August*. SYD. In the *Autumn*. BOER. In the *Spring* and *October*, when there is a remarkable Change of the Air, from hot to cold, or from cold to

* See *Heist. Chirurg.* p. 883. 939.

hot, and the Wind suddenly shifts to the opposite Point of the Compass. HOFF. It chiefly attacks Persons in the Flower of their Age, after violent Exercise, or a great Heat of the Body from any other Cause, and then being too suddenly cooled. SYD. But spares neither Man nor Woman, old nor young. HOFF. Especially if the Person is full of Blood depraved with any kind of Acrimony. The Disease is nearly a-kin to the Gout and Scurvy. BOER.

It begins with *Chilness* and *Shivering*, followed by *Inquietude* and *Thirst*. SYD. Which is preceded with *spontaneous Lassitude*, a *Heaviness* of the Joints, and *Coldness* of the extreme Parts. When the *Fever* appears, there is an *inward Heat*, chiefly about the *Præcordia*, attended with *Anxiety*. The Pulse is quick and strait, the Appetite is lost, and the Body costive. HOFF. In a Day or two, sometimes sooner, the Patient feels a *racking Pain*, sometimes in *one Joint*, sometimes in *another*, but more frequently in the *Wrists*, *Shoulders*, and *Knees*; frequently shifting from Place to Place, and leaving a *Redness* and *Swelling* in the Part visited last. SYD. The Pain is exasperated upon the least Motion; it sometimes attacks the *Loins* and *Coxendix*, sometimes the *Brain*, *Lungs*, and *Viscera*. BOER.

When it seizes the *Loins*, it is called the *Lumbago*, and there is a most violent Pain in the Small of the Back, which sometimes extends to the *Os Sacrum*, and is like a *Fit of the Gravel*, only the Patient does not vomit. If this Disease is unskilfully treated, it may continue several Months or Years, but not always with the same Violence, but by Fits. SYD. If it continues and increases, it may cause a stiff Joint, which will scarce yield to any Remedy.

Its *Proximate Cause* seems to be the *Inflammation of the Lymphatic Arteries*, of the Membranes near the Ligaments of the Joints, but not so violent as to bring on a Suppuration. BOER. The *Blood* is like that of Persons afflicted with the *Pleurisy*.

Take away ten Ounces of Blood on the Side affected. This must be repeated three or four Times or oftener, once every other, or every third Day, according as the Strength of the Patient will bear.

The Diet must be very thin, and an *Emulsion* of the four cold Seeds may be prescribed, and also a Pultice of white Bread and Milk tinged with a little Saffron may be laid on the Parts affected. On the Days when Bleeding is omitted, the following *Clyster* may be injected.

1. R *Decoct. commun. pro Clyster.* ℞ ℞. *Syr. Violar. & Sacchar. culinar. an.* ℥ij. *M. F. Enema.*

If the Patient cannot bear frequent Bleeding, after the second or third Time, give the *common purging Potion* every other Day, and an Ounce of *Diacodium* at Night, till the Patient recovers. SYDENHAM.

If the *Rheumatism* begins with a *febrile Effervescence*, temperate Diaphoretics, with nitrous Things, in a moderate Dose, and often repeated, are beneficial; such as *Crabs Eyes*, *burnt Hartshorn*, *Amber*, *Cinnabar*, purified *Nitre*, with *Diapnoic* and gently Andoyne Waters, as also *Citron Juice*, or its Syrup. The *common Drink* should be *Whey* acidulated with *Citron Juice* or *Cream of Tartar*; or Decoctions of the Shavings of *Hartshorn*, Roots of *Scornozera*, *Succory*, *Liquorice* or *Fennel Seeds*.

To purge it may be proper to chew or eat *Rhubarb*, from two Scruples to a Dram, with *Raisins* or *Currants*, for I have found by Experience that it has twice the Virtue taken in Substance, than if it be given in a *Decoction* or *Infusion*. But it should be taken at least twice or thrice a Week. In weak, ferous and phlegmatic Constitutions, *Bleeding* should be used with the utmost Caution. HOFF.

I have sometimes given ʒvj. or ℥j. of *Venice Turpentine* dissolved in a Yolk of an Egg, and made into a Draught, not only in the *Palsy*, but also in the *Gout* and *Rheumatism*, with very good Success; but in this last Distemper Bleeding ought to precede and be repeated, if there be Occasion. HARRIS.

In an incipient *Rheumatism* of the Shoulders nothing is better than a Blister laid between the *Scapulæ*. But if it happens to the *Phlethoric*, as I have observed in Women after the Cessation of the Menstrual Flux towards their fiftieth Year, Cupping with Scarification in the lower Parts, repeated every Month, has done signal Service. HOFF.

In the intermediate Days of Purgation, and after the Course of it is over, the following may be continued four or five Weeks.

2. R *Pulv. Gum Guaiac. Cinnab. Antimon. an.* ℥j. *Theriac. Androm.* ʒ℞. *Syr. Caryophyl. q. s. F. Bolus omni nocte horâ somni sumendus, & summo mane coch. iv. Julep. sequent.*
3. R *Aq. Alexeter. Spir. cum acet. Aq. Raphan. comp. an.* ℥ij. *Aq. Alexeter. simp.* ℥vi. *Syr. Limon.* ℥j. *Spir. Lavend. comp.* ℥ij. *M. F. Julepum.*

The *Spir. Corn. Cerv.* and the *Balsam of Guaiac.* given in the Quantity of xx or xxx Drops, three or four times a Day, are serviceable: But nothing is better than a Decoction of the *Sudorific Woods*, to the Quantity of a Quart a Day, for a Month or six Weeks together. SHAW.

This last is good in the *Venereal Rheumatism*, when assisted with *crude Antimony* and *Mercurius Dulcis*. HOFF.

But if the Patient cannot bear any Kind of Evacuations, let him take the *Scorbutic Electuary* and *Water*, [mentioned under the Scurvy] which are also proper in *Scorbutic Rheumatisms*.

Young Persons who are temperate Livers, and not addicted to strong Liquors, may be cured by a *simple refrigerating Diet*, and *moderately nourishing*, as certainly as by repeated Bleeding; for Instance,

Let the Patient live four Days upon *Whey* alone, and after that white Bread may be allowed for Dinner, and, on the last Days of his Illness, he may be allowed it for Supper. *When the Symptoms cease*, he may be allowed boiled Chickens or other Things of easy Digestion, but every third Day he must live upon *Whey* only, till his Strength returns. SYD.

BOERHAAVE'S *Method of the Cure* is to the same Effect, only he advises *warm Baths* and *strong Blisters* to be laid upon the Part affected, nay, even *Cauteries* themselves; but *Hoffman* affirms great Caution should be used with regard to *Topics*: For if the Patient's Constitution is *sanguineous*, they should all be omitted, and the Part only carefully covered with the Bed-clothes; but if there are thick, cold, stagnating Humours in the Part, and a Sense of Cold with a Stricture of the Pores, then *Frictions* may be used, with rough, warm Cloths, and afterwards *Cupping* with *Scarification*. If the Part becomes stiff and inflexible, with a Numbness, which is called a *Parësis*, then,

4. R *Axungia human.* [vel *Porcin.*] ℥ij. *Bals. Peruv.* & *Ol. Caryophyl. an.* ℥ij. *M. F. Linimentum.*

This has been known to have a wonderful Effect.

ARBUTHNOT says *Cream of Tartar* in *Water Gruel*, taken for several Days, will abate the Pains and Swellings considerably, by its Acidity correcting the Alkaline Salts of the Blood.

MUSGRAVE observes, that, when the *Vegetable Kingdom* fails, the *Mineral* must be called in, especially *Mercury*, wherewith he advises to raise a *slight Salivation*, if the Patient's Strength will bear it, and likewise to lay a *Mercurial Plaster* to the Part affected.

RIDLEY used *Mercurius Dulcis* in Rheumatic Cases, as a Purge with good Success, giving a Scruple in Conserve of Violets over Night, and three Pints of *Epsom Waters*, evaporated away to one half, in the Morning.

Dr. JAMES has wrote a Treatise to prove the Efficacy of *Mercurial Preparations*, as well in the *Rheumatism* as in the *Gout*, which is supported with very good Authorities.

And HUXHAM says, that the obstinate *Rheumatic Pains*, which remained after the *epidemical Fever* of 1737, would yield to *Mercurial Cathartics*; but he preferred to every thing else what he calls the *Essence of Antimony**, which is nothing else but *emetic Wine* made with *Glass of Antimony*, with the Addition of a little *spicy Stomachic*. This, given to xx or xxx Drops, operates by gentle Sweats, and purges in a larger Dose very mildly. He recommends it as a most excellent Medicine in an *obstinate Rheumatism*. *Word the title at the close of this Page.*

HOFFMAN likewise recommends *Mercurials* and *Antimonial*s in particular Cases, that is, when a violent and obstinate Pain afflicts the lower Parts of the Body, about the *Ossa Ischij* and the *Os Coccygis*, and the Patient is of a robust Constitution, then the more powerful Chemical Medicines may be made use of, such as *Mercurius Dulcis*, the *Solar Precipitate* rightly prepared, the

* This judicious Practitioner says, he formerly employed all his Skill to find out an *useful Preparation of Antimony*, and not only examined almost every Chemical Process, but tried their Efficacy in various Diseases, and owns that many of them had wonderful Virtues; but at the same Time he most solemnly affirms, that he has found out *Nothing better, Nothing safer, Nothing more efficacious*, than the common simple Infusion of *Glass of Antimony* in a generous *White Wine*, with a little Spice, to render it more grateful to the Stomach. You may depend upon it, says he, for I have often experienced it, that it possesses every Virtue that can justly be ascribed to any Preparation of *Antimony*. And though its Effects are so wonderful, it is only imbued with the *most minute Particles*, I had almost said *Effluvia* of the *Stibium*; which, as they are amongst the *Minima of Nature*, enter the finest Vessels with ease. Yet their Efficacy is so great, that they *powerfully stimulate the Alimentary Canal*, and the *Capillary Tubes* of the Body much more; yet without the least Hazard or Danger.

You have therefore a Medicine communicated, easy to be prepared, and yet of superlative Efficacy; whether your Intention is to *open Obstructions*, to *purge the Primæ Viæ*, or *deterge the most intimate Recesses of the Body*. Nothing can be a more certain or safe *Sudorific*, for it heats but very little; whence it may be given successfully in Fevers, chiefly the *slow and intermittent*: As also in many *chronical Diseases*; but most especially in an *OBSTINATE RHEUMATISM*.

the *Medicinal Regulus of Antimony*, to which a Decoction of the Sudorific Woods may be added. From such Medicines as these great Relief may be expected.

CHEYNE says the *hot and inflammatory Rheumatisms* have all the Symptoms of the Gout, and like it change from Place to Place, and, by *over violent Evacuations*, may be translated upon the noble Organs; and by the Way it may not be amiss to observe, that *excessive Bleedings* and other *violent Evacuations* constantly bring on a *Hectic* or a *Dropsy* on the Patient in this Case; Diseases of a much more dangerous Nature in themselves, and far more difficult to be cured, than the original one. And therefore in this Disease, only *promising so much Bleeding as will prevent a Fever and Mortification*, and somewhat abate the Pain (which gentle Doses of *Calomel* and *Gum Guaiacum* will do more effectually, though not more speedily than Bleeding itself) the rest is to be done by large Doses of the Bark, and *Æthiops Mineral* mixed, and a *Relapse* prevented by gentle Doses of *Gum Guaiacum*, with *Antimony diaphoretic*, and *Cinnabar of Antimony*.

HOFFMAN affirms that *Crude Antimony* reduced to an impalpable Powder, and given daily, beginning with *ten Grains**; and increasing the Dose every Day till you come to *half a Dram*, with a Decoction of the more *temperate Woods*, will cure inveterate *Rheumatic Pains*, and *Contractions of the Joints*.

PRINGLE observes, in his Account of *Camp Diseases*, that the *Rheumatisms* were generally mild, though they sometimes appeared with all the Violence taken Notice of by Sydenham. For which Reason the first Sort were generally cured in two or three Days

* In the *Commercium Literarium* for 1733, Page 10, this Remedy is said to cure the *Numbness*, or a Kind of a *Palsy*, or *Pains* in the Limbs, which sometimes supervene to a *Salivation*, by beginning with *three Grains*, and increasing the Dose every Day *three Grains*, till you come to *thirty*, and then decreasing it in the same manner till you come to the original Dose. It cured a Soldier of a *Palsy* in the lower Parts of his Body from Cold, when nothing else would succeed. GEOFFROY says, he has seen the Effects like the mild *Mineral Kermes* or *Powder d'Or de Chartreux*, from *crude Antimony* reduced to such a fine Powder, that none of the *shining Spicula* are to be seen. And that the *Magistery of Antimony*, made by pouring *Spirit of Nitre* or *Aqua Regia* on the Powder of *Antimony*, and then edulcorating the Mass with Water, has the same Effects as *Kermes*. Half a Grain or a Grain given every three or four Hours has no violent Effects, but by increasing the Dose it may be made to *Vomit*, *Purge*, and *Sweat*. It cures *Agues*, *Pleurisies*, *Peripneumonies*, *Asthmas*, *Catarrhs*, *Anginas*, *Small-Pox*, and other Diseases.

Days by twice or thrice Bleeding, and *promoting a Diaphoresis* by the cooler Medicines, particularly by *Vinegar-Whey*. But if it was intended with inflammatory Swelling of the Joints, Sweating was improper, and the Cure was only to be obtained by *repeated and almost daily Bleedings*. But then it is to be carefully remarked, that these were afflicted with it who were best able to bear these Evacuations; and in this Disease he thinks frequent Bleedings weaken the Body less than in any other.

If the Pain and Swelling of the Joints remain after this Treatment, three or four Leeches must be applied to the Part where the Inflammation and Tumour are the greatest, and the Blood is to ooze till it stops of itself. This may be repeated freely without Danger. But unless there is both an Inflammation and Swelling, Leeches will do no Service. The *best internal Medicines*, in a true acute *Rheumatism*, are neutral Salts, with very small Doses of Camphire. The Diet must be of the lowest Kind. All outward Applications are to be omitted as long as any Fever or Inflammation remains.

If the *Rheumatism* is confined to one Part of the Body, with little or no Fever, it may be cured by Bleeding once, and Sweating, with the following Draughts.

5. R Gum Guaiac. (*in q. f. Vitelli Ovi solut.*) ʒß. Aq. Fontan. ʒij. Aq. Alexeter. sp. ʒß. Spir. Minderer. ʒj. Syr. è Cort. Aurant. ʒij. M. & divide in Haust. ij. Sumat Unum Horâ somni, alterum summo Mane.

If the Patient does not sweat easily, the Gum may be given by itself daily as a Laxative, and continued till the Pain goes off.

The *Chronic Rheumatism* is either the Remains of a *Rheumatic Fever*, or a Continuation of Pains that proceeded at first from lesser but neglected Colds. The Blood in this Case is fizy. It is an obstinate Disease, but Bleeding is the most efficacious Remedy. Eight Ounces of Blood is to be taken away once in eight or ten Days, as long as it is fizy, or the Complaints remain. Between whiles give the following Purge.

6. R Gum Guaiac. (*in q. f. Vitelli Ovi solut.*) ʒij. Aq. Fontan. ʒij. Aq. è Nuc. Moschat. ʒij. Syr. è Cort. Aurant. ʒj. M. F. Haustus mane sumend. cum Regimine.

On the intermediate Days, order gut. l or lx of Spir. C. C. in a Draught of Water. If the Joints are swelled or inflamed, Leeches are to be used as before; but if there is no Inflammation, the aching Parts are to be rubbed and anointed with *Lini-*

mentum

mentum volatile, or *Linimentum saponaceum*, according as the Skin is too much hardened or relaxed by the continual Use of the one or the other. After some time the Recovery will be hastened by the Use of the Cold Bath. *Riding is a Specific.*

Huxham has observed, that many have been afflicted a long while with a *torturing Rheumatism*, which would yield to nothing but a great Loss of Blood, which was not a little viscid. Yet Bleeding has been repeated in many other Cases, three or four Times, to no manner of purpose; nor would the Pains abate without *Deobstruents*, *Diaphoretics*, *Purges*, and *Anodynes*. Sometimes they have yielded to the Cold Bath alone. He likewise takes Notice that, when the *Rheumatism* proceeds from an acrid *serious Colluvies*, copious Bleeding is hurtful.

He has used the following Method for several Years: Let the Patient take, every third or fourth Night, a few Grains of *Calomel*, with the saponaceous Pills; and in the Morning a gentle Cathartic, which must be restrained at Night with an *Anodyne*. Sometimes you may begin with a Vomit. On the intermediate Days direct the following *Electary*.

3. & *Pulp. Prunor. dulc. Æthiop. miner. an. 3vj. Gum Guaiac. 3ij. Cremor Tartari Nuc. Myristic. Pulv. an. 3iij. Syr. Croc. q. s. M. F. Elect. Cujus Cap. quant. Nuc. Moschat. seu Juglandis bis saltem de die cum Haustu largiori Aq. Calc. magis compos.*

The Lime-Water he would have made with calcined Oyster-Shells, and adds to it a little compound Wormwood-Water, and half a Dram, or a Dram of the *Paregoric Elixir*, and of *emetic Wine*. The Patient's Drink should be Whey imbuted with Mustard-Seed, Sassafras-Tea, and at length *Spaw*, *Pyrmont*, or *Scarborough Water*. *Fomentations* are first to be applied to the pained Part, and then Blisters.

Dr. Clerk of Edinburgh declares the *ARTHRITIS VAGA*, or *Flying Gout*, erroneously called the *SCORBUTIC RHEUMATISM*, may be often distinguished by the Urine of the Patient; for certain Filaments float in it not so transparent as the Urine itself, but when taken out they appear as pellucid as Crystal. They will rope to a great Length, and when dried turn to a white *Calx*. This he takes to be the *morbific Matter* of the Gout, Gravel, Goutish Sciatica, and all true *Arthritic Pains*, distinct from the *Rheumatism*. Soap is the best Dissolvent of it yet known, half an Ounce of which to an Ounce may be taken in a Day for a Month together, if necessary, in the *Sciatic* and other *Arthritic Pains*.



Of the GOUT.

THE Gout is a very painful Disease, whose Seat is in the *Joints* and *Ligaments* of the Bones of the *Feet*; the principal Times of its Invasion are the Spring and the Autumn. BOER.

In treating of this Disease, I shall give an Account of the *regular Gout*, and afterwards of the *irregular*; by the latter I mean a *Gout*, which by the preposterous Use of improper Medicines has been turned out of its natural Course, or, by Reason of the Patient's Weakness, cannot attain to its proper and genuine Symptoms.

The *regular Gout* makes its Onset in the following Manner: It usually seizes the Patient in the latter End of *January* or the Beginning of *February* all of a sudden, and without any previous Notice, unless the Patient has been troubled with Crudities of the Stomach and Indigestion for some Weeks before; the Body likewise may have seemed to have been puffed up with Wind, with a kind of Heaviness, which daily increases, till at length the Fit comes thundering on; few Days before which, there is a *Torpor*, and as it were a Descent of Wind down the Muscles of the Thigh, with a kind of spasmodic Affection of them. Likewise, the Day before the Fit the Appetite is more voracious, but not natural.

Tho' the Patient seems to go to Bed in good Health, yet about two in the Morning he is awaked by a Pain which most commonly affects the great Toe, sometimes the Heel, the Ankle, or the Calf of the Leg, which Pain resembles that of dislocated Bones; there is likewise a Sensation as if Water almost cold was poured on the Membranes of the Part affected. Soon after a *Shivering* and *Shaking* supervene, with a *feverish Disorder*. The Pain which at first is tolerable, becomes more violent in Proportion as the Shaking decreases, and grows more intense every Hour till Night, and then it is at the Height; settling itself about the little Bones of the *Tarsus* and *Metatarsus*, whose Ligaments it affects. Now there seems to be a violent Extension of the Ligaments, or there is a Sensation of their being lacerated, or gnawed by a Dog. Sometimes they seem to be pressed or squeezed together. At this time the Part affected becomes so exceeding sensible, that they cannot bear the Weight of the Sheet, nor the Shaking of the Room by a Person's walking about, unless he treads very softly.

The Patient is now in great Torture, and is continually shifting his Foot from Place to Place in hopes of Ease. His Body likewise

is in as constant Agitation as the Part affected. This always happens at the Accession of the Fit. But the Pain continues without Remission till two or three in the Morning, that is, twenty-four Hours from the first Onset, at which Time he begins to be at Ease, which he is willing to attribute to the last Posture in which he placed the affected Member. Now he falls into a gentle breathing Sweat, and gets a little Sleep, and, when he awakes, perceives the Part to be swelled, and the Pain much abated; for, before, the Veins of the Member, being turgid, were only more conspicuous than usual.

The *next Day*, or *perhaps two or three Days afterwards*, if the Gouty Matter is copious, the Part affected is a little in Pain, which grows more violent towards the Evening, and abates at the Crowing of the Cock.

In a few Days the *other Foot begins to be affected* in the same Manner; and, if the Pain has ceased in the first, the Weakness which is left behind soon vanishes. The same Tragedy is now acted over again. Sometimes, when the Gouty Matter is in great Plenty, it attacks both Feet at once, but it generally seizes one after the other.

After both the Feet have been tormented, the Fits which follow are out of Rule, both as to the Time of Invasion and the Duration, only the Pain grows more intense at Night, and remits in the Morning.

From a *Series of these small Fits* arises what is called a *Fit of the Gout*, which is longer or shorter, according to the Patient's Age. For it is not to be supposed that, when a Patient has been laid up with the Gout two or three Months, that it is a single Fit, but rather a Series or Chain of small Fits, which continually grow shorter and milder, till the peccant Matter is at length consumed, and the former Health restored. This happens to the *more vigorous*, and whom the Gout seldom visits, in *fourteen Days*; to Persons advanced in Years, who have often felt its Rage, in *two Months*; but those who are debilitated with Age, or the long Stay of the Disease, it does not leave till Summer, being pretty far advanced, drives it away †.

† I shall here observe, once for all, how necessary it is to consult the *original Authors* in Works of this Kind; for ALLEN in his *first Edition* of his *Synopsis* made a literal Mistake, writing *Ætas adultior*, instead of *Ætas adultior*, and so makes *Age*, instead of the *Summer*, drive away a Fit of the Gout, which is not only contrary to SYDENHAM's Opinion, but to all Experience. This Error is not only continued in all the *Latin Editions*, but even in his own *English Translation*. HOFFMAN has likewise committed the same Blunder, by transcribing SYDENHAM's Sentiments out of ALLEN, instead of taking them from the Author himself; which, I think, is an unpardonable Fault in so great a Physician.

For the *first fourteen Days* the Urine is higher-coloured, and deposits a Sediment like Gravel, and not above one third of what the Patient drinks passes off by Urine; the Body on the first Day is costive, the Appetite decayed, there is a Shivering towards the Evening; as also a Heaviness and troublesome Sensation in the Parts not affected. When the Fit goes off, there is an intolerable Itching in the affected Foot, chiefly between the Toes, from which and from the Feet fall branny Scales, as if the Patient had swallowed Poison.

The *Disease thus terminated*, the Patient's good Habit of Body and Appetite return in Proportion to the Severity of the Pain in the last Fit; and in the same Proportion the next Fit will be either accelerated or retarded; for, if the last Fit was *very severe*, the next will not come on in less Time than a Solar Revolution.

Hitherto you have an Account of the *regular Gout*, and its genuine *Phænomena*; but when it is disturbed by *incongruous Medicines*, and the Patient is worn out by the *long Continuance* of the Disease, it becomes *irregular*, and the Substance of the Body is as it were changed into a *Fomes* of the Disease, and Nature becomes unequal to the Task of conquering the Malady thus changed, in the accustomed Manner.

The *Feet* were at first the *Seat of the Disease*, but now it attacks the *Hands, Wrists, Elbows, Knees*, and other Parts of the Body. Sometimes it so distorts the Fingers, as to make them resemble a Bunch of Parsnips, and at length *stony Concretions* appear about the Ligaments of the Joints, which, breaking through the Skin, resemble *Chalk*, or *Crabs-Eyes*. Sometimes the gouty Matter invades the *Elbows*, and creates a *whitish Swelling* of the Size of an Egg, which soon assumes a red Colour, and becomes inflamed. Sometimes it affects the *Thigh* in such a Manner as if a great Weight was hanged thereon, and yet without any remarkable Pain. From thence it descends to the *Knee*, which it handles more roughly, hindering all Motion, for the Patient continues in the same Place and Posture as if he were nailed to the Bed.

Now the *Gout* afflicts the Patient all the Year, except two or three Months in Summer; and the *particular Fit*, which did not last above a Day or two, continues ten or fourteen Days, and, the first or second Day after the Onset, he is disturbed with *Sickness* as well as Pain, and a total Loss of Appetite.

His *Limbs* also begin to be contracted and unapt for Motion, and though he can stand, and perhaps creep about a little, yet so slowly, that you can scarce perceive he gets forward at all. If he strives beyond his Strength, hoping by Exercise to regain
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his Legs, and to become less susceptible of Pain, the *Fomes* of the Disease will attack the *Viscera* in a more dangerous Manner. The *Urine* is like that of a Person troubled with a *Diabetes*, and there is a troublesome Itching in the Back and other Parts, especially at Bed-Time.

Nature being at length oppressed with the Disease and old Age, the Fits begin to grow more mild, and, instead of the *usual Pain*, there is a Kind of *Sickness*, with a *Pain in the Belly*, a *spontaneous Weariness*, and sometimes a Disposition to fall into a *Diarrhœa*; which Symptoms vanish as often as the Pain returns to the Joints. And thus, the Patient being alternately afflicted with Pain and Sickness, the Paroxysm becomes very long and very tedious. SYDEN.

This Disease seldom invades any Patient till he is upwards of thirty, and Men are more subject to it than Women; as also Persons of acute Parts, who follow their Studies too closely, especially in the Night with an intense Application of Mind. Likewise those who live high, and indulge their Appetites, drinking plenty of rich generous Wines, or who use Acids too freely or white eager Wines; or who have been addicted too early to Venereal Pleasures, or whose Bodies are large, gross, and full. Those also are liable to it, whose sweaty Feet are too suddenly chilled; or who suffer their Feet to sweat in wet Shoes and Stockings. Hence Hunting and Riding in the Cold are pernicious. It may likewise be received by Contagion, and is hereditary, descending from Father to Son. BOER.

The *curative Indications* require, *first*, that the *Primæ Viæ* be set free from a load of indigested Crudities, and the *Viscera* be restored to their pristine Vigour. That by these Means the Aliments may be duly concocted and assimilated into healthy Fluids, and such as will pass freely through the smallest Vessels, while whatever is unfit for Nourishment may pass off by Perspiration, in due Time and Quantity. *Secondly*, that the Fluid stagnating in, and stuffing up the smallest Vessels, may be expelled the Body, and a free Passage through the contracted Vessels be restored.

The *first Intention* may be answered by *Vomits* and gentle *Cathartics*, repeated as Occasion requires; by *Bitters*, *Aromatics*, *antiscorbutic Medicines*; by *alkaline fixed Salts*, taken in small Quantities for a long Time; by *Aliments* and *Drinks* that are *nourishing*, *light*, *easy of Digestion*, *quickly assimilated* and taken in due Quantity. By *powerful Exercise* often repeated and long continued, and especially by *Riding* in a dry, pure, serene Air; by *Friktion*, by *Motion* of the affected Parts, by going to Sleep at early Hours.

The *second Intention* may be answered partly by the *preceding Article*, as well as by procuring *gentle Sweats*, by bathing in natural and artificial Baths; by sweating in a *Bagnio*; or by the Use of *Volatile Salts*, and copious Drinking of attenuating Liquors actually hot, in the Morning while in Bed, in order to procure a Sweat; as also by *Mercurial Purges*, taking a large Quantity of *Diluents* after them; by *Frictions* of the whole Body, especially the Parts affected, with hot, dry Linen Cloths, till a Redness appears; by cold Baths, and the like. These Things being used with Prudence, and according to the various Temperaments of the Patient, will yield no small Relief, even in the *nodous Gout* itself. WINTRINGHAM.

As the *proximate Cause* lies in the vitiated State of the smallest nervous Vessels of the Body, and of the Fluid that passes through them, it is no Wonder that *Bleeding* will not reach the *Matter, State, or Cause* of the Disease; yet it may sometimes do good by Accident, by causing a *small Revulsion*, and by abating the *urgent Symptoms*.

Nor will *Emetics* or *Cathartics* yield so much Relief as is commonly thought, because they often raise a Disturbance in the nervous Fluid, diminish the other Fluids, and weaken the expulsive Faculty. But much greater Benefit may be expected from *Sudorifics* rightly administered.

Nothing is more fatal than to hinder the *Gouty Matter*, now grown mature, and remaining unexpelled, as well as uncorrected by proper Medicines, from falling on the usual Parts, which indeed cause great Pain, but no Danger. If it *invades the Brain*, it will occasion *Apoplexies, Palsies, a Delirium, Weaknesses, Dozing, Tremors, or universal Convulsions*: If it attacks the *Lungs*, it produces an *Asthma, a Cough or a Suffocation*. If the *Intercostals and Pleura*, a *convulsive Pleurisy*: If the *abdominal Viscera*, *Nauseas, Anxieties, Vomiting, Belching, Gripings, or Spasms* of the *Viscera*. It is almost incredible how many Diseases it creates, which are suddenly *mortal*; or at least not to be cured but by reviving the Fit of the Gout, which had been disturbed, and rendering it as severe as possible.

These last mentioned Evils happen from injudicious Applications of *Narcotics, Refrigerants, Astringents, or Incrassants*; or from Medicines which cause a *Revulsion* from the diseased Part, or from debilitating, evacuating, or suffocating Remedies. Hence *Bleeding, Purging upwards or downwards, Plasters, Pultices*, of the Nature abovementioned, and all *Opiates* produce these Effects; as also a *spontaneous Weakness* brought on by extreme old Age; or from the *extreme Parts* being so obstructed, corrupted, withered,

withered, or perished, that the *morbific Matter* cannot pass through them any longer.

To abate the excessive Pain in the Part affected, if there be an absolute Necessity, *Opiates* may be given internally, and the Patient may drink plentifully of hot Whey, or any other Liquor of the like Nature. *External Emollients* and *Anodynes* may be used laid on pretty hot, or the Part affected may be beat with Nettles; or it may be anointed with *terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur*, or *Tow* may be burnt thereon *. BOER.

Though there is nothing of any Moment to be done in the Fit, yet it will be proper to abstain from Flesh for some Days, and to live upon Water-Gruel, or such-like Diet, but no longer than the Stomach is averse to Flesh, for fear of bringing on a Disturbance of the Animal Spirits; but then great Care should be taken in the Diet, both as to Quantity and Quality.

As soon as the Pain is almost gone, and the Swelling and the Weakness only remain; nothing can be better than warm *stomachic* and *spicy Purges*, dosed and repeated according to the Strength of the Patient. This being premised, if the Patient's Strength is impaired, and Flesh wasted, I should advise *Asses Milk* with Pearl, half a Pint, or a Pint in a Morning early, and at five or six o'Clock in the Afternoon; and to keep up the Appetite which the Milk commonly palls, and to prevent its cooling Effects on the Stomach, a light Bitter made of *Gentian*, *Cinnamon*, and *Orange-Peel* only, the last double to the other two, infused in Sherry or White Wine, and taken two Hours before Meals, may be used most conveniently. This Course may be continued two or three Weeks; after this a Course of Bath, or *German Spaw-Waters* with Steel, Riding, a light white Food Diet, and generous Wine, drank temperately, will be most proper.

I knew a noble Lord of great Worth and much Gout, who, by taking a Dram of *Rhubarb* every Morning for six Weeks, lived in Health for four Years after, without any Symptom of it. I recommend the taking of it in Substance, once, twice, or oftener in a Week, in such a Quantity as to procure two or three Motions.

1. For those who cannot take it in Substance, I prescribe thus,

R Rad. *Gentian. serpentar. Virg. Spec. Aromat. an.* ʒß. *Cochinel. & Croc. an.* ʒj. *Cort. Aurant.* ʒj. *infund. tepide in ℞ij. vin. Hispan. alb. per xxiv. Horas Colaturæ adde Rhubarb. elect. ʒiij. Sal. Absinth. ʒiß. Stent calidè per xij. horas & cola.*

* The rest of Boerhaave's Method of Cure is exactly the same in Wintringham's.

Four Spoonfuls of this taken every Night, or every other Night, is an excellent Remedy in this, and other chronical Cafes. CHEYNE.

Out of the Fit, those Things are most proper which promote the Concoction of the Aliment, whether by *Medicines, Exercise, or Diet*.

The Medicines which answer this Purpose, are such as are moderately warm and bitter, or which gently strike the Tongue, such as *Rad. Angel. Enulæ; Fol. Absinth. Cent. min. Chamæmel. Chamæp. &c.* to which may be added, the *Antiscorbutics*, as *Rad. Raph. rustic. Fol. Cochl. hort. Nasturt. aquat. &c.* However these last are to be more sparingly used, because they heat too much, and exasperate the *Fomes* of the Disease; whereas the former by their gentle Heat and Bitterness strengthen the Stomach. The following *Electary* may be convenient :

2. R. Conf. Coch. hort. ʒß. Absinth. Roman. Flav. Aurant. an. ʒiß. Angel. condit. Nuc. Moschat. condit. an. ʒß. Theriac. Androm. ʒiij. Pulv. Ari com. ʒij. cum q. s. Syrup. Aurant. F. Electarium de quo sumat ʒii. bis in Die, superbibendo. Seq. aq. distillat. Coch. v. vel. vi.
3. R. Rad. Raphan. rustic. incis. ʒiij. Cochl. hortens. M. xij. Nasturt. aqua. Becabung. alv. Menth. an. M. iv. Cort. Aurant. No. vj. Nuc. Moschat. contus. No. ij. Cerevis. Brunsvicens. ℥xij. distillantur Organis communibus, donec solummodo ℥vj. Aquæ eliciantur pro Ufu.

These *digestive Remedies* are constantly, and with the utmost Diligence to be taken, chiefly in the Intervals between the Fits.

In the *Diet* there is a *Medium* to be observed; the Patient should neither eat more than the Stomach will digest, nor be so abstemious as to defraud the Parts of such a Proportion of Aliment as is necessary to maintain the Strength and Vigour. As to the *Quality of the Food*, the Patient's Palate is to be consulted, but he should dine upon one Dish of Meat only, for several Kinds of Flesh, eaten at the same Meal, disturb the digestive Faculty more than the same Quantity of any one Sort. As for other Things, the Patient may feed upon what he likes best, provided it is not sharp, nor salted, nor seasoned with Spices. He should eat no Supper, but instead thereof should drink a Draught of good Small-Beer, whereby the Breeding of the Gravel may be prevented; if the Patient is troubled with the Gravel or Stone, and makes bloody Water, he may purge with *Manna* once a Week, and take a Paregoric at Night.

The most suitable Drink is such as is not so strong as Wine, nor so weak as Water, for the latter by its Coldness will deprave the Stomach. Of this sort is the London Table Beer, or Water with a little Wine. But, when the Gouty Matter has seized the whole Body, he must abstain from all fermented Liquors, tho' ever so mild and small, and use the following Decoction only:

4. R Rad. sarsaparill. ℥vj. Lign. Sassafr. & Chin. an. ℥ij. Glycyrrhiz. ℥j. coque in aq. fontan. cong. ij. per horæ dimidium; deinde stent clausæ super cineres calidos, per horas xij. postea ebullient ad tertiæ partis consumptionem; cum primum ab igne removeatur, infunde sem. Anisi. ℥ß. post duas horas coletur & postea depuretur per residentiam, & Liquor reponetur lagenis Vitreis probe clausis ad Usum.

But if the Patient has been used to strong or spirituous Liquors, or is advanced in Years, or through Weakness cannot digest his Aliment, he may, at Meals, indulge himself with a Draught of Spanish Wine, which is better than French, omitting the Decoction.

Regard must likewise be had to the Symptoms, which, in the Fit, endanger the Patient's Life. The most common is a weak and languid Stomach, attended with Sickness and Gripes, as if from Wind. In this Case nothing is better than a Glass of Canary, drank now and then, together with Exercise. But, if the Symptom will not admit any Truce, give twenty Drops of the Thebaic Tincture in spirituous alexitereal Water, provided the Head is not attacked, and let the Patient compose himself to Rest. By the following Method the Author relieved himself from instant Death, when, from some Error in the Non-naturals, he fell into great Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting and Pain in the Belly, when at the same Time the Joints were free from Pain by the Retrocession of the Gouty Matter, and were more than usually apt for Motion; that is, he took a Gallon of Posset-Drink, or small Beer, and threw it up again by Vomit; and afterwards a Glass of Canary with xvij Drops of the Thebaic Tincture.

If the Symptoms will not yield to this, let the Patient take a Sweat for two or three Days in the Morning and Evening, and promote it for two or three Hours together. Sweating is also good in a Diarrhœa, when Laudanum fails. But if there is a Translocation of the Gouty Matter to the Lobes of the Lungs, and the Pain has left the Joints, this Symptom is to be treated as a Peripneumony, that is, with repeated Bleeding, refrigerating Diet and Medicines, as also with the Incrassants. The Patient is likewise to be purged between the Bleedings with lenient Potions; Sweating in this Case is hurtful.

If the *Nephritic Pains* should come upon the Gout, which often happens, let the Patient omit all other Medicines, and drink a large Quantity of Posset-Drink, in which the *Leaves and Roots of Mallows and Marsh Mallows* have been boiled. Then let a *Clyster* be given, and afterwards a large Dose of *Laudanum*.
SYDENHAM.

When the Gout has seized on the Head, it is to be treated as any other violent Head-Ach, or as an Inflammation of the Brain and its Membranes; Bleeding in the Arm or Jugular; Cupping on the Back; Blistering between the Shoulders, but especially on the Anles, to give the Gouty Humour a Vent downwards. In young and strong Constitutions *mercurial* and *antimonial Vomits* will do Wonders. Likewise gentle *Stomach Purges* are to be poured down continually, that is, two or three Spoonfuls every third Hour, till the Effect is obtained. I recommend principally, for this End, *Tinctura Sacra*, with compound Spirit of Lavender; and a few Drops of *Tincture of Snake Root*.

Mercurial Vomits are not only proper for the Gout in the Stomach, but they are absolutely necessary as well as *Mercurial Purges*, when the Gout becomes fixed to, and permanent in a Place, as also when it is dispersed all over the Habit like a *Rheumatism*. These active Medicines must first render the Humours fluid, which *Gum Guaiac.* with *diaphoretic Antimony* persisted in, will afterwards carry off. CHEYNE,

PITCAIRN asserts that the Gout may be cured in the same Manner as the *Lues Venerea*, by a Salivation and a Decoction of the Woods; and CHEYNE allows that a full free Salivation will cure the Gout for several Years, but then it shatters the Constitution so much, that the future Fits become worse for it. But, however, this is no Objection against a common *Mercurial* Course, which Dr. JAMES, after repeated Trials, has found very efficacious in the Cure of the Gout, of which the several Cases, published in his Treatise of the Gout, are a sufficient Testimony.

CHEYNE likewise observes, that half a Dram of powdered Sulphur, or Flower of Brimstone, taken regularly in a Spoonful of Milk, has prevented the Fit for many Years. It moves the Body gently once or twice in a Day. I prefer the taking it in the following Manner, drinking a Draught of Milk after it:

5. R Flor. Sulph. Cinnab. Antimon. an. ʒj. Croc. gr. ij. Syr. Peccoral. q. s. M. F. Bolus.

Or instead of Milk the Patient may drink a Decoction of Green Tea made in the common Way, or of Sarsa. China and candied Eringo Root, drank in the Manner of Tea. But this
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is not to be given when the Patient's Nerves are relaxed; for such a State of the Body requires Medicines which gently evacuate and restringe at the same time: Such as *Rhubarb*, *Tinctura Sacra*, and the like. Or, neglecting the Gout, the nervous System may be strengthened by Preparations of *Steel*, the *Bark* and *Orange Peel*.

MUSGRAVE, to bring the Gout back from the noble Parts to the Joints, had a great Opinion of the *Alcohol Martis*, which is nothing but Filings of Steel reduced to an impalpable Powder, by turning it into the Rust with Urine, then levigating it, and mixing it with a large Quantity of Water, that is, about a Gallon to two Pounds and an half of Filings. After it has stood a Quarter of an Hour, the upper Part of the Water is to be poured off, and evaporated to a Dryness. The Powder at the Bottom is to be put into a Paper in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf, and washed by gradually pouring in hot Water till it is freed from the Urinous Salts. With regard to the remaining gross Powder, the same Process is to be repeated over again. [*The Chalybis Rubigo præparata* will answer the same Purpose exactly] He prescribes it thus,

6. R *Alcohol. Mart.* ℥℥, *Sacch. albiss.* gr. xv. *Pulv. Nuc. Myrist.* gr. v. *M. F. Pulvis, Vini Haustu assumendus.* Vel,

7. R *Alcohol. Mart. Pulv. e Chel. C. comp.* ℥j. *M. F. Pulvis.* Vel,

8. R *Theraic. Androm.* ℥℥. (*ad ℥j.*) *Alcohol. Mart.* gr. v. (*ad x.*) *Syr. Caryophil.* q. f. *M. F. Bolus.*

9. R *Pulv. e Chel. C. Comp.* ℥j. *Spec. Aromat. Alcohol. Mart.* an. ℥℥. *Confect. Alkerm.* q. f. *M. F. Bolus.* Vel,

10. R *Pulv. Serpen. Virgin.* ℥j. *Alcohol. Mart.* ℥℥. *Ol. Absynth. Chem. gut. j. Extract. Cent.* q. f. *M. F. Pilulæ.*

If a liquid Form is more grateful, he recommends the following *Infusion*;

11. R *Zedoar. Gentian. an.* ℥ij. *summitat. absynth. Roman. Agrim. Cort. aurant sicc.* *Croc. Brit. an.* ℥j. *Misce, & digere in Vin. rub. Lusitan.* ℔ij. *ad idoneam alterationem; tunc coladosis* ℥iij. *cum Alcohol. Martis, gr. v. ad x.*

If these do not excite a Pain in the Joint in four or five Days, Recourse must be had to *Externals*, such as the *Cephalic Plaster*, *Ceratum Viride*, or *Hat-Case*, or stinging the Part with Nettle. If the Strength of the Patient will bear it, and the Danger is great;

12. R *Ferment. Vet. partes, ij. Sem. Sinap. Rad. Raphan. rust. Allij. summitat. Rut. Fimi Columbin. an. partem unam; cum aceto vin. alb. contunde; ad spissitudinem Cataplasmatidis redige.*

Lay some of this as hot to the Part as the Patient can bear, and cover it with Flannel. Renew it as it grows cold till a *Tumor* appear. If the Patient should faint with the Pain, give him a Glass of generous Wine.

De Sault, supposing the *Gout*, depends on the *Want of Perspiration*, proposes warm Baths, Exercise, avoiding Cold as much as possible, clean Linen and other Clothes, moderate Eating, Abstinence from Suppers, Frictions, Tranquility of Mind, and a Milk Diet, as Preservatives against it. He recommends *Garlick* in Summer, and *Steel* and *Peruvian Bark* in Winter. When the *Stomach* is attacked, he lets Blood at the Ancles, and applies *Epispastics* of different kinds to the Feet, and then endeavours to procure a *general Sweat*. When the Pain is very violent, he blunts it by applying a Cloth dipped in *Liquid Laudanum*, and exhorts the Patient to use Exercise after this.

After all we must not forget the *Gout Powders* of the Duke of *Portland*, which I shall relate in his own Words :

Take the Roots of *Round Birthwort* and *Gentian*; the Leaves and Tops of *Ground-Pine*, *Germander*, and *Centaury*, of each equal Weights. They are all to be dried, powdered, and sifted; then mix them well together. You are to take a Dram of this Powder every Morning fasting, in a Cup of Wine and Water, Broth, Tea, or any other Vehicle, fasting an Hour and Half after it. Continue this for three Months without Interruption. Then diminish the Dose one fourth three Months longer; then half a Dram for seven Months more. After the first Year it will be sufficient to take half a Dram every other Day. As this operates insensibly, it will be perhaps two Years before you receive any great Benefit; so you must not be discouraged, if at first you do not perceive any great Amendment: It works slow but sure. It does not confine the Patient to any particular Diet, so one lives soberly, and abstains from those Meats and Liquors, that have always been accounted pernicious in the Gout, as Champain, Drams, high Sauces, &c.

In a *Rheumatism* that is only accidental, a few Dram Doses may do; but in habitual, or one that has been of long Duration, then you must take it as for the *Gout*.

Of the SCIATICA or HIP-GOUT.

THE *Sciatica* is a violent and obstinate Pain in the *Hip*, chiefly in the Joint where the Head of the Thigh-bone is received into the *Acetabulum* of the *Coxendix*. The Pain will sometimes extend it self to the lower Part of the Loins, to the Thigh, Leg, and even to the Extremity of the Foot, yet, outwardly, there is no Swelling, no Inflammation, nor Change of Colour in the Skin.

Sometimes there is such a Spasm of the Muscles on the Side affected, that the Patient cannot stand upright, without the utmost Pain.

When the *Sciatica* has continued very long, there is such a Collection of *pituitous Humour* in the Cavity of the Joint, that, by relaxing the Ligaments, it often causes a *Luxation*. Sometimes it causes an *Aridura*, or Wasting away of the adjacent Parts.

When the Pain leaves the *Hip* and moves downwards, it is a Sign that the *Spasms* are resolved. A violent Motion of the Body generally exasperates the Pain.

After a gentle *Cathartic*, or *Clyster*, Bleeding will be proper, especially in the Ankle; also *Leeches* applied to the *hæmorrhoidal Veins* have been found beneficial. Strong *Purges* are hurtful, but *Mercurius Dulcis* given with *Scammony*, or some other *Purgative*, will be of Service. Some give *mercurial Emetics*, thus,

1. R *Mercur. emet. flav. gr. vi. Pulv. Ipecacuan. gr. xv. Con. Flor. Rorismar. q. s. M. F. Bolus.*

After the Operation,

2. R *Sal. Volat. Succin. Castor. an. gr. vj. Extract. Thebaic. gr. j. Conserv. Lujul. ʒß. Ol. Anthos. gut. j. Syr. Caryophyl. q. s. F. Bolus, Hora Somni sumendus, cum Haust. sequent.*
3. R *Aq. Alexeter. simp. ʒiij. Syr. Croc. ʒß. Spir. Lavend. comp. ʒss. M. F. Haustus.*

Afterwards the *mercurial Purgatives*, thus,

4. R *Pulv. Jalap. ʒß. Mercur. dulc. sublimat. ʒß. Ol. Sassafras, gut. j. cum q. s. Syr. Rosar. solut. F. Bolus, sumat mane cum Regimine.*

This may be repeated twice in a Week, or as Occasion requires, for six Times.

If the Patient is old or weak, lenient *Purges* will be most proper; and on the intermediate Days a Dose of *Calomel*, which is afterwards to be purged off; and so repeated alternately for some Time.

After

After the Course of Purging is over,

5. R *Lign. Guaiac. Cort. & Lign. Sassafr. Passul. exacinat. an.*
℥iv. coque in Aq. Fontan. q. s. clauso Vase, per Horas x. ad
℥viij. Colaturam bibat pro Potu ordinario.

The following *Bolus's* must be taken every Night at the same Time, going to rest:

6. R *Cinnab. Antimon. ʒj. Gum Guaiac. Camph. an. gr. v. Sal. Volat. Succin. gr. iv. Ol. Sassafras, gut. j. Conserv. Lujul. ʒss. Syr. Balf. q. s. M. F. Bolus.*

This Course is to be continued for five or six Weeks at least.

Outwardly, the *Linimentum Saponaceum* has been recommended by *Riverius*, *Junker*, and others; the Part must be anointed with it near the Fire.

Riverius says, he has known an obstinate *Sciatica* cured in one Day, by applying six Cupping-Glasses, on and about the Part affected, and then anointing it with *Oil of Bricks* hot, and afterwards covering it with a Linen Cloth made very hot.

Zacutus Lusitanus affirms, that the *Sciatica* has been cured in ten Hours, by applying eight or ten Leeches to the Part affected.

Some apply the *Saponaceous Plaster of Barbette*, instead of which, the *Emplastrum à Sapone* may be properly substituted.

Baglivi observes, that if nothing else will do, in Pains of the external Parts, Recourse must be had to *Caustics*, particularly the *Leaves of Ranunculus*, or a Mixture of *Quick-lime* and *soft Soap*, which are beneficial in the *Hip-Gout*.

Etmuller likewise affirms, that the *Leaves of Ranunculus*, being bruised and applied to the Region of the Loins for six Hours or more, will raise *Blisters*, which, being cut as usual, discharge a *sharp Serum*, and quite remove the Pains of the *Sciatica*.

Allen also declares, that he knew a Quack in *Northamptonshire*, who cured the *Sciatica* with *Ranunculus Flammeus minor* [Spearwort] by stamping the Leaves, and applying them a little below the Knee, which blistered the Part, and cured the Distemper. This he has often tried himself with the like good Success.

Cheyne observes, that when the *Gout* is dispersed over the whole Habit, or is fixed and settled on a particular Joint, *mercurial Vomits* and *Purges* are necessary to dislodge it; but the *Sciatica* will not yield to this, and but rarely to any other Methods of Use; but, by the following Method, a perfect Cure may be always obtained, if the Distemper is a genuine *Sciatica*, tho' of many Years standing.

It consists in taking *one, two, or three Drams, to half an Ounce,* according to the Strength of the Patient's Stomach, of the *Æthereal Oil of Turpentine*, which is that which comes off between the Spirit and the Oil, in drawing off the common Oil of Turpentine; this is to be taken *in triple the Quantity of Virgin Honey*, in a Morning fasting for four, five, six, or eight Days at farthest, intermitting a Day now and then, as the Patient's Occasions require, or his Stomach suffers by it. Large Draughts of *Sack-Whey* must be drank after it, to settle it on the Stomach, or carry it into the Blood; likewise every Night must be taken a proper Dose of *Matthews's Pills* [or $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of the *Pil. Saponaceæ*] that is, if the Oil has been taken in the Morning.

To remove the grosser Remains and strengthen the weakened Part, the Patient must take a *Dram or two Drams of Flower of Brimstone*, for some Time, twice a Day, in a Tea-cup full of Milk. If through *great Intemperance*, or a *violent Cold*, the Patient relapses, let him repeat the *former Medicines* for a Day or two, which commonly sets it a packing. Then, to strengthen the *Primæ Viæ* and enliven the Spirits, let him drink the *Bath or Spaw Waters with Steel*, and *Bitters with Volatiles*. Sometimes I advise Pumping on the Part affected.

It has been common to prescribe a few Drops of the *Oil of Turpentine* in *cold Rheumatisms* and fixed Pains of the Joints; but this seldom proves effectual in the *Sciatica*; whereas the *Æthereal Oil*, having all the Penetration of the *Spirit*, with the Softness and Detergency of the *finest Balsam*, penetrates into the finest Vessels, opens their Obstructions, dissolves their *glutinous Jellies* in the Joints, cleanses the Insides of the Tubes, and makes all pass off by Perspiration.

[As there is an Instance of this Oil's producing a *Strangury*, and other bad Symptoms, by taking it in too large a Dose, it will be safest to begin with a small one at first. However, it must be observed, that it was not taken in *Honey*, as directed, but in *Ale*.] See *Athritis Vaga*, under the Article of the *Rheumatism*.

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Of a Virulent GONORRHOEA.

A Virulent Gonorrhœa or Clap proceeds from impure Coition with an infected Woman.

This Distemper begins and makes its Progress in the following Manner. The Patient, sooner, or later, according as the Woman with whom he has had Conversation was more or less infected, and according to his Constitution, by which he may be more or less disposed to receive the Infection, is first seized with

with an unusual Pain in the Genitals, and a Kind of a Sensation like a Rotation of his Testicles. Afterwards, if the *Prepuce* constantly cover his *Glans*, there appears an Eruption or *Pustule*, which by its Size, Colour, and Figure, resembles a *Spot* of the *Measles*; presently after appears a weeping Matter like *Semen*, which, daily changes Colour and becomes more purulent and more yellow, till at length, if the Disorder be highly virulent, it assumes a greenish Hue, or appears like a thin sanious Matter mixt with Blood.

The *Pustule* at length becomes an *Ulcer*, [commonly called a *Chancere*] at first not unlike the *Thrush* in Children's Mouths, which, daily eating deeper and wider, at last is encompassed with hard and callous Lips.

Those whose *Glans* is uncovered, seldom have such a *Pustule*, either because it is hardened by being continually exposed to the Air, or by the frequent Rubbing of the Shirt, and so is less liable to imbibe the Infection.

The Running brings on a Heat or Smarting in making Water, which is most violent when it is over, for then it seems to burn the whole *Duct* of the *Urethra*.

Another Symptom is the *Cordie*, or Contraction of the *Frænum*, by which the *Penis* is bent downwards. There is likewise, when the *Penis* is erected, great Pain as if compressed transversely with a strong Hand. This chiefly happens in the Night, when the Patient is warm in his Bed.

Sometimes the *Urethra* being eaten and excoriated with long Running of the *acrimonious Pus*, Nature breeds a *soft spongy Flesh*, to supply the Defect, which daily increasing forms *Caruncles* or *Carnosities*, so far as to plug up the *Urinary Passage* and stop the Urine. However, the little adjoining Ulcers continue to pour forth a Kind of an *Ichor*; and this State is not only troublesome to the *Physician*, but almost as bad as Death to the Patient.

It also often happens, through some violent Motion, or the ill-timed Use of *Astringents*, that the *Sanies* which should be carried off by the *Gonorrhœa*, is translated to the *Scrotum*, and causes one or both of the *Testicles* to swell and inflame with intolerable Anguish and Pain; the Running at the same time decreasing, while the Scalding of the Urine is as great as ever. SYD.

[To these Symptoms may be added the *Phimosis*, which happens when the *Prepuce* cannot be drawn back to uncover the *Glans*; but this is the Case of many in a healthful State. Also the *Periphimosis* or *Paraphimosis*, when the *Prepuce*, being swelled, cannot be brought forward to cover the Head of the *Penis*. There are sometimes also watry *Bladders* or *Vesicles* called *Cry-stallines*, and at length *Buboes* or Swellings of the Glands in the Groin.

Groin. When these last appear, the *Lues Venerea* is generally supposed to begin.]

Women are not subject to such a Variety of Symptoms as Men; their chief Complaints being a *Difficulty of Urine* and a *Running*; however, they are liable to *Chancres* and *Venereal Warts* as well within as on the outward Parts of the *Labia Pudendi*, as also to *Buboes* in the Groin. As for the Coarctation of the *Sphincter Vaginæ*, purring up as it were, the external Orifice; this is not a *Phimosis*, though by some improperly so called. TURNER.

The Cause of a virulent *Gonorrhœa* is a Taint by *impure Coition*, conveyed from a Woman infected with a *malignant Gonorrhœa*, or the *Lues Venerea*, first to the *Genitals* of a Man, and afterwards through the Pores to the *Lymph*, or *seminal Liquor*; the due *Crâsis* and natural Mixture it intirely destroys, by inducing partly a *caustic* and *corroding*, and partly a *putrid State* thereof. Hence arise the *Pains*, and *Heats*, the *Tumours*, the *Inflammations*, and the *Exulcerations* of the *Genitals*: For at first the *Glans* is only affected, whilst, in Coition, the Poison insinuates itself into the open Pores. Then it soon proceeds to the *Glands* of the *Urethra*, then to the *Prostatæ*, which are porous, and afterwards to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*.

If the infected *Lymph* is conveyed to the *Inguinal Glands* through the *Lymphatic Vessels*, which Cowper discovered to run from the *Prepuce* to the Groin; then a *venereal Bubo* is formed, which is a hard Tumour without Pain. But if the Seat of the *Gonorrhœa* is deeper, and an Inflammation arises at the Beginning of the *Urethra*, where the *Vesiculæ Seminales* discharge the *seminal Fluid*, then these Vessels are so compressed by the Tumour, that the *Semen* cannot be conveyed to them from the *Testicles*, whence it happens that the *Testicles* swell.

[Boerhaave is of Opinion that the *Time of imbibing the Infection* is when the *Penis* begins to subside from its *turgid State* in the *venereal Paroxysm*. It then enters the *Cells* of the *Corpus Spongiosum* of the *Glans*, which is wrapt up in two Membranes and continued all the Way up to the Neck of the *Bladder*: Hence the *slightest Contagion* is easily propagated through all this Tract. For the spongy Substance of the *Urethra* is a Continuation of the *Glans Penis*; and, when once the Poison has made its Way into the *Membrana cellulosa*, it immediately produces a *small Ulcer*, attended with a *whitish yellow Discharge*, almost void of *Tenacity*, and when it dries on the Linen stiffens it, and leaves a *greenish yellow Stain*. This *filthy Pus* feeds upon the fine fatty Texture of the Part.]

As to the *Prognostics*, we must observe, that the greater the Infection is, the more violent and obstinate the Disorder will prove;

tho' it seldom brings on a Pox unless the *Discharge* is imprudently stopped by the preposterous Use of *Sudorifics* and *Astringents*; for, immediately on the Suppression of the Discharge, *Buboes*, *Tumours* of the *Scrotum* and *Testicles*, *Caruncles* of the *Urethra*, and other terrible Symptoms appear, together with a confirmed Pox. The more regular the Discharge is made, the more mild all the Symptoms are.

But when the *Running* is small in Quantity, the *Urine* is highly fetid, and the *Matter* yellow or green, it is a *bad Sign*.

It is a certain Sign the Disorder is mitigated, when the painful Constriction of the *Penis* in *Erection* and the *Heat of Urine* are removed, as also when the impaired Strength begins to return, and the Countenance, which before was pale, assumes a florid or a natural Colour.

It is a Sign the Gonorrhœa is cured, if, upon compressing the *Penis*, a Drop or two of thin limpid Liquor, like the White of an Egg, is discharged. HOFF.

The Regimen, during the Time of the Cure, requires the Patient to abstain from all oily Food, and he must also avoid every Thing which by its acrimonious Quality stimulates to *Venery*; such as *Spices*, *bulbous Roots*, *Flesh*, *Eggs*, *Fish*, and *fermented Liquors*; for the Inflation of the *Penis* retards the Cure. This is of the utmost Consequence, and therefore all *venereal Incitements*, such as wanton Pictures, amorous Dalliance with Women, obscene Books, and whatever else inflames the Fancy, should be shunned like Death.

Water and Whey are the best Drink, and Seeds and Summer-Fruits the best Aliment.

All possible Care must be taken that Cold never reaches the *Penis*, and that it be kept always moist, lest the Pores contracting repel the Flux of Matter. An *emollient* and somewhat *antiseptic Cataplasm* will be beneficial. BOER.

In the Cure, Sydenham's Method of purging the Patient, till the Symptoms were abated, is now justly laid aside. Turner's last Method which he made use of himself, is as follows:

Instead of any other *mercurial Preparation*, I frequently direct the following purging Pills;

- I. R. *Argent. viv.* ʒij. *Gum. Guaiac. ppt.* ʒj. *conterentur cum tantillo Syr. Limon. donec evanescant Globuli. Postea adde Pil. ex Colocynth. cum. Aloe* ʒß & contunde in *Massam, ex qua formentur Pil.* xxiv.

Two of these Pills containing ʒß of the *Mercury* may be taken Night and Morning, or, according to the Operation, one only, for

for a Week or ten Days, unless the Patient complains of his Gums, or a sore Mouth; for then the Mercury must be left out.

If the *Cordée* remit not, a Scruple of *Sal Prunel.* may be taken, with as much fine Sugar between whites, in a Draught of the following *Apozem*;

2. R *Aq. Mercurialis* ℥ij. *Gum. Arab. solut. & Syr. ex Althæa*
an ʒj. *M. F. Apozema.*

The *mercurial Water* is common River-Water, in two Quarts of which, four Ounces of Quicksilver have been boiled to a Quart. The Patient may drink of the *Apozem* through the whole Course.

And now, as I see Occasion, I continue the Pills for a Week or ten Days more, but at Night only. And in the Morning I give the Quantity of a Nutmeg of the following Electary;

3. R *Mel. Virg.* ʒiʒ. *Bals. Capiv.* ʒvi. *Pulv. Rad. Jalap. Sal. Prunel. an.* ʒj. *M. F. Electarium.*

The Patient must drink a Draught of the *Apozem* as well after the *Electary* as after the *Pill*. There is no Danger of the Running being stopt, while his Body is kept open by these Means,

But when the Quantity grows less, and the Colour whiter, and feels more tenacious, I lay aside the *Pill*, and keep him to the *Electary* some Days longer Night and Morning. If it purges too much, I leave out the *Jalap*, and substitute *Rhubarb*; when it proves tedious, I give the *Terebinth. Coct.* by way of farther agglutinating and drying the *Gleet*.

When the *Cordée* and *Dysury* are very stubborn, or the Running more virulent than ordinary, I order the Genitals to be smeared every Night quite up to the Groin with the weaker blue Ointment, and give the *Pill* without the *Argent. viv.* early in the Morning in a larger Dose, or a Draught of the *Infusum Sennæ*.

This Method will succeed in three Weeks, or a Month's Time; but, if the Patient is ungovernable, it may be above as long again. TURNER.

In the Place of *Mercurials* given internally, *Astruc* directs the Use of crude Quicksilver as in the common *Unction*, to be rubbed upon the Parts, as about the Body of the Penis, especially under the Urethra to the Perinæum, and so up to the Pubes and Testicles; by which the Mercury, insinuating itself thro' the Pores into the Lymphatic Vessels, is instantly conveyed to the Glandules, and subdues the Poison lodged therein; taking away all the Symptoms, without any Disturbance to the Primæ Viæ, the Stomach, and Guts.

Turner approves of this Method in all *local Affections*, such as *Chancres*, a *Phimosis* and *Paraphimosis* from a *venereal Taint*: As also when there is a *Callosity* in the *urinary Passage*, or an *Induration* of the *Testicles*, particularly their *Epididymes*, left after the *Hernia humoralis*, and the like. Nor does he disapprove of it in *common Claps* during the Course of the *Purgation*, with the above *Electary* of *Mel. Virgin. Jalap, &c.* that so there may be no Danger of the Infection getting into the Blood.

If there is no Discharge of *virulent Matter* from the *Penis*, it is called *Gonorrhœa sicca*, or a *dry Clap*, the Symptoms of which are a *Dysury* or Difficulty of making Water, and after, from the Increase of the Inflammation and Tumefaction, an *Ischury* or total Suppression of Urine.

In the Cure of the *dry Clap*, Astruc advises plentiful Bleeding in the Beginning, to take off the *Tension*, and to abate the *Inflammation*; as also *emollient Decoctions* of *Mallows, Linseed, &c.* in Milk, to foment the Parts; but perhaps it might be better to make a *Poultice* of these Ingredients, after *Boerhaave's* Method, to lay to the Parts affected; or, which is best of all, to use them one after the other.

He likewise advises *lenient Clysters*, cooling *Emulsions* and *Ptisans* with *Sal Prunella* and *Andoynes* between whiles. During the Continuance of the *Inflammation*, no *Mercurials* must be used; and if the Symptoms increase, threatening an *Abscess* outwardly in the *Perinæum*, it is to be forwarded as much as possible by *superative Poultices*, and the Matter discharged.

Of the Cure of the SYMPTOMS.

I. Of the HERNIA HUMORALIS, or Swelling of the Testicles.

Astruc, in the Cure, recommends frequent Bleeding and an *antiphlogistic Regimen*, and fomenting the Parts with a Decoction of *Mallow Roots* and *Linseed*; or Milk pretty warm; or an *Anodyne Cataplasm* of *Lilly Roots*, with Leaves of *Henbane, Mallows*, and *Branc-Ursine*, boiled to a Mucilage, and mixed with the Flower of *Linseed* and Oil of *Lillies*. After the *Inflammation* and *Fever* are abated, he advises a gentle Purge, after *mild Resolvents* extornally, *Antivenereals* internally.

The Hardness of the *Epididymes* is to be dissolved by succinated Balsam of Sulphur, *mercurial Plasters* and *Ointments*. He observes, that Plasters which only relax, such as the *Mucilage Plaster*, will do Wonders here. During the Use of these Applications, a suspensory Bandage should not be neglected.

When Pus is formed in the Testicles, it must be discharged with

with a Lancet. If it should leave a *fistulous Ulcer*, he advises a *mercurial Ointment*. This last *Turner* approves of.

The *English Surgeons* immediately apply a Cataplasm *ex Farina Fabarum & Oxymel. simp.* adding a little *Ol. Rosar.* or *Ung. Sambuc.* to keep it from growing hard and dry; and, laying all *restringent* and *balsamic Medicines* aside, they purge the Patient briskly with *Calomel* and *Pil. ex Colocynth. simp.* But, if the Pain and Fluxion still increase, they vomit the Patient with *Merc. emet. flav.* [its Dose is from ij. to vi. Grains] and repeat it at such Distances, that the Chaps may not be sore, till the Tumour subsides. Then they purge off the Relics; and afterwards give Balsamics to dry up the Gleet.

II. Of a BUBO.

Astruc asserts that Venereal Buboës are of two Kinds; the *first* is *essential*, happening immediately after Coition with an infected Person; the *second symptomatical*, which follows the Suppression of the Gonorrhœa, or the drying up of the Ulceration. He likewise mentions a *third*, which does not appear so early as the other two, and is therefore a *pathognomonic Sign* of a *Lues Venerea* or Pox.

He proposes to cure it by mercurial Purges to carry off the Humour, in the mean Time rubbing a mercurial Ointment into the Part to dissolve the Induration; which he thinks is more gentle and easy, than to promote the Suppuration by ripening Poultrices, and then opening the Tumour by a Caustic, giving Mercurials inwardly at the same Time.

De Salt cures all the Symptoms by rubbing into the Parts a strong mercurial Ointment, such as the *Unguent. cærul. fort.* using two or three Drams of it at a Time, causing the Patient to anoint himself from the *Anus* all along the *Urethra* to the *Glans* and *Prepuce*. The following Day he gives a strong Dose of *Jalap*, that is, from two Scruples to a Dram. His Diet-drink is to be *Spring-Water* in which *Mercury* revived from *Cinnabar* has been boiled. If the Patient cannot bear much Purging, he may have a Truce for a Day or two, but the Ointment is to be continued every Night. The first Friction gives considerable Relief, the second yet more, the third commonly makes the Pain cease, and the fourth and fifth generally silence the Complaints. Five or six Weeks generally perfects the Cure.

In Buboës he increases the Quantity of the Ointment to half an Ounce, which the Patient is to rub in to the Groin, *Scrotum*, and Parts in either Sex; purging every Day, and drinking the mercurial Water; by which Means the Buboës melt away, the *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis*, and *Chancres* disappear, and the former

Health returns. If there is *Matter* already formed in the Bubo, then he allows it must be opened. *Heister's* Method is much the same.

Turner advises to apply immediately the *strongest Suppuratives*, such as *Emplast. Com. cum Gum.* or a Cataplasm *ex Ficus ping. Rad. Allii cum Coëpis coctis*, or *ex Rad. Althææ, Bryon. Lil. alb. Fimo Columbin.* or the like. Cupping-Glasses are sometimes applied to bring forward the sluggish Humour. When the Matter has been discharged by a *Caustic*, the *Eschar* loosened, and the Ulcer digested, the Patient must again be purged at convenient Intervals. But if the Ulcer spreads, proves corrosive, with callous or jagged Lips, neither yielding to *Præcipitate* outwardly, nor to mercurial Purges taken inwardly, Recourse must be had to a Vomit with *Mercur. emet. flav.* two or three Times at proper Distances. If, notwithstanding this Method, there are Scabs, or other *serpiginous Ulcers* about the Body; also Pustules, dry and crusty about the hairy Scalp; a Salivation is the only Resource.

III. Of Caruncles and Carnosities in the Urethra.

The Obstacles which hinder the free Passage of the Urine, according to *Astruc*, are these which follow. 1. *Ulcers* in the Urethra. 2. *Cicatrices* left behind after the healing these Ulcers. 3. *Caruncles*. 4. *A Schirrus* on the *Verumontanum*, or *Caput Gallinaginis*. 5. *Indurations* of the *Prostatæ* and *Vesiculæ seminales*. 6. *Carnosities* rising in, and straitening the Canal.

He proposes to cure the Ulcers by the same Regimen as the first Period of a Gonorrhœa, *viz.* by repeated Bleedings, Lenients and Refrigerants, to abate the Fluxion, and take off the Inflammation; then healing the Ulcers by the following *epulotic Injection*;

3. R *Hord. non excorticat.* ℥iij. *Rad. Aristoloch. rotund.* ℥i. *Fol. Plantag. M. j. coq. in q. s. Aq. Fontan. Colaturæ adde Mel. Ros. ℥ij. M. F. Injectio.*

He says, if to ℥ij of this Decoction you add ℥ij. of the following *Amalgama* in fine Powder, and inject them together, these Ulcers will soon heal.

4. R *Plum.* ℥ij *liquefacto add. Argent. viv. ℥ij. F. Amalgama.*

Turner, in the worst Cases, would not have the Urethra laid open, but only have the *Perinæum* well greased with the mercurial Liniment, by which he has known many large Callosities insensibly

insensibly dissolve, while the Candle or Leaden Probe, smeared also therewith, has been kept within.

But there has been lately introduced into Practice by *Daràn* a new Method of curing these Disorders with *Bougies*, the Composition of which he keeps a Secret.

According to him, if the Canal of the Urethra be open enough to admit the Extremity of the Bougie, a Suppuration will ensue from the diseased Part of the Urethra, which will in Time relax and open the Stricture; or, if the Stricture opposes the Entrance of the Bougie, yet still the mere Point of the Bougie will suppurate it in a small Degree, and by and by, tho' much more tediously than in the other Case, by relaxing, open it.

Sharp asserts, that the several Cases in which the Bougies may be usually employed are, 1. The mere *Contraction* [or *Stricture*] of a Portion of the Urethra. 2. *Ulcerations* of the Extremities of the Ducts of the prostate Glands, the *Vesiculæ seminales*, and the Glands of the Urethra, yielding sometimes a plentiful, sometimes a small Gleet. 3. *Callous Cicatrices* of the former Ulcers. 4. *Caruncles*, called also *Carnosities* and *Excrescences*, which have arisen from the Surfaces of former Ulcers. 5. A *Schirrus* of the Prostatæ or *Vesiculæ seminales*. 6. A *Schirrus* or spongy Enlargement of the *Verumontanum*. 7. A *spongy Enlargement* of the *Corpus spongiosum Urethræ*.

The first Discharge procured by a Bougie is generally very fœtid, and evidently flows from the Place where the Obstruction is, that Part of the Bougie only being covered with Matter that answers to the Obstruction. Again, the *Cordée*, excited by the Use of the Bougie, is infinitely more painful where the Obstruction is, than in the other Parts of the Penis. It will, it must be owned, produce a *Cordée* in a sound Penis, but then it extends through every Part of it, and is by no Means so painful as the other.

If the Symptoms of the *Strictures*, *callous Scars*, *Caruncles* and *Tumours* of the *Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ* are essentially different, those Differences are not mentioned by any Writer, except that when, the Urethra only is affected, the Patient, in making Water, voids Matter before his Urine, but when the *Prostate Glands* or *Vesiculæ Seminales* only are concerned, Matter follows the last Drop of Urine. But it frequently happens that one is complicated with the other.

The Properties requisite in a Bougie, are a sufficient Degree of Firmness, that it may be introduced with some Force: A Suppleness and Tenacity, that it may conform to the Motions of the Body without breaking: A lenient suppurative Disposition, to bring on a Discharge without Pain: And, lastly, a Smoothness

of Surface, that it may not only be introduced with more Ease, but that it may lie easy in the Passage till it begins to dissolve, That which I have chiefly made use of is as follows ;

5. R *Emplast. commun. cum Pice Burgund.* ℥ij, *Argent viv.* ℥j. *Antimon. crud. Pulv.* ℥℞. M.

The *Emplast. com.* or *Diachylon* must be made with Oil and a little *Burgundy Pitch* added to it, to render it sufficiently tenacious ; the *Antimony* must be finely levigated, that it may give a Smoothness and good Consistence to the Bougie.

The Quicksilver, whether it be divided in *Bals. Sulph.* or Honey, must not be put into the Plaster till the Moment before the Bougies are made, nor must the Plaster be boiling hot at that Time. When the Quicksilver is mingled with the Plaster moderately hot, Slips of fine Rag must be ready to dip in the Composition. They must be of different Lengths, from six to nine or ten Inches, and about three Inches broad. Roll them up loosely, and, taking hold of one Extremity with the left Hand, let it fall gently on the Surface of the Plaster, and then draw it out gently. As it is drawn out it will unroll, and take up a Quantity of the Plaster upon its Surface, equal to the Thickness of a Silver Groat. It may be proper to assist the Unrolling with the End of a *Spatula*. The Plaster must be hot enough to soak through and discolour the Rag. The Ladle in which it is melted ought to be broad and flat at the Bottom, and the Plaster must be kept stirring, to preserve it in equal Consistence. The Bubbles on the Surface of the Cloth may be smoothed with an Iron *Spatula* a little warmed.

One Rag will make six Bougies of a moderate Size ; they are best cut with a Knife and Ruler. They should be made taper at the End by cutting off a Slope about an Inch and a half long. When they are rolled up, it must be with that Side outward which is covered with Plaster, and they must be first rolled up with the Finger and Thumb as close as possible, before they are rolled upon a Board or Marble. In the Winter it will be proper to hold them a little before the Fire to facilitate their Rolling.

Before a Bougie of any Kind be introduced into the *Urethra*, it will be necessary to smear it with sweet Oil, that it may go in easily, and not stimulate too much at first. The Patient may either stand or lie down in the Posture of being cut for the Stone ; then the Surgeon must grasp the *Penis* near the *Glans* and extend it gently, that the *Urethra* may not be wrinkled, and then it will meet with no Impediment but what is occasioned by the Disease.

It often happens at the Beginning, that the Bougie cannot be too small, and then the End must be round that it may readily slip over the *Plicæ* of the *Urethra*; it is also exceedingly desirable that it enter within the Obstruction. However, it is necessary to desist from pushing it when once it begins to bend. When it meets with any Resistance, to avoid the Bending, turn it round with your Finger and Thumb several Times, and, as you turn it, press it a little forwards. If by this Method it advances, continue to do the same Thing till it stops. But it must be owned that the Operator in this Case may be easily deceived.

The Bougie must be confined in the *Penis* by some Kind of Bandage, or rather we may keep it fixed in the *Urethra* by a Cotton String tied about its Extremity, and then passed round the *Penis*; no other Thread is necessary.

When the Patient is timorous, or the Part tender, it may be left in two or three Hours in a Day only at first, but otherwise six or seven. When the Patient finds he cannot bear it. it may be discontinued two or three Days, according to the Nature of the Symptoms.

There are Instances of its having first cured, and then brought on a fresh Strangury. In this Case forbear its Use for two or three Days, and the Strangury will cease.

Some have been able to wear it Night and Day without Intermission, and as they withdrew one introduced another. And this is a prudent Step; for the more Suppuration is procured, and the longer the *Urethra* is kept distended, the Cure is more likely to be radical. When this cannot be done, the Day is better for its Use than the Night, because in the Night it is more subject to Erections.

Two Bougies in a Day generally answer the Purpose, one in the Morning, and one in the Evening, as more suitable to the Patient's Avocation. Though some can walk about with them.

If the Testicles should inflame, or any feverish Disorder come on, they may be kept in an Hour, or half an Hour in a Day, to prevent the *Urethra* from contracting again till the Symptom is removed; to prevent these Disorders the Patient should observe a *cooling Regimen* during the Treatment.

Some are relieved by the Bougie in a few Weeks, some not till many Months. Generally the Cure may be performed in seven, eight, nine, or ten Weeks. This is known by the Removal of every Symptom of the Disorder, for some Degree of Running will generally continue as long as the Bougie is employed.

When the Patient judges himself well, it will be best to desist gradually, wearing it at first only an Hour or two in a Day, and then two or three Times a Week, after which it may be intirely left off. If any Gleet still remain, or any Obstruction threatens to return, it will be necessary to use the Bougie four or five Weeks longer.

In *Suppressions of Urine* it will be always adviseable to introduce the *Catheter* if possible, and indeed to keep it in the Bladder, two, or three, or four Days; after which, the *Canal* will perhaps admit a Bougie, and then, a Suppuration being once procured, it may easily be preserved open.

IV. Of a GLEET.

In what Manner, says SHARP, a Gleet is furnished, cannot well be determined, without first ascertaining the exact Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*. That the *Lacunæ* of the *Urethra* are usually ulcerated in a *Gonorrhœa* is now generally assented to. Yet, tho' all allow the Existence of Ulcers during that Disease, they will not admit that a Gleet is the Discharge of an Ulcer.

For my own Part, I am inclined to believe the *Running* is not all of it a *purulent Matter*, but partly Matter, and partly a Discharge from the Secretory Organs, as also from the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, when they or their Ducts are affected. For the Running is produced in less Time after the Infection than is requisite for the Formation of Matter in every other Instance, and the Appearance of Matter is frequently the first Alarm in a *Gonorrhœa*, the Heat of Urine and other Symptoms of an Inflammation and Ulceration following sometimes two or three Days after.

For these Reasons, I suppose, that the *Venereal Poison*, in its first Operation, irritates only, and thereby increases the Secretion; especially as the same Thing happens to the Glands of the Intestines from Purgatives, to the Salivary Glands from Smoaking, &c. As the Poison operates more strongly, the Inflammation increases, and the Ulcers form and extend, when not only the Matter from the Ulcer is sanious, but all the Secretory Vessels communicating with the ulcerated *Lacunæ* separate a thinner Fluid than usual; and both the Matter and secreted Fluids continue to be thin so long as the Inflammation is violent.

It is even possible that in some slight *Gonorrhœas*, which disappear in a few Days, the Venereal Poison may not have Activity enough to bring on an Ulceration of the *Urethra*, but only a mere Irritation of the *Lacunæ*. Besides, in other Cases, the Quantity of the Running is generally much greater, if we may judge by Analogy, than a few Ulcers in the *Urethra* could possibly

possibly furnish; of this we have almost ocular Proof in Women; for, though the *Gonorrhœa* be exceeding plentiful, yet, upon the nicest Inspection, we often cannot find the least Degree of Ulceration of the *Vagina* *, though, if the Discharge was purely the Digestion of Ulcers in that Part, it is likely some few of them may be visible.

When the Inflammation ceases, and the Ulcers of the *Urethra* heal at the same Time, the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* is perfected; on the other hand, if the Inflammation be only removed, and the Ulcers remain open, a Gleet must ensue.

It is upon this Principle of *Ulcers subsisting in the Urethra*, that *Daran* accounts for the Action of his *Bougie*, supposing it to have the Property of healing them with a sound *Cicatrix* after the *Urethra* is opened. And, if the Operation can be understood when there are Ulcers, it will not be difficult to comprehend it when there are none; since it seems to have the Power of opening every unsound *Cicatrix* of the *Urethra*, and bringing them immediately into an ulcerated State.

There are many who imagine that the prodigious Increase of certain Gleets at particular Times, lasting only for two or three Days, and then suddenly abating to their wonted Quantity, is inconsistent with a purulent Discharge; and therefore conclude a Gleet to be nothing but a preternatural Excretion from the relaxed Vessels of the *Urethra*. But it is probable, that, however the Matter of a thick Gleet may be furnished by Secretion, still the Stimulus provoking the Secretion is kept up by the Subsistence of Ulcers; and also that, when the Gleet is very thin and in small Quantities, it is the mere Discharge of those Ulcers. A temporary Increase of a Gleet is not wonderful, because habitual Ulcers of every other Part of the Body are often in a fluctuating State, and generally suffer from Excesses of every Kind.

In the Cure of a Gleet we may have recourse to the *Bougie*, but, as it requires so long a Time to perfect the Cure, few

would
* Perhaps this will account for the easy Cure of recent *Gonorrhœas* in Women, which I have known performed in the following Manner. Dissolve 3j. of Merc. Sublimat. Corros. in 3j of Rum above Proof. Thirty Drops of this Solution put into a Drinking-Glass of Water, and injected into the *Vagina* two or three Times a Day, has intirely taken away the Running in two or three Days: which I cannot otherwise account for, than by its seizing and destroying the superficial irritating Poison which stimulated the Glands to a Discharge of Matter. However, a few Purges afterwards were given by way of Precaution. I have seen the Solution itself, or, at least, not a much weaker, dabbed upon the Skin of a Negro almost covered with Yaws, which it has cleared in a few Days. This must be owned was no Cure of the Disease; but it serves to shew that it is Specific against the Venom of this Malady.

would submit to it, unless Injections had been first found ineffectual. In this Situation I have used the Bougie myself. I have sometimes employed *astringent Injections*, but without any Misfortune. But then I have begun with those that were weak, and have gradually increased their Strength.

Astruc, in this Disorder, recommends Milk, either Asses, Goats, or Cows, to be drank Morning and Evening for some Time; then mineral Waters, whether *Chalybeate* or *Vitriolic*, for xv or xx Days; and afterwards *Balsamics*, to deterge and cicatrise the Ulcers concealed in the *Urethra*, such as *Balsam of Capivi*, from vi to xij Drops made into a Bolus with Powder-Sugar; last of all, *Astringents* to dry up the Ulcers, and to recover the lost Tone of the Parts, such as *Infusions* of the Leaves of *Mint*, *Horeboud*, *Agrimony*, *Plantain*, *Red Roses*, *Shepherd's Purse*, *Sage*, &c. or the *Mint-Water* of *Quercetan*, so often recommended by *Riverius* against obstinate Gleet.

6. R *Pulv. Fol. Menthae, Dictamn. Cretici. Rad. Irid. Florentin. an. ʒij. Sem. Agn. Cast. Rutæ & Lactuc. an. ʒvi. vin. alb. ʒxx. Distillantur in Alembico in Balneo Mariæ & servetur Aqua ad Usum.*

The Dose is two Spoonfuls in a Morning fasting. To these he adds *Electories* made with prepared Coral, Catechu, Pomegranate Flowers and Peel, Dragon's Blood, Alum, Terra sigillata, Lapis Hæmatites, burnt Hartshorn, Camphire, but more especially *Crocus Martis Astringens*. The Dose of any of these, except Camphire, is from x to xx Grains. Heister advises a Powder of *Os Sepiæ* and *Croc. Martis*, or the following Pills of *Blancard*;

7. R *Gum. Elem. Mastich. an. ʒij. Terræ Catechu. ʒj. cum q. s. Bals. Capiv. M. F. Pilulæ. Dosis, ʒij.*

Turner approves of the Cold Bath, Spaw, Pyrmont, and Bristol Waters; as also natural Balsams and Turpentine, particularly *Bals. Capivi*.

8. R *Bals. Capiv. ʒß. solve cum. q. s. Ovi Vitell. & gradatim affundendo Aq. Cinnam. simp. ʒiß. Syr. Bals. ʒß. M. F. Potio. Or,*

9. R *Bals. Guaiacin. Bals. Peruv. an. ʒij. sumat Gut. x. vel xij. mane & vesperi, in Cochlear. Mistur. seq. alterum ejusdem suberbibendo.*

10. R *Syr. Bals. Cydonior. & ex Althææ, an. ʒij. Aq. Cinnam. simp. ʒj. M.*

Or

Or an Ounce of the *Bals. Capivi* may be given in the Form of an Electary with Conserve of Hips, or with the Addition of Sugar may be made into Paste. The Dose is the Quantity of a large Nutmeg Morning and Evening.

[The *Balsamum Traumaticum*, mixed with an equal Quantity of the *Balsamum Guaiacinum*, and taken Morning and Evening, is of excellent Use in a stubborn Gleet. The Dose is sixty Drops on a Lump of Sugar. The *Balsam of Guaiacum* is made by dissolving a Pound of *Guaiacum* in two Pints and a half of rectified Spirit of Wine, and adding thereto three Drams of *Peruvian Balsam*. This was formerly called *Balsamum Polychrestum*.]

Heister, for an Injection, recommends *Aq. Calc. viv. cum paulo Sacchar. Saturn.* Or *Lime-Water* with a little *Camphorated Spirit of Wine* may be used with Advantage.

Turner, when there is any Suspicion of a remaining Virulence, adds *Calomel* to the *Lime-Water*, thus,

11. R *Aq. Calc.* 3x. *Merc. Dulc.* 3j. *M.* & *usus Tempore*
agitetur Phiala.

When the Gleet is transparent,

12. R *Pulv. è Ceruss. comp.* 3ij. *Sacchar. Saturn.* 3j. *Aq. Fr-*
bror. 3xij. *M. F. Injectio.* Or,

13. R *Pulv. è Ceruss. comp.* 3iij. *Camphor.* 3j. *solv. in Aq. F.*
3xij. M. pro Injectione.

V. Of CHANCRES.

Astruc observes, that *Chancres* were the *Caries Pudendorum* of the ancient Writers, and are generally seated on those Parts which have a fine and tender Covering, through which the virulent *Sanies*, issued from the exulcerated *Genitals* of either Sex, has the easier Admittance. Such are the inward Duplication of the *Prepuce*, the Inside of the *Pudenda* in Women, the *Nipples* of Nurses, the *Lips* and *Tongue* of Prostitutes. In very bad Cases they will appear on the *Dorsum Penis*, as well as on the *Pubes* and Inside of the Thighs.

In the Cure of the recent *Chancre* he first orders Bleeding to abate the Inflammation, then Fomentations to resolve the Induration, not omitting Mercurials in the mean Time, but so as to avoid a Salivation. After which he advises the Use of Sudorific Decoctions of *China*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Guaiacum*, and *Sassafras* boiled with *Antimony*.

In slight *Chancres* he recommends the following Ointment ;

14. R

14. R Lap. Calaminar. ʒß. Sulph. & Argent. viv. an ʒj.
Terebinth. q. s. M. F. Unguentum.

Cockburn says, that Quicksilver, with Turpentine sufficient to divide the Globules of it, will cure any Chancre without farther Trouble; and Heister approves of the same Method.

Turner formerly used red *Præcipitate* sprinkled on a proper Ointment, and, if that would not do, he touched it with *Lac sub Corrospo*. Sometimes he thought a light Touch of the *Butyrum Antimon.* or the *Lunar Caustic* necessary; but, if the Chancres still spread, then viij, ix, or x Grains of *Turpeth. Min.* by way of Revulsion.

Of late Years, he says, he always found smoaking the Parts with *Cinnabar* successful in *Chancrous Ulcerations* on the *Glans* and *Præputium* of Men, as well as the *Labia* and *Sinus Pudoris* of Women. His Method was, to throw a Dram of *Cinnabar*, on a Heater or hot Iron, letting the Fume ascend through a Funnel, or a Seat perforated like a Close-Stool, all round the diseased Parts. This was done every Day, and sometimes twice a Day for a Week. The Iron was hot enough to raise Flame with Smoak, but not so fiery red as to make it instantly consume away in Flame alone.

VI. Of the Phimosis, Paraphimosis, and Crystalline.

These are Disorders proper to Men, except the *Crystalline*, but Astruc affirms, that Women have something of the same Nature, and even extends them to their Nipples, where the Ulceration constraining the Area or Circle round about them imitates the same. The *Phimosis* of Women is the Constriction of the Entrance into the *Vagina*.

He begins the Cure with Bleeding and gentle Purgatives, such as *Cassia cum Manna* and *Merc. dulc.* instead of brisker *Cathartics* and *Emetics*, which, as Turner thinks, by making a stronger Revulsion, afford speedier Relief.

He then advises *anodyne emollient Fomentations* and *Cataplasms* to relax and soften, and afterwards *Discutients* to breathe forth the Humours; and, if the *Penis* is soaked therein an Hour or two twice a Day, the Effect will be more certain; but if a *Stagnation* is threatened, and thence a *Gangrene*, the *Prepuce* is to be divided in the *Phimosis* on each Side the *Glans*, and the Folds of it to be cut through in the *Paraphimosis*; by which the *strangled Glans* may be set free, and the Chancre, if any, brought into view. The like must be done for the *Crystalline*, in order to discharge the imprisoned Lymph, and forward the Subsidence of the *Prepuce*, thereby inflated and puffed up.

The

The affected Parts in Women should likewise be fomented with the like emollient and mucilaginous Decoctions, of the Roots of *Marsh-Mallows*, *White-Lilly*, *Water-Lilly*; the Leaves of *Branc-Ursine*, *Mallows*, *Linseed*, &c. several Times a Day. Afterwards, a *Pessary* made of Linen or Sponge dipped in the emollient Liquor should be introduced into the *Vagina*.

VII. Of Tubercles and Schirrous Cords.

The *Tubercle* is a *Callosity* remaining after healing the *Chancres* of the *Glans*, which hinders the free Play of the Foreskin over the *Glans*. If this will not yield to a strong *mercurial Unction*, the only Remedy is Circumcision.

The *Schirrous Cords* are Tubercles which arise where there has been an Ulceration, and may be left under the Skin of the *Penis*, sometimes round and sometimes like a *Cord*. They arise gradually and disappear with the Help of a little *mercurial Unction*, and a Course of *mercurial Purging*, unless complicated with other Symptoms of a worse Kind.

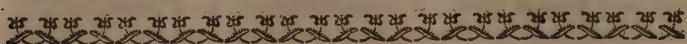
VIII. Of the Porri, Condylomata, Cristæ, and the like Excrescences.

The *venereal Porri* whose Seat is the *Pudenda*, if they are recent, small, and soft, sometimes dry and fall off of themselves, after the Poison has been destroyed by *mercurial Frictions*; but if they are hard, large, and have deep Roots, they will sometimes continue after them, and grow like Warts in other Parts of the Body. In this Case they must be cut with the Point of the Scissars as near the Skin as possible, and a *mercurial Plaster* must be prepared with a large Proportion of *Mercury*, and mixt with *Diach. cum Gum.* to promote a Suppuration, and to dissolve the Callosities at the Bases of the *Porri*, before a *Cicatrix* is formed.

But, if the *Basis* is hard and surrounded with hard and deep Callosities, slight *mercurial Frictions* must be used, and the Wound must be dressed with *Basilicon*, sprinkled with red *Præcipitate*, to consume the Callosities by little and little, to soften the Edges of the Ulcers and dispose them to heal. If this should fail, stronger *Corrosives* should be used; but these are rarely necessary, if the *Frictions* have been well performed.

The same Directions are applicable to the whole Tribe of *Condylomata*, *Cristæ*, *Mora*, *Fici*, either about the *Pudenda* or *Anus*. ASTRUC. Turner has known them to dry up with *Cinabar Fumigations*, but if these fail he advises to rub the Roots down with Caustics, and for the Patient's greater Security to take

take the Quicksilver Pill, with a strong Decoction of *Guaiac*. But, when other Symptoms of a *Lues* appear, not only *local Frictions* on the Parts, but a compleat Unction, in order for a Salivation. For a more easy, certain, and expeditious Cure, see the following Section.



Of the LUES VENEREA, or FRENCH POX.

WHEN a *Gonorrhœa* has continued a long while, or long enough for the *poisonous Matter* to make its Way into the Blood, or, by *Astringents* given unseasonably, it cannot make its Exit, then the Patient is infected with the Pox.

The Buboës in the Groin constitute the first Degree; then follow Pains which cruelly torment the Head and Joints of the Shoulders, Arms, and Ancles, coming on by Fits, but at no certain Intervals, unless in the Night when the Patient is warm in his Bed, seldom leaving him till towards the Morning.

There are also Scabs and Scurf in various Parts of the Body, which are as yellow as a Honey-comb, and which distinguishes them from all others. Sometimes they have large Surfaces, answering the Description which the Authors give of the *Leprosy*: But the more these Scabs are dispersed over the Body, the less he is tormented.

All these Symptoms gradually increase, especially the Pain, which becomes so intense, that the Patient is unable to lie in Bed. Afterwards *Nodes* or *Exostoses* arise in the Skull, Shin-Bones, and Bones of the Arms, which, being attended with constant Pain and Inflammation, at length grow carious and putrefied.

Phagedenic Ulcers likewise seize various Parts of the Body, but generally first begin with the Throat, and from thence gradually creep by the Palate to the Cartilage of the Nose, which they destroy, and the Nose, being destitute of its Prop, falls down flat.

The Ulcers and Pain daily increasing, the Patient sinks under the Torment, and being not able any longer to struggle with Stench, Rottenness, and the Loss of one Member after another, his mangled offensive Carcass is hurried into the Grave. SYN.

Besides the Symptoms proper to the *Pudenda* and Parts adjacent, which have been already mentioned, the following are observable in a confirmed Pox; which however do not appear in all Patients, nor at the same Time.

I. The SKIN, especially about the Neck and Breast, and between the Shoulders, is covered with flat Spots like Freckles, of
a rosy,

a rosy, purple, yellow or livid Colour, sometimes distinct, small and round like *Lentils*, sometimes more large and extended.

It is full of *itchy Pustules*, *Tetters* and *Ringworms*, a *Serpigo*, a *Herpes miliaris* and *exedens*. There are Chaps in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, with Itching, from whence proceeds a clear serous Liquor, and the *Epidermis* peels off in large Flakes.

It abounds with hard, callous, round Pustules, rising a little on the Top, generally dry, but sometimes moist, scaly, branny, and yellow; frequently on the Corners of the Lips, and the Sides of the Nostrils, but more especially on the Forehead, Temples, and behind the Ears, where they appear in Rows like a String of Beads, and gradually creep among the Hair.

The Hair not only falls off from the Head, but all Parts of the Body where it grows. Then the Nails become unequal, thick, wrinkled, and rough; afterwards Ulcers arise which cause them to fall off.

II. The Inside of the Mouth, Throat, and Nose are also affected: The *Uvula* and *Tonsils* become painful, hot, inflamed, and ulcerated; Pustules appear in the Roof of the Mouth, which regenerate into round, malignant, phagedenic Ulcers, which rot the Bone as far as the Nostrils. The *Pituitary Membrane* is likewise liable to Pustules, which produce malignant Ulcerations that infect the Bones of the Nose with a *Caries*, particularly the *Vomer*, which being eaten away, the Nose falls down, the Voice becomes hoarse and low, the Gums being covered with *Aphthæ* ulcerate and rot, the Teeth ach, grow rotten, and fall out, and the Breath is very offensive.

III. The Patient is excruciated with Pains in the Night-time, when in Bed and covered with Clothes; these are either tensive, pricking, pulsative, or rending; fixed or wandering; which sometimes occupy the musculous and membranous Parts like the Rheumatism, sometimes the Tendons and Ligaments about the Joints resembling the Gout; sometimes they are with Tumour or Inflammation, sometimes without.

IV. The Bones are affected in various Manners; in the Middle *Exostoses* arise, either soft or hard, sometimes with intense Pain, sometimes without. The Heads of the Bones enlarge every Way, but unequally, which produces Tumours, Pains, Difficulty of Motion and stiff Joints. As the *Caries* increases they become brittle, and break upon the least Effort. Sometimes they are so far dissolved as to bend like soft Wax.

V. When the *Lymph* is infected, the *lymphatic* or *conglobate Glands* become hard and callous, and form, in the Neck, Armpits, Groin, and Mesentery, hard, moveable, circumscribed

Tumours, like the King's Evil. The *Lymphatic Vessels* are dilated, extended, and enlarged by a thick *stagnating Lymph*, and form *soft encisted Tumours* or *Gummata*: In the Tendons it causes *Nodes*, in the Nerves *Ganglions*, and in the Ligaments of the Joints *Topbs*.

VI. Neither do the Ears and Eyes escape the Fury of this Disease, for the latter are externally affected with Pain, Redness, Itching, and Lippitude; and internally, being loaded with Humours, the Sight is destroyed, and sometimes a Suppuration supervenes. If the *vitreous Humour* of the Eyes is thickened, it causes a *Glaucoma*; if the *Crystalline*, a *Cataract*; if the *Aqueous*, Hairs or Spiders Webs seem to float in the Air.

The Ears are affected with a singing Noise, Hardness of Hearing, Deafness, and Pain, whilst their internal Substance is exulcerated and rendered *carious*.

After this *Catalogue of Symptoms*, it is no Wonder that all the animal, vital, and natural Functions should be depraved, the Face be pale and livid, the Body emaciated and unapt for Motion, and that the Patient should fall into an *Atrophy* and *Marasmus*.

Women have Disorders proper to the Sex, as *Cancers* in the Breast, a Suppression or Overflowing of the *Menses*, the *Whites*, the *Hysteric Passion*, an *Inflammation*, *Abscess*, *Schirrus*, *Gangrene*, *Ulcer* and *Cancer* of the Womb. They are either barren or subject to Abortion; or the Children they bring into the World have an universal *Erysipelas*, half rotten, and covered with Ulcers. ASTRUC.

Boerhaave thinks the principal Seat of the *Lues Venerca* is the *pinguious Humour* of the human Body, which in sound Persons fills what the Ancients called the *Panniculus adiposus*, and the Moderns the *Membrana cellulosa*; so that Contagion, entering the Pores of the *Epidermis*, passes through the Skin to the *Cellulæ* of the *Membrana adiposa*, where mixing with the pinguious Liquor lodged therein, it is, by the continual Heat, Motion, and Continuance, more and more heightened in its Quality, and corrodes and corrupts the superincumbent Skin and *Cuticula*, while in the mean Time it contaminates the adjacent oleous *Cellulæ* all round. Hence the Disorder is farther spread in the *Panniculus adiposus*, than in the superincumbent Skin, which is destroyed and corroded.

[The Methods of curing the Pox are principally four; 1. The *common*, by Salivation; 2. By giving *Quicksilver Pills*; 3. By *mercurial Frictions*, which are to be purged off before a Salivation is raised; 4. By *Sweating*, with a Decoction of *Guaiacum*. All which shall be particularly mentioned.]

The safest and most commodious Method of Salivation is by *Mercurius dulcis* six times sublimed, given inwardly in the milder Pox; or by *mercurial Unction*, when the Disease is got into the Bones.

Fifteen Grains of *Mercur. dulc.* may be given in a Morning, and the like Dose at Night, with *Electar. à Scordio*. After three, four, or five Days with this Management, we usually observe the *Fauces* to inflame, the Inside of the Cheeks to be *tumid*, or high and thick, being ready to fall within the Teeth, upon shutting the Mouth; the Tongue looks white and foul, the Gums stand out, the Breath stinks, and the whole Inside of the Mouth appears shining, as if parboiled, and lying in Furrows.

The Patient now begins to refuse his Nourishment, while all Parts of his Chaps, as the Tongue, Gums, and Cheeks, are so swelled and sore that he cannot chew any solid Food; but is forced to take Liquids and the softer Aliments. They are now frequently sick, and throw up a thin Phlegm, which is a Sign of a good Salivation when moderate and easy, and comes by Intervals; but if attended with a *Cardialgia*, or violent Pains and Torture at the Stomach, perpetual and incessant Reachings, *Deliquium*, cold Sweats, none is more dangerous.

The Inside of the Mouth thus beginning to be *whealed*, you may expect soon to see them ulcerated, especially about the *salival Glands*, which empty themselves thereinto. Now it may be proper to desist a Day or two, to observe the Increase of the Ulcers, what Sloughs are like to be raised, and what their Depth and Dimensions are like to prove; from which a near Conjecture may be made of the Duration as well as Quantity of the *Spitting now begun*, and the Consistence of the *drilling Lympha* whether more or less fluid.

When the Salivation is thus begun, your only Business is to encourage your Patient chearfully to go on, refreshing him sometimes with a little mulled Wine, what Sort he likes best; but, if there is a *Looseness*, Red is best, with a third, or one half Water. Let his Diet be small Chicken-Broth, Water-Gruel, and Panada. His Drink, small Sack-Whey, or Posset-Drink, with a Draught of good Small Beer with a Toast between whiles. In Case of Gripes, or a Looseness, the *white Decoction*. Also, the *Decoct. Rasur. Corn. Cer. & Ebor. cum Crusta Panis incocta & Sacchar. alb. ad Placitum edulcoratum*.

Thus, after some Days Respite, if, after the Spitting comes on, you find the Patient hearty, his Chaps but little swelled on the Outside and as little sore within, the Ulcers not increasing, with few or no Sloughs appearing therein, the Flux also incon-

siderable in Quantity, you may now give ℥j. of *Merc. dulc.* in *Elect. à Scord.* at going to Rest, repeating it two or three Days following, as you find Occasion, and then wait the Issue again. This is the safest and most prudent Method.

If he should have taken ℥℔. of *Calomel*, with little Alteration as to the Swelling and Soreness of his Mouth, and as little Appearance of his Slavering, his Pulse and other Circumstances favouring the same, and no ill Symptom appearing, you may vomit him with viij or x Grains of *Turpeth. Min.* in Conserve of Roses, or mixed with x or xv Grains of *Calomel*, encouraging the Operation with small Draughts of common Posset-Drink between whiles, upon each Motion to reach, but not loading the Stomach therewith, as is customary in other Emetics. If there is Occasion, it may be repeated two or three Days after, which will forward the Salivation more effectually than more Doses of *Calomel* simply repeated would have done.

If a Salivation cannot be raised to any Quantity, as in some it cannot, you must forbear and purge it off, and give *Calomel* once or twice a Week, and purge it off the next Day, or two Days after. [Of this Method, see more hereafter.]

When the *Spitting* goes well forward, it may be left to take its Course till it declines of itself; which, in Proportion to the Ulcers and Thickness of the Sloughs about the Parts of the Mouth, may happen at the End of twenty-one Days, or a Month from its rising; that is, from the Time of Spitting a Pint and a Half a Day, till it comes to three Pints, or even five Pints, in twenty-four Hours, when it gradually goes off again. For often the first four or five Days, or a Week, are spent in bringing it to the first Proportion.

In the more *stubborn and rebellious Pox*, attended not only with cruel Night Pains, *Gummata*, *Tophi*, *Nodes*, and also rotten or foul Bones, if the Patient has been used to Mercurials, or if salivated before, then the Cure must be attempted with *Salivation by Uction*.

You may mix an Ounce of Quicksilver with three Ounces of *Axungia*, of which, an eighth Part is to be used Night and Morning; letting the Patient rub it in with his own Hands gently by the Fire, beginning with his Ancles up to his Shins and Knees, all round his Joints, and so to his Thighs, which are presently after to be covered with Yarn-Stockings and Flannel-Drawers; then let him use what remains of his eighth Part about his Elbows and Shoulders, wiping his Hands clean about the Glands of his Arm-pits, or those of his Groin. His Body, during the Uction, should be screened from the Cold with a Blanket

Blanket hung behind him, and then be wrapt up in a warm Flannel; that is, he must have a Flannel Shirt, Waistcoat and Drawers, a Cap, Muffler pinning it up thereto behind, and covering all his Throat, Chin, and Cheeks before, to defend them from the cold Air. The same Things are requisite in the former Way. The Weak need only be anointed once a Day. Those that are strong, to save Trouble, may take a fourth Part of the Ointment and rub it in at once every Night; after which let him get between Flannel Sheets or Blankets, disposing him to a gentle breathing Sweat, with a Draught of warm Posset, Mace Ale, or, if very feeble, with a Cup of mulled Wine: By which the Pores being open, the mercurial Particles may have freer Entrance.

If, when the Ointment is divided into four Parts, after the third Uction the Patient begins to complain of his Chaps, you must stay a Day or two before you proceed farther: The same when Gripes or bloody Stools approach. On the other hand, if an Ounce or an Ounce and a Half of Quicksilver will not do, then give the *Turpeth*, as before directed.

Where there are a *Gummata*, *Taphs*, and *Nodes*, the Ointment must be chafed particularly into those Parts, and then apply the mercurial Plaster upon them. If the Spitting declines too suddenly, give a Scruple of *Calomel* every Day, or every other Day, for two or three Times, as you shall see Occasion.

When the Salivation is going off, you may purge the Patient with ℥ij or ℥iij of the common Infusion of *Senna*, and ℥j of *Syr. i Spin. Cervin.* or to those which are very weak *Sydenham's* common purging Potion, thus,

1. R *Tamarind.* ℥β. *Fol. Sennæ* ℥ij. *Rhubarb.* ℥iβ. *Coque in*
q. s. Aq. ad ℥iij. *in Colatur. Dissolv. Mannæ & Syr. Rosar.*
solut. an ℥j. *M. F. Potio.*

This may be repeated once or twice a Week for two or three Times. When he is a little recovered, and his Chaps pretty well, he may eat a little Chicken, Veal, Rabbet, or Mutton well roasted, without Sauce or Gravy.

About this Time it is also usual to sweat them in their Bed or Stove with Spirit of Wine burning just by, for an Hour or two, repeating it at two or three Days Distance, if there be Occasion, taking the utmost Care the Patient does not catch Cold.

During his Sweat let him rub his Body with warm Napkins, and when faint keep up his Spirits with burnt Wine. To promote the Sweating he must take ℥j *Theriac. Androm. & Cinnab.*

Antim. ℥ ℔. drinking a Draught of his Diet-Drink after it, as hot as he can bear it.

The Patient should be prepared for a Salivation by a lenitive Purge or two; and, if *pblethoric*, he should bleed: Likewise Bathing in warm Water, for some hot, lean, emaciated People, has been found serviceable. *Women* should be laid down just after their *menstrual* Flux is over. Temperate Weather is the most suitable.

A *Diarrhœa* is apt to supervene at the Beginning, which soon turns to a *Dysentery*, with horrid Torture of the Bowels; to prevent which,

2. R *Elect.* è *Scordio*, *Cons. Rosar. rub. an.* ℥ ℔. *Coral. rub. ppt. Terr. Japon. Bol. ver. an.* ʒj. *Diacod. q. s. M. F. Electarium de quo capiat quant. Nuc. Castaneæ quartâ quâque borâ, vel sæpius perseverante Fluxu, superbibendo Cochl. iij. vel iv. Julep. sequent.*
3. R *Aq. Cinnam. simp. Aq. Menth. Cinnam. spir. an.* ʒij. *Syr. Cydon. ʒj. M. F. Julepum.*

Let his Drink be the *white Decoction*; and when the Pains are very urgent, attended with a *Tenesmus*, in the Intervals between the Stools,

4. R *Decoct. alb. ℔ ℔. Elect. è Scord. vel Theriac. Androm. ʒ ℔. solve cum Vitello unius Ovi, & Vin. Canar. ʒij. M. F. Enema, pro re nata repetendum.*

If the *Looseness* still continues, prescribe thus:

5. R *Electar. è Scord. Conserv. Ros. rub. an.* ℥ ℔. *Ter. Japon. Cinnamom. Acut. parum. contus. an.* ʒj. *Aq. Cinnam. simp. ℔ ℔. fiat Infusio calida per Horam, dein coletur, & adde Aq. Menth. Cinnam. Spir. Nuc. Moschat. an.* ʒj. *Misce & (Phialâ prius agitatâ) sumat Cochl. ij. vell iij. post singulas Sedes.*

He may likewise take four or five Spoonfuls of Red Wine mulled, and, if in Pain, with xij to xx Drops of the *Thebaic Tincture*, especially at Night. As soon as the *Diarrhœa* is conquered, he must return to his *Decoctum album*. Let his Chicken be also boiled with a Crust of Bread, a little Rice, or a few Shavings of Hartshorn. All which are to be gradually changed for more diluting Drinks, when the *Diarrhœa* is checked, and the Salivation comes forward.

If the Patient is troubled with Sickneſs and Vomiting, if mild, give him freely of a ſmall Chicken-Broth, Poſſet-Drink, or thin Water-Gruel, refreshing him with a little mulled Wine between whiles. But if there is a *Cardialgia*, and intolerable Pains at the Mouth of the Stomach, with inceſſant Vomiting, Spasms of the Members, Fainting, cold Sweats of the Forehead and Eyebrows, the Patient is in the utmoſt Danger, and you muſt ceaſe giving *Mercury*, and if poſſible turn it downwards, by directing the common Clyſter with ℥ij or ℥iij of brown Sugar, and as much Oil Olive; and, if a *Stimulus* is wanting, add ℥j or ℥ij of the Species of *Hiera Picra*, and as much *Sal Gem*. At the ſame Time he muſt have a Cordial Julep, or burnt Wine, and, if his Pulſe allows it, an *Opiate*; or,

6. R *Aq. Cort. Aurant. ſimp. Cinnam. ſimp. an. ℥ij. Aq. Ment. ſpir. ℥j. Ocul. Canc. ppt. Coral. rub. ppt. an. ℥j. Sal. Abſinth. ℥j. Syr. Limon. ℥j. Tinct. Thebaic. gut. xxx. M. & agitando Phialam, dentur Coch. ij. ſecundâ quâque horâ ſerius vel citius ut res poſtulant, durantibus Ventriculi Terminibus vel Vomitu.*

Or three or four Spoonfuls of ſimple Mint-Water alone, ſupped hot like Tea, are alſo proper. Likewiſe *Epithems* of a Decoction *ex Summitat. Abſinth. Roman.* with *Aromatics*, as *Zedoary*, *Galangals*, *Cloves*, or *Nutmegs*, in Red Wine may be ſerviceable, with Flannel applied hot to the Pit of the Stomach. After this, the whole Region may be anointed with *Ol. Macis & Ol. N. Moſchat. per Expreſſ.* adding a few Drops of the *Effential Oil of Wormwood*, applying over it the *Emplaſt. Stomach.*

Sometimes this Symptom is too powerful for any Remedies, and carries the Patient off in a few Hours Time; which is generally owing to the Ignorance of the Undertaker, in haſtily ſpurring on the Flux.

Another Symptom is the *Soreneſs of the Chaps*, to eaſe which, let the Patient hold in his Mouth the *Decoct. Hord. or Decoct. Pulli* made luke-warm, or now and then a little warm Milk, but nothing elſe. If the *mercurial Salts* have eaten deep into the Parts, and the Putrefaction ſpreads, they muſt be touched with the following Mixture;

7. R *Mel. Roſac. ℥j. Spir. Vitriol. ten. Gut. xx. M.*

and a Gargarism *ex Decoct. Hord. Fol. Plantag. Euiſet. Fragar. &c.* muſt be uſed; with which may be mixed a ſmall Quantity of *Tinct. Myrr. & Aloes cum Mel. Roſac.* If the Putrefaction ſtill increaſes, the Parts muſt be touched two or three times a Day with an armed Probe, dipt in a hot Mixture of *Mel Roſar.* and *Tinct. Myrrh.* or,

8. R *Mel. Rosac.* ʒj. *Tinctur. Myrrh. Mel. Ægypt. an.* ʒj.
Misce ad Usum ut prius.

To prevent the Jaws from being locked up, it is necessary to use a Bit of Stick covered with a soft Rag, which must be held between his backward Teeth: But, if there should happen an *Adhesion* of the Inside of the Cheek to the Gum, hindering the Patient from eating and opening his Mouth, the same is to be carefully divided.

If, during the Salivation, a Blood-Vessel bursts open, make a little Pellet of Lint, and cover it with the fine Powders of Alum or Vitriol, or dip it in the *Tinctura Styptica*, and thrust it close down into the Cavity, which will secure the Effusion, being held tight with the Finger for a little while. If it happens from the Separation of the Sloughs from the Side of the Cheeks, a little *Oxycrate* held in the Mouth will do the Business, or an astringent Decoction of Oak Bark; or an Infusion of *Flor. Rosar. Gall. immatur. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balaust. in Aq. Fabr.* acidulated with *Spir. Vitriol. ten.*

If the Patient has been without a Stool for some Days, give an emollient Clyster of warm Milk, Sugar, and Oil. If this will not do, make a Suppository with *Species Hier. Pic. Sal. Gem.* and boiled Honey. At this Time he may drink freely of Small Beer with a Toast, Barley-Water, small Sack-Whey or Posset-Drink. For Diet, Water-Gruel, Oatmeal-Caudle, small Chicken or Veal-Broth, a roasted Pippin, or a few stewed Prunes.

If, notwithstanding your Care in giving small Doses of Mercury, the *Fauces* should suddenly inflame and tumefy, endangering a Suffocation of the Patient, the most certain Relief is to bring the Humours downward by sharp Clysters, and, if he can swallow it, a *Cathartic* by the Mouth. The *Auxiliaries* may be Bleeding under the Tongue, in the Arm, and Cupping, with Scarification on the Shoulders; as also laying large Blisters thereon, and behind the Ears, extending along the *Jugulars* on each Side the Neck. At the same Time an emollient and detergent Gargarism may be thrown into the Throat with a Syringe, to clear it of viscous Phlegm; such as, the *pectoral Decoction* sharpened with *Spir. Nitr. dulc.* adding *Mel Rosar.* or the like. When the Lungs are stuffed with cold viscid Phlegm, you may give a Spoonful of Linseed Oil cold drawn, with the same Quantity of *Oxymel simp.* or a Spoonful of the *Oxymel Scillit.* alone may be swallowed between whiles, in a Draught of the *Pectoral Decoction.*

Gentle Cathartics and Clysters are likewise necessary when the Salivation continues too long, as also *Diuretics*; in this Case *Sal. Tart.* is best. It will likewise be proper to give ʒß. or ʒj of Flour of Sulphur, or ʒj to ʒß. of *Sulphur precipitated*, with a little Conserve of Roses, two or three Times a Day. Let his Drink be *chalybeated Tincture of Roses*, gratefully sharpened with Spirit of Vitriol; or a weaker Lime-Water. All his Flannel Dress must now be changed for a more decent Suit well aired; and, if the Patient is already *Hætic*, Asses Milk and the *Testaceous Powders* are most proper; if there is any febrile *Paroxysm*, the Bark must be prescribed, which will invigorate the Blood, and check the Salivation. If a Dropsy ensues, it must be cured in the usual Manner, but if possible by Diuretics, on account of the Patient's Weakness.

If a *Palsy*, by such inciding, warm, and invigorating Medicines as may open the Obstructions of the Tubes, and restore the nervous Fluid to be carried on in its accustomed Channels; together with such topical Applications as may excite the Spirits, and give a due Tensity to the Nerves.

Another Attendant on this Disease, though not the Consequence of a Salivation, is an *Ophthalmia*, which is cured by giving gr. xv or ʒj of *Calomel* over Night, in Conserve of Roses, and a lenitive Purge next Morning; such as, *Lenitive Electary*, with *Cream of Tartar*. Sometimes the Patient will not own any *Venereal Taint*, or it may not be proper to enquire; but you may conclude it is so, by its not yet yielding to the common Method of Cure.

An *Ozæna*, or Ulcer of the Nostril, is best cured by a *Cinnabarine Fumigation*, which subdues the Malignity, dries up the Ulceration, and disposeth the *Caries*, if any, to a Separation beyond all others; after which, and sometimes before, *Calomel* must be given and purged off; or, if there are other Symptoms of a profound Infection, you must salivate by Uction.

The like Method must be used for Ulcers of the *Palate*, *Uvula*, and *Tonsils*. The Fume rarely fails to stop the farther Erosion, and therefore it is always to be directed, though a Salivation is intended. It cures in two or three Days Time the most putrid and corrosive Venereal Ulcers, or after the second or third Smoking.

The Method is, to set the Patient in a Chair, with a Blanket inclosing it round, and fastened by a Skewer thrust through the Top, to which a Piece of Packthread is tied, and then turned round about a Hook, directly above in the Ceiling.

Then

Then he is to take an earthen Platter upon his Knees, with a Brick in it to place the Heater on, which must be moderately hot, but not too fiery; then throw ʒj of *faſtitious Cinnabar* in fine Powder thereon; then take the two Sides of the Blanket, and wrap them over, directing the Patient, if it be his Noſtrils, to hold his Face over the Smoke, keeping his Mouth rather cloſe than open; but if his Throat, Palate, or Tonſils, his Lips muſt be wide open, and his Mouth as near as he can ſuffer it. When he finds himſelf ready to be overcome, he may throw his Head back for a Minute to recover Breath, and then to it again. He muſt likewise have a Baſon, in which, when he hawks, coughs, or ſpits, to diſcharge Phlegm. During this, the *Cinnabar* muſt be ſpread about with a Tobacco Pipe, otherwiſe it will cake and not fume all away. When the Perſon is weak, I open the Blanket a little at the Top, to let in the Air. The Time of the Operation is about ten or a dozen Minutes, when the Patient is releaſed and ſet by the Fire, where he muſt ſit till the Sweat is gone off. After which he muſt waſh his Mouth and Throat with a Gargarism *ex Decoct. Fol. Plantag. Equiſet. Fragar. Aquileg. in Aq. Hord.* with a little *Mel Roſar.* ſome of which may be ſyringed up the Noſtil in an *Ozæna*. This Method may be repeated Night and Morning, if the Chaps do not ſwell, for about a Week; otherwiſe once a Day towards the Evening. If the Ulcers are foul, touch them with the following Mixture:

9. R *Mel. Roſar. ʒj. Tinct. Myrrh. Mel. Ægypt. an. ʒj. M.*

Or, if the Parts are in Danger of being loſt by the ſharp fretting Ulcers,

10. R *Merc. ſub. corroſ. Mel. Roſar. M. accuratiſſimè.*

The Parts are to be touched with this, by means of an armed Probe, or with the *Lac Sublimat.* and, if any of it runs down towards the Throat, it is to be wiped off with another armed Probe. Some, during this Courſe, have gone about their Buſineſs, only with a Bit of Flannel under their Chin, to keep their Throats warm.

It will ſometimes, though but ſeldom, encourage a *Slavering*, which may be purged off.

The *Herpes* or *Serpigo*, with other puſtulary *cutaneous Eruptions*, *Gummata* on the Muſcles, nocturnal Pains of the *Perioſtea*, *Nodes* on the Bone, &c. depend ſo much on the general Remedies, that their Cure need not be inſiſted on in particular. Tho' there is nothing to be done, even externally, without mercurial Remedies,

Remedies, this *Lotion of Harvey's*, for cutaneous Breakings-out, is as effectual as any.

11. R *Merc. sub. corros.* ʒvj. *Præcip. rub.* ʒij. *Spir. Vin. rectificat.* ℥ß. *Fiat Digestio per Horas xxiv. dein. decantetur Liquor clarus ad Usum.*

You must only touch the Parts lightly with this, by reason of its Sharpness.

The *Gummata*, *Tophs*, and *Nodes* are to be dressed with the *Emplastrum mercuriale*, or with that of *Harvey*, which, he says, will disperse them miraculously.

12. R *Cinnab. fact.* ab ʒj. ad ʒij. *Ceræ mund.* ℥ß. *Ol. Rosar.* ʒij. *Colliq. ut bene misceantur & fiat Emplastrum.*

INFANTS infected with the *Lues* may take ij or iij gr. of *Calomel*, given with a little Sugar in their Pap over Night, purging it off in the Morning with a Spoonful or two of *Syr. Ros. solut.* which may be repeated once in three or four Days till the Distemper is overcome. At other Times may be given gr. viij. or x. of *Æthiops min.* Night and Morning, while their Food is medicated with a Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*. TURNER.

Astruc disapproves of any other Method of Salivation but by *Frictions*; and he would have pure Mercury ground in a Mortar, with just so much Turpentine as will reduce it into a brown or black Powder, and mixt with it equal Parts of fresh Lard, and so well mixt, that the Particles of the Mercury shall not be visible by a Magnifying Glass. He also allows that occasionally there may be double the Quantity of Lard.

He distinguishes the *Frictions* into *weak* and *strong*; for the *strong* he allows not less than two Drams of the Ointment, nor more than four. The first Time the Patient is to be anointed from the Feet to the Calves of the Legs; two Days after, from thence to the Middle of the Thigh. Then the third Time, as far as the Buttocks. If after the seventh Day there appears no Sign of a Salivation, you must proceed to the *fourth Friction*, from the Buttocks along the Loins and Back to the Neck, with a large Quantity of Ointment. If on the *ninth* Day nothing appears, another *Friction* must be from the Wrists to the Shoulders.

During the Salivation, he allows the Patient, if he has Strength, to get up sometimes, and sit by the Fire, or, if he cannot, to sit up in Bed; when he lies down, he would have him lie in as prone a Posture as he can, that the *Saliva* may be evacuated more easily, and not fall into his Stomach.

In the *weak* or *slight Friction* he allows from ʒj. to ʒij, of the Ointment; the *first Friction* is to be only on the Feet; the *se-*

second on the Legs; the *third* on the Knees; the *fourth* on the Thighs; the *fifth* on the Buttocks and *Perinæum*; the *sixth* on the Loins; the *seventh* on the Back and between the Shoulders; the *eighth* and *ninth*, if there is Occasion, from the Arms to the Wrists. There may be three, four, five, or even six or seven Days between each Friction, if the Patient is very weak: But the Rule is, to look into the Patient's Mouth before a new Friction, that you may be certain not to bring on too plentiful a Salivation, The Dose of the Ointment must be so managed, that, after the fourth or fifth Friction, a Salivation may come on that is gentle, easy, governable, without a Swelling of the Head; with only a few *Aphthæ* in the Mouth, or at most a few *superficial Ulcers*, and the Patient not spitting above a Pint or two in twenty-four Hours: and to this Point it must be kept up, with a new Friction, if there be Occasion. Likewise it may be kept under with Clysters and plentiful Drinking of the Ptisan; and, if necessary, with lenitive Purges. This Treatment may be continued, *pro re nata*, from xxx to l. Days, or longer.

Till the Salivation comes on, the Patient may be indulged in weak Soups, Rice, Cream, Panada's, &c. and even Milk for Breakfast, but after that they must be left off; and he must drink a large Quantity of Ptisan to dilute the Blood. He may sit up all Day, if his Room be warm.

If, after a due Repetition of mercurial Frictions, a Salivation does not appear, it generally happens that a Looseness, a Flux of Urine, copious Sweats, or at least a plentiful Transpiration will supply that Defect, and serve in its stead. In this Case, the Patient may think himself exceeding happy and fortunate, that he has obtained a complete Cure by a Method more certain and more convenient than by a Salivation, and without its Incommodities and Dangers. [*A strange Concession this, from a strenuous Advocate for Salivations!*]

The *Second Method* of curing the Pox is by a *Quicksilver Pill*. This was brought into Reputation by *Belloste*, and, tho' he has kept the Composition a Secret, yet there is no Reason to doubt but it is *Quicksilver* mixt with a certain Proportion of a *Cathartic*. This *Turner* was an Enemy to, as he was to every other Medicine and Method that interfered with Salivation; and this for no other Reason, but because they sometimes failed; though all the World knows that Salivation is not infallible; nay, *Turner* himself has given us Instances of its Inefficacy, but then it was to prove the *present Strength* of the *Venereal Virus*, in Opposition to *Astruc*, who asserts that it is more *mild* than formerly, and not attended

attended with such dreadful Symptoms as at its first Appearance. But, be this as it will, *Turner* was forced to acknowledge, that he was formerly in an Error, and that the Quicksilver Pill may be prescribed to a very good Purpose in this stubborn Disease: though he continued still of the Opinion, that *Exostoses* and *carious Tophs* could not be cured without a Salivation.

Turner's Imitation of *Belloste's* Pill is as follows:

13. R *Argent. viv.* ʒij. *Terebinth. & Pil. ex Colocynth. cum Aloe, an.* ʒß. *M. F. Pillulæ, N^o. xij.*

The Quicksilver must be well incorporated with the Turpentine till it becomes invifible, and then the *Pil. ex Colocynth. c. Al.* is to be added. Sometimes it will require a little *Crab's Eyes* to give it a Consistence. If one of these Pills be taken Night and Morning, after the first two Days, it will give two or three Stools a Day, easily and pleasantly, without Gripes and Sicknefs.

BURTON's Mercurius Alkalizatus, given purely as an *Alterative*, will do as well, but then it is more apt to heat the Mouth than when mixt with a *Purgative*.

Morgan gives the following Prescription as a most excellent *mercurial Deobstruent*, and says, it commonly proves an effectual, safe, and benign *Diuretic*, which is a principal Intention to be aimed at in all *scorbutic Disorders*. Sweating at Night while it is taking, for five or six Hours, with a *Draught* or *Bolus* for that Purpose, and drinking diluting Liquors after it, will throw off scorbutic Foulnesses through the Skin; and, I may add, the *Veneréal Sordes* likewise, from its almost *specific Virtue* in that Disease.

14. R *Argent. viv.* ʒij. *Terebinth. quant. sufficit ad Mercurium fixandum: cui add. Rhab.* ʒiß. *Cochin.* ʒß. & cum *Elix. propr. q. s. fiat Massa pilularis.*

When it is taken in too large Quantities, or too often repeated, it may take a Turn to a Salivation, but this may be kept under by rinsing the Mouth pretty often in a Day with Oil Olive in which Camphire is dissolved.

In *Dropsies*, *humoral* and *cold congested Tumours*, as also in *glandular Obstructions*, it will be best to make *Turner's* Pill one Half purgative; but in *Veneréal Disorders* it is most convenient as above; and where the Symptoms are severe, such as *Tophs*, *Nodes*, *Chancres*, and *Gummata*, and the Patients cannot be persuaded to salivate, it will be best to sweat them, either Night or Morning after the *Pill*, with a Pint of the strong Decoction of *Guaiacum* drank hot upon it. In the milder Species they observe no Regimen, but go about their Affairs as usual.

This

This *Pill* is an excellent Cleanser of the Glands all over the Body, and in Diseases of the Skin, whether *Leprous*, *Scorbutic*, or *Venereal*; in the *Herpes* or *Serpigo*, *Impetigo*, *Pso*ra, *Scabies*, or the common *Itch*, two Drams of Quicksilver given in this *Pill* have done more Service than many Ounces, perhaps Pounds, of *Æthiops Mineral*. Even in the *Gutta Rosacea*, where the Tubercles were not too much hardened, it has been serviceable. In glandular Obstructions of the *Mesentery* and *schirrous Tumours* of the *Viscera* it will succeed better than *Steel*; and *Belloste* says, it will cure *scrophulous* or *strumous* Swellings of the Glands, commonly called the *King's Evil*. This by way of *Digression*.

TURNER was obliged to own that this is not only the best of all *mercurial Preparations*, but the best Remedy in *Venereal Cases*; and that, if the Patients would apply in Time, they might be cured without Salivation. However, what Degree of the *Lues* it will cure, will best appear from the following Cases.

A young married Lady had been infected about nine Months, and had had Chancres, but they were cured by the *Cinnabar Fume*. She had a *Node* on her Forehead, and another on her Shin, as also a nocturnal Head-Ach. Two Drams of Quicksilver were made, as above, not into twelve but sixteen *Pills*, one of which she took Night and Morning: After the Evening *Pill* she drank a large Draught of the *Guaiac Decoction*, as hot as she could; and was covered close to sweat for an Hour or two: In the Morning, after her *Pill*, she drank the same, but without sweating, and went abroad as she pleased. A *Cinnabar Plaster* was laid on the *Nodes*.

When she had taken the *Pills*, which gave her two or three gentle Stools in a Day, the *Plasters* were taken off the *Nodes*, which were intirely subsided, and her Pains were also vanished; and for further Security the same Number of *Pills*, with the *Decoction*, were again ordered, and then the same Number without the *Decoction*.

A poor Fellow, who could not be confined, had *Serpiginous Ulcers* on his Scalp, which stunk intolerably; he took twelve *Pills*, one Night and Morning, without the *Decoction*, which were again repeated, by which he got clear of his Complaint.

The third Method of curing the *Pox* is by *mercurial Frictions*, which *De Salt* gives as follows:

When the Patients have a *Pox* of a long Continuance, and the *Venereal Poison* is dispersed all over the Body, they should be prepared by bathing and drinking Whey. But in a recent *Pox* the Bath is not necessary, or at least need not be used long, because the Blood is sufficiently diluted.

After

After this, instead of raising a Salivation, I bring on a Flux of the Belly; the whole Secret of which consists in keeping the Body open by Clysters of a Decoction of Senna and the Pulp of *Cassia*, before the Frictions are administered; by which the Intestinal Glands being opened, the Mercury will more readily tend that Way. When I find the Looseness does not answer the Number of the Frictions, nor the Quantity of the Mercury made use of, I purge the Patient with Powder of Jalap, and procure copious Stools which secure the Mouth. While the Looseness is going on, the Friction does the Office of a Purge, and in Proportion as they are repeated the Flux of the Belly revives; and when it slackens or stops I have recourse to the Clysters and Purges of Jalap. I pursue this Method till the Symptoms cease, and till I am persuaded by the Abundance of the Evacuations the Venereal Poison is intirely drained off. By this Method I carry off the Pox and the Gonorrhœa at once. Dr. Douglas not only approved, but used this Method with Success.

The last Method is Sweating with strong Decoctions of *Guaiacum*. This we have the first Account of from Sir *Ulrick Hutton*, who pursued it himself. A Pound of *Guaiacum* is to be boiled in a Gallon of Spring Water to one Half, and the Scum reserved to anoint the Sores, and a secondary Decoction was to be used for common Drink. *Boerhaave*, who has recommended this Method, supposes that a Salivation will be ineffectual, if every Drop of Fat in the Blood is not melted down into Water and carried off, and the Patient reduced to a death-like Paleness. He likewise imagines that *Guaiacum* performs its Task by resolving all the unctuous Particles, whether incorporated in the common Mass of Blood, or accumulated in their proper Repositories, and by emaciating the Habit so exquisitely, as not to leave one Drop of Oil therein. But I can by no Means subscribe to this Opinion, because I have seen such prodigious and quick Effects from the external Use of Mercury, that, if it does not specifically destroy the Venereal Venom, it must necessarily change it into a *tertium Quid*. For this Reason I should prefer the following Decoction of *Zwelfer*;

15. R *Lign. Guaiac.* ℥iij. *Cort. ejusdem* ℥v. *Sassafras*, ℥j. *Sarsaparil.* ℥ij. *Argent. viv. in Petia ligat.* *Antimon. crud. in Petia ligat. an.* ℥bj. *Coq. in Cong.* iij. *Aq. Fontan. in Olla Operculo foraminulo prædito clausa ad tertias.* *Dosis* ℥vj.

But, when Salivations and other mercurial Courses have failed, the best Method of Cure is by the Root of *Sarsaparilla*, which Discovery we owe to Dr. Hunter, who put Mr. Fordyce, a Surgeon

geon in the Army, upon making a Trial of it, the Result of whose Experience is as follows.

1. It will commonly relieve Venereal Head-Achs and nocturnal Pains in a very short Time, and if persisted in he believes it will always cure.

2. In emaciated and consumptive Habits, from a Venereal Cause, it is the greatest Restorer of the Appetite, Flesh, Colour, Strength, and Vigour that he knows.

3. When the Throat, Nose, Palate, or the spongy Bones in general are affected with a *Slough* or *Caries*, it will commonly compleat the Cure, if persevered in long enough, provided a Mercurial Course by Uñction has preceded the Use of the *Sarsaparilla*.

4. When the Body is covered with dry Blotches or moist Sores from a Venereal Cause, it will greatly promote the Cure, nay often compleat it; but, without the Assistance of *Mercury*, there will be Danger of a Relapse.

5. In *simple Chancres* it will do little Service, but, if it is given in Cases where the *Chancres* or *Buboes* will not heal or dissolve after the Use of the *Mercurial Uñction*, it will often cure, and always do manifest Service.

6. It will often answer, and that speedily without Sweating, Confinement, or any strict Regimen, at all Seasons of the Year, when *Mercurial Uñctions* and long continued Courses of strong Decoctions of *Guaiaum*, either by itself simply, or compounded with a small Proportion of *Sarsaparilla*, have failed.

7. It seems probable that *Sarsaparilla* Root is the only Medicine to be depended upon in Venereal Cases where *Mercury* has failed, or at least has preceded the Use of the Decoction; for it is not to be trusted alone. When no *Mercury* has been given, it and this Decoction may be administered together, and then there will be no Room to doubt of Success.

8. *Mercury* alone will cure most Venereal Complaints, and *Sarsaparilla* will perhaps always cure them when they resist the Power of *Mercury*; and therefore a proper Combination of *Mercury* and *Sarsaparilla* will probably cure every Case that is truly Venereal.

That *Sarsaparilla*, which is now to be met with in every Druggist's Shop, is the *Smilax Aspera Peruviana* of *Caspar Baubin*. It consists of two Parts; the first is thick, hard, dry, and woody, and is not very agreeable, but rather the contrary. The other consists of several Branches which grow out of the other to a great Length, and therefore is by *Astruc* called *Flagella*. These are soft, more succulent and mucilaginous than the former, and are

are not offensive. This is the Part which has been made use of in all the Experiments.

The Method of using it is this; to three Ounces of this Part of the *Sarsaparilla Root*, which has not been spoiled with Age, Worms, Sea-Water or Moisture, add three Quarts of *River-Water*, and make it boil as speedily as possible, in an open Vessel, till two Pints of the strained Liquor remain, that is, about two Pounds *Avoirdupoise* Weight; a little *Liquorice Root* added to it will make it more palatable. This Quantity is enough for twenty-four Hours, and may be given at two or three Doses either warm or cold. It must be made fresh every other Day, and what is not used on the Day it is boiled, must be kept in a cold Cellar. The Patient should live abstemiously while he takes it, particularly with Regard to Wine. It has had but little Success with Regard to Children, probably because *Mercury* had not been used before, or because they did not continue it long enough.

There is another compendious and efficacious Method of curing the *Lues Venerea*, which has formerly been attempted by the same Medicine, but in a different Manner, and not with the same Success.

Dr. Pringle in *August* last recommended a Method of curing the *Lues Venerea*, which at first was brought into a regular Practice by Baron *Van Swieten*, Physician to the Court of *Vienna*. His Method consisted in giving Corrosive Sublimate in *French Brandy*, or *Melasses Spirits*. The Proportion was a Grain of the *Mercury* to two Ounces of the Spirits; and his common Dose was from half an Ounce to an Ounce, or, which is the same Thing, from one Spoonful to two, twice a Day; adjusting the Quantity to the Strength of the Patient and to the Virulence of the Disease. The Operation was either by Sweat or Urine, especially when the Medicine proved most successful. It was continued as long as any of the Symptoms remained, with a low, spare Diet, Plenty of *Barley-Water* and a little Milk, or some such diluting Liquor.

Mr. Gordon put this Method in Practice, and has given twenty Cases wherein it was successful, and could have done many more, but omits them, as being similar to the former, and upon the whole makes the following general Remarks. He observes, that the Men who took the Solution in cold Weather did not sweat so profusely as those in hot Weather, during the last Autumn, and yet the Difference between the Length of the Cure was only four or five Days. He adds, that in these Trials nothing could answer better, for, in about thirty-five that were cured in their Regiment, not one relapsed. Besides from an Account he lately received from Mr. *Boyd*, Surgeon of a Regiment,

that he finds no Case, though there were a great Number treated in this Manner, ever proved rebellious to this Medicine. Hence it appears that this Method is far preferable to Salivation, whether we consider the Speediness, the Safety, the Easiness of the Course, or the Condition of the Body after the Cure. And as for Alteratives he could find out none he could confide in so much as the Sublimate. However, he does not look upon this as an Alterative, because it has a sensible Evacuation; but he should have considered that Evacuations of any Sort, though more plentiful than this Medicine procures, will never cure this Disease, and therefore it must proceed from the specific Nature of the Sublimate, and consequently it may be safely called an Alterative. The same Thing may be said of the Effect of *Antimony* and its Preparations in other Diseases.

He sometimes prepared this Medicine with *French Brandy*, but more frequently with a *Melasses Spirits*; both which had a small Sediment, and therefore he shook the Bottle every time the Dose was administered. A few of the Men were gently purged by this Solution in the Beginning of the Course, but this Evacuation never continued beyond the third or fourth Day. The chief Operation was by Urine and Sweating a Nights. The diuretic and sudorific Qualities were in Proportion to the Largeness of the Dose, and a few were a little qualmish with their Morning Dose. But when the Dose was doubled, that is, when two Spoonfuls were given twice a Day, the Qualmishness did not increase in Proportion to the Quantity.

Their Diet was generally as follows; they have Water-gruel for Breakfast; Broth and five or six Ounces of boiled Meat for Dinner, and Milk-porridge for Supper, with Barley-water to drink at Pleasure. They were directed to swallow a Quart or two every Day. But in the Room of this they may have Milk and Water. No Malt Liquor was allowed. They were permitted to walk about in the Garden in the Day-time, but were not suffered to go farther for fear of Irregularities. The Cure was begun without any Preparation, unless there were feverish Symptoms, an Inflammation or a Phimosis, and then Bleeding was thought necessary at first, but Purging never.

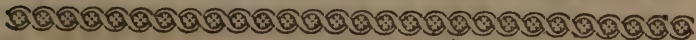
The only Part of the Cure which was properly Chirurgical, was to keep the Sores clean, and to wash them with the following Mixture.

16. Take, of *Mercurius Dulcis* well levigated, a Dram; of the Compound Powder of *Ceruss*, two Scruples; of *Lime-Water*, two Ounces, mix them.

The Ulcers were washed with this Mixture three times a day, and, in case of a Phimosis, it was injected between the Prepuce and

and the Glans, with a Syringe. When the Part affected could not be got at, a little Mercurial Ointment was applied with Lint. When after Bleeding, and taking the Medicine for some Days, the Prepuce did not yield, it was slit up the whole Length, to come at the Ulcers, and then they were cleansed and dressed in the Manner above directed. When the Prepuce is thick and schirrous, a Resolution of the Induration is not to be expected, and then the whole is to be cut off, for no Remedies will be effectual till the Circumcision is performed. There was nothing done to reduce any Inflammation, but applying a Bread and Milk Poulrice, and one large Bleeding. After washing the Sores, whether Chancres, Ulcers, or Excoriations, nothing was applied but a little dry Lint. Nor were the Buboës dressed otherwise; and of these there were a great Number which healed very kindly. The lunar Caustic was used for Warts, very foul Sores, and fungous Excrescences.

Dr. Pringle has visited sixty Patients, whose Diseases were of very long Standing, and he did not know above three or four at the most, in which it absolutely failed; one of which was of two Years Continuance after a Salivation; and these were put in a fair Way of Recovery, before the Camp broke up, with a Spoonful of the Solution once a Day, and from a Pint to a Quart daily of a strong Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*. He likewise informed Dr. Clephane, that all Preparations of Sublimate were not equally good, and that *French Brandy* dissolved it better than either Malt or Melasses Spirits.



Of the Yaws.

THE Yaws is a Distemper *endemic* to *Guinea*, and the hotter Climates in *Africa*. All are liable to it, but more especially in *Childhood* or *Youth*.

It makes its first Appearance in little Spots on the *Cuticle*, not bigger than a Pin's Point, which increase daily, and become protuberant like Pimples. Soon after, the *Cuticle* frets off; and then, instead of *Pus* or *Ichor*, there appear *white Sloughs* or *Sordes*; under which is a small *red Fungus*. These increase gradually, some to the Size of a small Wood-Strawberry, others to that of a Raspberry, others again exceed the largest Mulberry, which in Shape they very much resemble. In the mean time the black Hair in the Yaws turns to a transparent White.

It is not an easy Matter to determine the exact Time which the Yaws take in going through their different *Stadia*. Lusty, well-fed *Negroes* have had several Yaws as big as a Mulberry in a Month's Time; whereas the low in Flesh, with a scanty Allowance, have passed three Months, without their growing to the Size of a Strawberry.

The Yaws appear in all Parts of the Body, but they are most plentiful and of the largest Size about the *Groin*, *Privy-parts*, *Anus*, *Arm-pits*, and *Face*. They are largest when fewest in Number, and *vice versa*. They are not painful unless handled roughly, nor cause a Loss of Appetite. They continue long without any sensible Alteration; and whether they would not in Time, when the peccant Matter is exhausted through the Skin, vanish of themselves; or turn to *corrosive Ulcers*, and affect the Bones with *Nodes*, *Exostoses*, and *Caries*; or by enlarging the excretory Ducts of the *miliary Glands* cause a Fluid to transude more viscid than Sweat, which by drying on the Skin would render the Patient *scorbutic*, *scabby*, or *leprous*, is hard to say; but I am inclinable to think, that, as soon as the *Fungus's* become dry, the Infection is exhausted. It is an *infectious Disease*, and therefore the *Negroes's* Master should seek for a Cure for the Sake of himself, Family, and other *Negroes*.

The Yaws are not dangerous, if the Cure is skillfully managed at a proper Time; but if the Patient has been once salivated, or has taken any Quantity of *Mercury*, and his Skin once cleared thereby, the Cure will be very difficult, if not impracticable.

The *Negroes* who have been cured in *Africa* never have them again in *America*, which is no Wonder, since the *Africans* have probably had 3000 Years to establish their Skill; and we not much above an Hundred.

As soon as the Yaws begin to appear on a *Negro*, he must be removed to a House by himself; or, if it is not certain whether the *Eruption* is the Yaws or not, shut him up seven Days, and look on him again, as the *Jews* were commanded to do with their *Lepers*, *Levit. xiii.* and in that Time you may be commonly certain.

As soon as you are convinced that it is the Yaws,

x. R Flor. Sulph. ʒj. Camphor. in Spir. Vin. Solut. gr. v. Theriac. Androm. ʒj. Syrup. Croc. q. s. M. F. Bolus Hora Somni sumendus.

Repeat this Bolus every Night for a Fortnight or three Weeks, or till the Yaws come to the Height; that is, when they neither increase in Size or Number: Then throw your Patient into a gentle

gentle Salivation with *Calomel* given in small Doses, without farther Preparation; five Grains repeated once, twice, or thrice a Day, is sufficient, as the Patient can bear it. If he spits a Quart in twenty-four Hours, it is enough. Generally, when the Salivation is at this Height, all the Yaws are covered with a *dry scaly Crust*, or *Scab*; which, if numerous, look terribly. These fall off daily in small, white Scales; and in ten or twelve Days leave the Skin smooth and clean. Then the *Calomel* may be omitted, and the Salivation permitted to go off of itself. [A Dram of corrosive Sublimate dissolved in an Ounce of Rum or Brandy, and the Solution dabbed on the Yaws, will clear the Skin in two Days Time.]

After the Salivation, sweat the Patient twice or thrice in a Frame or Chair with Spirits of Wine, and give the following Electary;

2. R. *Æthiop. min.* ʒiʒ. *Gum. Guaiac.* ʒʒ. *Theriac. Androm. Conf. Rosar. rub. an.* ʒj. *Ol. Sassafras. gut. xx.* *Syr. Groc. q. s.* *M. F. Electarium.* Capiat ʒij. mane & vesperi.

He may likewise drink the Decoction of *Guaiacum* and *Sassafras* fermented with Melasses, for his constant Drink, while the Electary is taking, and a Week or Fortnight after the Electary is spent.

Sometimes there remains one large Yaw, high and knobbed, red and moist; this is called the *Master-Yaw*. This must be consumed an eighth or a tenth Part of an Inch below the Skin, with *Mercur. corros. rub. & Alum. ust. an. Part. equal.* and digested with *Ung. Basil. flav. ʒj.* and *Mercur. corros. rub. ʒj.* and cicatrized with Lint pressed out of Spirits of Wine, and with the *Vitriol Stone*.

After the Yaws are cured, some Patients are afflicted with Carbuncles in their Feet, which sometimes render them incapable of walking, unless with Pain.

The Method of Cure is by bathing and paring to destroy the Cuticle, and then proceed as in the *Master-Yaw*. The gentle *Escharotics* are to be preferred, especially here, and all imaginable Care is to be taken to avoid the *Tendons* and *Periosteum*.

To *Children* under six or seven Years old, at the proper Time of salivating, [when the Yaws are come to their full Growth] give a Grain or two of *Calomel* in white Sugar, once a Day, once in two Days, or once in three Days, so as only to keep their Mouths a little sore till the Yaws dry, and, falling off in white Scales, leave the Skin clean. This succeeds always, but requires a longer Time than in Adults.

I have been well informed, that, even in Adults, the *Æthiops Mineral* given in large Doses for three or four Months will make a perfect Cure. But this requires more Time than the Planter cares to allow.

The Venereal Disease and the Yaws seem to be very distinct Distempers; but the Symptoms, in Consequence of the Yaws ill cured, coincide so exactly with the Symptoms of an inveterate *French Pox*, that in most Cases it will be very difficult if not impossible to distinguish them.

[Sydenham was of Opinion, that the Yaws and the *French Pox* were the same Distemper, and differ in nothing but what may arise from the various Climates which the Patients inhabit; and that the *Spaniards* brought the Venereal Disease into *Europe*, being infected by the Negroes brought from *Guinea*, where the Yaws are *endemic*, to the *West-Indies*; especially as the Symptoms of the inveterate Yaws, and a confirmed Pox, are confessedly the same.]

The Symptoms of the Yaws ill-cured are violent Pains in the Limbs, even nocturnal, which in some are attended with *Nodes* and *Exostoses*; in others with Ulcers which render the Bones carious. To confirm this, a well-bred young Woman came from *England* to be School-Mistress to a Gentleman's Daughter; she married an Overseer who gave her the Yaws; she was thrown, when the Yaws but just appeared, (which was much too soon) into a deep Salivation, which lasted six or seven Weeks; being supposed cured she returned to *England*, and after some Weeks she had violent Pains in her Arms and Legs; after an Attempt to cure her there, an Ulcer broke out in her Leg, and another in her Arm. Upon this she returned to the Place where she received her Distemper. In *August*, 1729, she came up to me with five or six Ulcers in her Arms and Legs all covered with an *Hypersarcosis*. But, after all that I and others could do for her, the Pains increased, the Bones became carious in every Ulcer; and in the End of the Year 1734 she died. I was fully convinced she had received no other Infection.

When I came first to this Island, it was the Practice here, as soon as the Yaws appeared, to give the Patient twenty Drops of a Solution of zij of *Mercur. sublim. corros.* in z viij of strong Rum in the Morning, drinking warm Water after every Puke, and they would vomit and spit all the Forenoon. This Dose was repeated every Morning, increasing the Quantity five Drops every Dose they took; in a few Days they were seemingly well. But I observe that most that had been treated after this Manner, either broke out again, or, in Process of Time; complained of gnawing

gnawing Pains in their Bones, or were subject to Ulcers in several Parts of their Bodies.

The Disease, at its *second Appearance*, was longer in coming to an Height, and required a longer Course of *Mercurials* to clear the Skin; and sometimes after all they would relapse a third or fourth Time.

Of these Patients that were afflicted with Ulcers, I have succeeded with some by Salivation and long Courses of the *Æthiops*, with the *Decoction of the Woods with Lime-Water*. Many I have been foiled in and never able to cure, but left them, I think, rather worse than I found them, to linger out their Days miserably. Nor can I pretend to better Success with those who have complained of Pains in their Bones. They have generally *Nodes*, *Exostoses*, and *Caries*; and the Bones of the Arms and Legs break without any external Violence.

It is worth while to compare the Description of the *Leprosy* among the *Jews*, in Chap. xxiii. of *Leviticus*, with the Account here given of the Yaws; for the Distempers seem to have a great Resemblance with each other. *Anonymus*, in *Med. Essays*, *Edinb.*

A Boy from *Jamaica* with scrofulous Tumours in his Neck, with the Yaws all over his Head, was cured by Dr. *Russel*, in the following Manner;

3. R *Sevi Ovilli*, *Picis liquid. an.* ℥vi. *Pulv. rad. enul. Campan.* ℥ij. *Cort. intern. Sambuc. M. B.* Coquantur simul, donec *Cort. Sambuc. Crispitudinem acquisiverit*; postea cola.

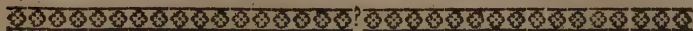
After Bleeding, the Parts affected were anointed with this Ointment, and the following Electary was taken inwardly with Sea-water every Morning for four Months, by which the Disease was conquered.

4. R *Æthiop. vegetabil.* ℥vj. *Spong. ust.* ℥ij. *Milleped. ppt.* ℥ij. *Æthiops mineral.* ℥ij. *Os Sepiæ ust.* ℥ij. *Conserv. Paronych.* ℥x. *Oc. Cancror.* ℥ij. *Corallin. ppt.* ℥ij. *Syr. Violar. q. s. F. Electar. de quo sumat quant. Nuc. Moschat. Horâ quartâ pomeridianâ, & horâ decubitûs, bibendo aq. Marin. ℔j. mane sequenti.*

Dr. *Bricknell*, who lived at *Carolina* for some Time, affirms, that the following Decoction is an infallible Cure for the Yaws;

5. Take four Ounces of the Bark of Spanish Oak, two Ounces of the middle Bark of the Pine Tree, two Ounces of the Root of Sumack that bears the Berries; and make a strong Decoction with a sufficient Quantity of Water.

The Patient must drink of this a Pint Milk-warm, and Half a Pint cold, which is a strong Vomit. The next Day the Patient must drink Half a Pint three Times a Day; that is, Morning, Noon, and Night, and the Sores must be washed often with the same Decoction, till the Patient recovers, which generally is about six Weeks. The Patient must abstain from Flesh Meat and strong Liquors: These Ingredients will be sufficient to make a Decoction four Times, but not oftener.



Of the SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL.

THE *King's Evil*, in Latin *Struma* or *Scrofula*, is attended with *hard, schirrous*, and often *indolent Tumours*, which arise by Degrees in the Glands of the Neck, under the Chin, Armpits, Groin, Hams, Arms, and Wrists, but it is most commonly seated in the Neck, and beneath the Ears.

Likewise *cold Tumours*, which appear on the Joints and Bones, as on the Knees, Elbows, Hands, and Feet; but more particularly on the Fingers, are Disorders of the *scrofulous Kind*. As also the greatest Part of those obstinate Fluxions, which fall gradually on the Joints, without a manifest Cause, and which are attended with an *Abscess*, a *Caries*, and Swelling of the Bones, called the *Spina Ventosa*; especially, of the *Apophyses* and *Epiphyses*. Of the same Kind are likewise the *Oedemata* or *White Swellings* which arise in the Arms, Legs, and Feet, principally about the Joints: They consist of a Jelly or coagulated Lymph, which puffs them up, but do not pit when pressed with the Fingers like dropfical Swellings.

Sometimes there is an *Oedematous Tumour* which fixes itself on the Knee, and increases almost imperceptibly with Redness, Heat, and Pain, while the Leg and Thigh become extremely emaciated, and the whole Body is consumed by a slow Fever.

In the Eyes the *Schrophula* creates Inflammations; in the Eyelids a puffing up of their Edges with great Soreness and small Ulcers; in the Angles of the Eye a *Fistula Lachrymalis*, by ulcerating the Gland planted there for the Percolation of Tears; in the Lips, excessive and preternatural Thickness; in the Nose it often creates the crusty Ulcer called *Oxæna*. All which, except the last, are often the Forerunners of this Disease, antecedent to the great Swellings and foul Ulcers which appear in its maturer State.

Some

Some think that fistulous Ulcers, the Rickets, scalled Heads, Cancers, the *Gouëtre*, or *Bronchocèle*, depend upon a *scrofulous Virus*.

The Glands of the external Parts are not alone attacked with this Disease; for those of the *Mesentery* are almost always affected; which appears from the opening of Persons dying of this Disease. Sometimes the Disease begins in the Mesentery; and sometimes the Liver, Spleen, Womb, Lungs, Windpipe, Brain, and other internal Parts are scrofulous: Hence schirrous Tumours, incurable Cancers, obstinate Fluxions, rebellious Ophthalmies, malignant Abscesses, fistulous Ulcers, dangerous Quinseys, terrible Epilepsies, mortal Consumptions of the Lungs, stubborn Jaundices, Dropsies, Cholics, hypochondriac and hysteric Affections. In short, there is no Part of the human Body which may not be affected with Tumours, Schirruses, Fluxions, Inflammations, Abscesses, and Ulcers.

The *Scrofulæ* are hard Tumours, because they are produced by a thick coagulated Matter; they are *cold*, because they are caused by a Stagnation of the Lympha in the Part affected; they are *indolent*, because the Salts are inactive, and because the nervous Fibres are compressed by the Hardness of the Matter without Irritation.

The *Scrofulæ* may be said to be *benign*, when they are superficial; when they do not much raise the Skin, nor change its Colour; when only the Glands are puffed up and are soft, moveable, without Adhesion and indolent.

The *malignant Scrofulæ* are evident from the Largeness of the Tumour, its Hardness and Adhesion; from its becoming livid or red; from its being painful; and, when ulcerated, from the Callosity of the Lips of the Ulcer, and from their difficult Cure.

We may know that other Diseases proceed from a *scrofulous Virus*, if the Parents have had the *venereal Lues*, or when they or their other Children are afflicted with the *Scrofula*, or when they have lived with scrofulous Persons, or when their Disease is attended with hard swelled Glands in the Neck, Armpits, or Groin, or when there are white Swellings in other Parts of the Body.

As to the *Prognostics*, the *benign Scrofulæ* admit of an easy Cure, especially if they are seated in the conglobate Glands, and are moveable, superficial, and soft. Those which attack the Joints, the Tendons, the Ligaments, the Bones, which are near large Vessels, or compress the *Aspera arteria*, or the *Oesophagus*, are very difficult to cure. The *internal Scrofulæ* are much more dangerous than the *external*; for when they turn to an Abscess they are incurable. They are also more or less troublesome in

Proportion

Proportion to the Progress they have made, the Parts which they attack, and the Temperament of the Patient; for when he is *bilious* or *melancholic* they make great Ravages, by causing a *Caries* in the Bones, and by creating fistulous and cancerous Ulcers. Those that are hereditary or joined to a bad Habit of Body, are very hard to cure, for, if they are healed in one Part, they often break out with greater Fury in another.

If the *Strumæ* have been long ulcerated, says TURNER from *Wiseman*, and are become *sinuous* and *virulent*, and if they lie near one another, they often find a Communication, though they appear distinct: In this Case the Lips grow callous, and the Ulcers corrosive, frequently sordid; and the Cure is not to be expected as long as one *Cystis* remains, or the Vessels that feed them. Those who are seized with *Strumæ* in the Neck after forty Years of Age, seldom recover.

If *strumous Tumours* arise from a *Caries* in the Bones of the Fingers or Hands, the Cure is difficult; but more so in the Feet and Toes. If in the *Os Calcis*, Joint of the Ankle, or *Astragalus*, or in the Knee-bones, or *Ischia*, or the like, where they can't be safely laid open, or judge of the *Caries*, the Case is deplorable, and the Patient generally dies of a *Marasmus*.

In the *Cure*, the Diet should be thin and attenuating, light and easy of Digestion, and all Salt and Smoke-dried Meat should be carefully avoided; as also Beef, Pork, Fish, Hare, Cheese, and in general all things that are hard of Digestion, or which yield indifferent Nourishment. The Air should be pure, sweet, and dry; and the Body should be kept always open.

The Cure may be begun by Bleeding, especially if the Patient is *plethoric*, and then a mercurial or antimonial Vomit; after which he should take a gentle Purge, often repeated, such as the common purging Potion of Sydenham; and, as almost all Remedies which are good in venereal Cases are useful in this, *mercurial Vomits* and *Purgatives* will be proper. The following is an Aperient, Dissolvent, and Absorbent;

1. R *Æthiop. Min.* ʒiʒ. *Corn. C. cal. Ocul. Canc. ppt. an* ʒj.
Rad. Jalap. ʒij. Millep. ppt. ʒʒ. Syr. Pectoral. q. s. M.
F. Electarium. Dosis, a ʒʒ ad ʒij.

This is to be taken every Morning fasting. Or,

2. R *Chalyb. Rubig. ppt. ʒij. Rhubarb. Merc. dulc. an.* ʒj. *Rad.*
Jalap. Sal. Absynth. an. ʒʒ. *M. F. Pulvis. Dosis ʒj.*

Some give *Æthiops Mineral* alone for three Months, beginning with twelve Grains, and increasing the Dose gradually to a Scruple, or half a Dram, and decreasing in the same Manner.

Black-

Blackmore prescribes thus;

3. R *Flor. Sulph. gr. xxv. vel 3ss. Cinnab. Antimon. ʒj. Calomel gr. iij. Croci gr. ij. Syr. pectoral. q. s. M. F. Bolus.*

This is to be taken every Morning fasting for a Month, and is to be repeated after an Interval of six Weeks. If it tends to a Salivation, purge it off.

DOVER'S Method, which is approved of by *Turner*, is as follows;

4. R *Mercur. dulc. ʒj. Antimon. resuscitat. * 3ss. M.*

The Dose is three, four, or five Grains twice a Week, according to the Age or Strength of the Patient. In the intermediate Days, the following *Diet Drink* is to be used;

5. R *Fol. Sennæ ʒss. Rad. Rhubarb. Monach. ʒij. Rad. Lappath. acut. Rad. Polypod. quercin. an. ʒiv. Rad. Mezereon. ʒiijss. Paronych. Fol. rutaceo, Manip. iij. Cort. Aurant. sic. ʒvj. Antimon. crud. pulverisat. ʒj. M.*

The Roots, Herbs, and Orange-peel are to be sliced and bruised, and mixed with the *Antimony* and *Senna*, and then put into a Bag and boiled in four Gallons of middling Drink to three Gallons; the Dose is half a Pint every Morning, increasing and lessening it according to its Operation. He says he has cured Numbers by these Medicines.

It is certain that the united Force of *Mercurials* and *Antimoni-als* will do Wonders in these Cases, if prudently given and long continued; always beginning with small Doses at first. Therefore *Zwelfer's* Decoction † of the *Woods* with *Argent. viv.* and *Antim. crud.* must needs be excellent in this Case. Also *Huxham's* ‡ Essence of *Antimony*, which I the rather mention, because we have an authentic History of a young Man whose Hand was swelled as big as two Hands, and had many Holes in it. It had been of seven Years standing, and was given over as incur-

* This is an Invention of *Gideon Harvey*, and is thus made: Take equal Parts of crude Antimony and Sal-ammoniac, grind them well together in a Mortar, put the Mixture into a Sublimatory, and sublime it into yellow and red Flowers; put these into a Bolt Head, and pour distilled Vinegar thereon to the Height of a Hand's Breadth; after eight Days Digestion, abstract the Liquor by Evaporation or Distillation; grind the whitish Residue, and edulcorate it with warm Water, which will restore it to its pristine Colour. He gave from gr. iv to x of this with Calomel from gr. xv to xxv in Conserve of *Roses cum Regimine*. With this he cured the *Lues Venerea* in twelve or fourteen Days, intermitting a Day or two now and then.

† See Page 110. ‡ See Page 61.

able.

76 *Of the SCROFULA, or KING's EVIL.*

able. The Patient was vomited twice a Week with this Effence, and in the Intervals of Vomiting he took it in Wine and Water, three or four times a Day; but the Dose was so small as not to make him vomit or sick, or cause a *Nausea* in the Stomach. The Sores were syringed twice a Day with a suitable Water, and then covered with *Emplast. de Ran. cum triplicat. Mercur.* for the first Month, and afterwards *Diapalma, &c.* The *Effence* or *Vin. Emet.* was continued for more than six Months before the Patient was cured.

Lime-Water is a good Auxiliary in these Cases, and I have known a great deal of Good done by the constant Use of it without any thing else; but it is generally mixed with a Decoction of the Woods.

Some make Use of the Decoction of *Sponge*; the Dose is four Ounces; others, burnt or calcined *Sponge*; the Dose is 3 ℥. Morning and Evening. *Turner* mentions a Cure from an Electary made of the most gritty and fabulous Sponges that could be got, which were dried in an Oven so much as to be fit to pulverize. The Dose was a Spoonful Night and Morning.

Or it may be directed thus :

6. R *Spong. ust.* 3 ℥. *Chel. Canc. ppt.* 3 ℥. *Nitr. depurat. gr.*
v. *Sacchar. albiss.* 3 ℥. *M. F. Pulvis. Capiat bis in die cum*
Hauftu largo Aq. Calcis.

RUSSEL prescribes it thus before the Glands are come to a Suppuration.

7. R *Æthiop. mineral.* 3 ij. *Milleped. ppt.* 3 ij ℥. *Spong. ust.* 3 ij.
Sulph. præcip. 3 ij. *Conserv. Paronych.* 3 vi. *Syr. Rosar. solut.*
q. s. *F. Elect. de quo sumat. quant. Nuc. Moschat. mane et*
vesperi bibendo ℥bj. *Aq. Marinæ post Matutin. dosm.*

But it ought to be mentioned that he lays the greatest Stress upon Sea-Water in all Disorders of this Kind.

Sir EDWARD HULSE directed it thus for a Girl of eleven Years of Age with a swelled Upper-lip and an Ozæna in the Nose.

8. R *Spong. ust.* 3 j. *Rhei gr. iv.* *M. F. Pulvis mane et vesperi*
sumend. super-bibendo *Hauft. Seri Lact. cum Syr. Violar. edul-*
corat.

This was afterwards taken with Sea-Water, which kept the Disease under; when her Menses, appearing at thirteen, completed the Cure.

Others recommend the absorbent Powders and Diaphoretic Antimony; others again, xx Drops of *Spir. Velat. Aromat.* or Tincture

ture of Antimony in a Glass of the Decoction of the Woods. Boyle, the Decoction of *Paronychia Folio rutaceo* in Beer; Dr. Francis Fuller, the Decoction of *Colts-foot* used for a long Time. Fallopius praises the Root of *Butchers Broom*, the Dose is ʒj. with gr. x. of the Root of common *Flower de Luce*. Arn. de Villanova looks on the Root of *Scrofularia* or *Figwort* as a Specific; the Dose is ʒj. in Powder. And Allen mentions two Cures performed by *white Archangel*, boiled in Milk, which it coagulates; the Whey of which must be drank, and the Curd applied to the Sores. Of late the *mineral Waters* of *Moffat* in *Annandale* have been drank with great Advantage.

I have lately been informed by an eminent Physician, that *Ep-som Salt* dissolved in a Pint of Water in such a Quantity as to keep the Body open, and taken like Sea-Water, has often cured this Disease.

After all we have another Medicine whose Virtues in curing this Disease have been lately discovered, or at least have been lately communicated to the Public; I mean the *Jesuits Bark*, the Effects of which have been related by Dr. Fordyce in the following Cases.

1. A young Lady sixteen Years of Age, tall, thin, not having as yet menstruated was inoculated for the Small-Pox, and soon recovered, only for some Weeks after she had a few troublesome Sores, near the Places where she had been inoculated; during which Time, though she often took Physic, a great Part of the right Parotid swelled considerably, as well as the Lymphatic Glands on each Side of the Neck, which lie on each Side of the external Jugular and below the Parotid. After a Dose or two of Calomel, she took half a Dram of the *Peruvian Bark*, with a small Proportion of *Bulb of Arum* and *Sassafras Bark* in Substance, twice a Day, which was washed down with a little red Port; and externally the Fumes of hot Vinegar. In a few Weeks the Sores dried up, the Swelling vanished without breaking; she menstruated soon after and recovered her Colour, Flesh, and Strength, continuing perfectly well for this three Years.

2. A Woman about thirty Years of Age after lying-in had several hard Tumours when her Milk was going off in her left Breast and under her Arm-Pit. There had been Swellings before in the same Parts, but they had been healed up for two Years. I did not see her till ten Weeks after this last lying-in, when several of these Tumours were broke with a plentiful Discharge. However they were still hard and almost cartilaginous to the Touch. Her Nostrils were sore at the same Time, and her under Lip thickened, which shewed the Disorder to be scrofulous.

She

She tried several Medicines for five Weeks, but grew weaker and thinner; then the *Neville Spaw*, which reduced her exceedingly. After this I directed the *Bark* which at first run off by Stool; but being checked it strengthened her, and the Size, Hardness, and Discharge of Tumours greatly abated, so that they gradually healed up, and she quickly recovered her Flesh and Colour.

3. A Girl of four Years of Age, very fair, pale and puny, had a large hard Swelling under her left Ear and along the same Side of the lower Jaw. She had had it two Months before I was consulted, and was perfectly cured in about a Fortnight, only with taking the following Medicines.

9. *Take of the best Rhubarb half an Ounce; of Florentine Orris an Ounce; of dried red Roses a Dram and a half. Infuse these after they have been cut and bruised in two Quarts of small Ale, and let her drink a Glass of the Colature twice a Day with the Quantity of a Nutmeg of the following Electary.*

10. *Take of the Powder of the Peruvian Bark six Drams; of Sassafras Bark in Powder two Ounces. Make them into an Electary with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Sugar.*

The Swelling was anointed every Day with the *Unguentum ad Strumas of Zacutus Lusitanus*.

4. A young Woman of a thin Habit, but regular in her Menstrua, temperate and healthy; eating little Meat, and living mostly on Vegetable Food, had three Years ago a breaking out of Pimples, first about her Nose and Checks, and ever since about the Forehead, Nose, Mouth, and Chin. They rose to the Size of a Pea, inflamed, and in a few Days suppurated partially. One Crop constantly succeeded another, which occasioned her to try various Medicines inwardly and outwardly, but without Effect. Mercurials did more harm than good.

After the Cure had been attempted in vain for three Years together, I ordered her to take half a Dram of the *Bark* in Substance twice a Day, and, by that Time she had taken half an Ounce, the Inflammation diminished, the Pimples retired without Suppuration, and no new Eruption appeared. After she had taken three Ounces her Face became quite smooth. No external Application was used, nor was her Diet altered.

5. A Boy of about five Years of Age had an Inflammation in both Eyes of the strumous Kind, with two small Ulcers in the Cornea of the left Eye. He was cured with a Seton in the Neck; but two Years afterwards an Inflammation seized the left Eye, with a Dimness of Sight, insomuch that the Boy could not bear the

the least Glimpse of Light. After three Months he was brought to me again, and had an Ulcer in the Cornea opposite the Pupil which would hold a Vetch. The Seton was opened again, and continued for a Month, but without Success. I then ordered the *Peruvian Bark* twice a Day, and a Spoonful of red Port each Time to wash it down; and likewise a Spoonful or two more in a Day. In three Weeks Time he took two Ounces of the *Bark* when the Ulcer cicatrized, and the Inflammation disappeared in a Month. The outward Application was the same all along, namely, the *Aqua Ophthalmica* of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*.

6. An inactive luxurious indolent Clergyman, aged fifty-three, grew Cachectic, breathed short upon Motion, with swelled Legs, one of which was seized with *St. Anthony's Fire*. This was followed by a small Sore which gleeted plentifully; for which he took two or three Doses of Physic, and then the *Bark* with some Drops of a bitter *Elixir*. Upon which his Sore contracted and healed; the Swelling of his Legs subsided, his Breathing became more free and easy, regained his Flesh and looked better. He took about seven Ounces of the *Bark* in seven Weeks, and continued well for some Months. But, leading the same Life as before, the Sore broke out again, and he went to *Bath*, where he drank little of the Waters. He returned back and had a bilious Fever which went off without any Crisis, but returned in a few Weeks and proved fatal.

The Author adds another Case, and could have related many more to shew the Effects of the *Bark* in Ulcers *Mali Moris*, *Semigangrenous Sores*, &c. But those here mentioned are sufficient to prove, that the *Bark* has several Virtues not before taken Notice of.

From the first, second, and third Case, says Dr. *Fordyce*, it is evident, that in tumefied Glands, where the Habit happens to be feeble, and the Circulation weak, the *Bark* is a most efficacious Medicine; and, what is remarkable, acts as a Discutient and Resolvent; for we find it resolves tumefied Glands without Suppuration, contrary to the prevailing Opinion and the Directions of Physicians of great Name, and in Cases where something critical has been thrown upon the Glands. In Children these Swellings often retire without any sensible ill Consequence, though they appeared to have been the Crisis of some of their Fevers. Other Medicines, though of the highest Repute, have seldom done any Good in scrofulous Cases, as they neither prevented the Suppuration of Tumours already forming, nor mended the Habit or Health of the Patient, nor prevented a Relapse.

80 *Of the SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL.*

To the fifth Case I might have added some others, where the good Effects of the Bark were evident in the strumous Ophthalmy; but this is sufficient, since it performed a Cure without any other Aid, the *Collyrium* excepted, which, before the Use of the Bark, availed nothing. From the sixth and other Cases, which might have been mentioned, the Efficacy of the Bark appears in Cachexies with foul obstinate Ulcers, in gleety, phagedenic, and semigangrenous Sores, &c. And indeed in these, and in the Treatment of Gangrenes and Mortifications, I have often seen such incontestable Evidence of its Virtue and Efficacy, that I cannot but be greatly surprized to see some Practitioners of Credit and extensive Experience calling its Power in these Cases in Question; and am the more concerned at it, that such Names and Authority must carry so much Weight, as to prevent many from having Recourse to this excellent Remedy, in Cases where I cannot but think it would do great Service.

Dr. *Fothergill* has likewise long given the Bark in scrofulous Disorders, and affirms, that it may not only be given with Safety, but to manifest Advantage in many of these Cases. Inveterate Ophthalmies generally yield to it; incipient glandular Tumours are very frequently resolved, and their farther Progress stopped; swelled Lips, cutaneous Blotches arising from the like Cause are healed, and the Tendency to a strumous Habit corrected by a proper Use of the *Peruvian Bark*. However, it will not succeed in all Cases, though there are few in which a Trial can be attended with much Detriment. He has never known it avail much where the Bones are affected, nor where the scrofulous Tumour has been so situated as to be attended with much Pain, as in the Joints, or under the membranous Covers of the Muscles; for, when it affects these Parts, the *Periosteum* seldom escapes without some Injury, in which Case the Bone will of course be likewise injured; and then the *Bark*, he thinks, will hasten the Progress of the Diseases.

We do not find, that either of these Gentlemen have taken Notice of a scrofulous Consumption; but I can assure the Reader, from my own Experience, that it will do Wonders even in that.

Dr. *Fothergill* gives the *Bark* in a liquid Form in the following Manner;

- II. *Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder an Ounce, and boil it in a Quart of pure Water to a Pint. Towards the End add of sliced Liquorice Root Half an Ounce. To the Colature add of Nutmeg-Water two Ounces, and mix them. The Dose is two, three,*

three, or four Spoonfuls, with ten, twenty, to forty Drops of the Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum, twice or thrice in a Day.

A small Quantity of *Winter's Bark*, added to this Medicine, gives it a grateful Warmth, and renders a Quantity of the Compound Water less necessary. And a little Liquorice, a few Raisins, Gum Arabic, or the like, added to the Decoction before it is taken off the Fire, by making the Liquor viscid, enables it to suspend more of the fine Particles of the *Bark*, and at the same Time renders it less disagreeable.

The Swellings of the Joints, commonly called WHITE-SWELLINGS, are of the *Strumous Kind*, and of two Sorts: They are both made by *Congestion*, and increase gradually; the one arises *externally* upon the Tendons, and between them and the Skin, or between them and the Bone; the other *internally*, within the Bone itself.

That which arises *externally* affects the Ligaments and Tendons first, and sometimes relaxes them to such a Degree, that the Heads of the Joints frequently separate one from another, and the Member wastes away and grows useless. But most commonly the Humours, by over-moistening the Ligaments and Tendons, produce a Weakness and Uneasiness in the Joints, raising a Tumour externally, and, in its Progress, the Membranes and Bones are corroded by the Humour. It will be more certain that the Tumour is the Offspring of the *King's Evil*, if there are *strumous Symptoms* in any other Part of the Body.

In order to the Cure, in the Beginning of the Fluxion, apply astringent and drying Plasters of *Red Lead* and *Bole*, with moderate Bandage, and place the Member in such a Position as may prevent the Descent of the Humours. The internal Remedies may be the same as in the general Cure. *Cheyne* and *Allen* say, Water pumped on the Tumour is a certain Remedy. The external Cure of the *glandulous Strumæ* is the Business of a Surgeon, wherefore the less has been said of it here.



Of the CANCER.

A *Cancer* is a hard, round, unequal, painful, and generally immoveable Tumour, of a livid, blackish, or leaden Colour, surrounded with swelled, crooked, varicous Vessels, in some sort resembling the Feet of a Crab, in Latin *Cancer*; from whence this Tumour takes its Name.

A Cancer is either *occult* or *manifest*. An *occult Cancer* begins at first with a small and almost indolent Tumour, about the Size of a Pea, or a Hazle-nut, which does not change the Colour of the Skin, and sometimes lies dormant for several Years without making any Progress.

But as soon as the *Virus*, or virulent Humour, begins to become more active, the small Tubercle becomes all of a sudden a large, round, livid Tumour, with an unequal *Superficies*. It is generally attended with an intense shooting Pain. At length it begins to eat and break through the Skin, and so becomes a *manifest* or *ulcerated Cancer*, from whence proceeds a sordid, viscid, bloody, sanious or ichorous Matter, attended with an insupportable Stench.

Though a Cancer may infest any Part of the Body, it generally appears in the Breasts, Armpits, behind the Ears, in the Lips, Nose, and private Parts: Women are more subject to them than Men. Its general Seat is the Glands, and is akin to a *Schirrus*.

An *occult Cancer* is known to be formed, says *Boerhaave*, when, after the Signs of a preceding *Schirrus*, a Titillation, Itching, Heat, Redness, are gradually perceived, with a shooting, burning, pricking Pain. The Colour of the Skin likewise changes from a Carnation to a deep Red; then it becomes purple, blueish, livid, and at length black: The Part feels very hard, unequal, and rough; then it rises with an Apex in the Middle; the Swelling increases, and the adjacent Veins become tumid, knotty, varicous, thick, and black.

When it begins to break, the Skin is excoriated, and there transudes through it a thin, sharp *Ichor*.

After this the sound Vessels on the Edges of the Cancer, being distended by the Rising of the Tumour, are broken; hence arises a Putrefaction, which turns into a subtil, sharp, fetid, cadaverous *Sanies*, which, corroding and eating away the sound Parts, makes a Progress in Depth as well as in Circumference, and sends forth malignant Roots, by which it takes fast Hold; the Lips become tumid, parched, and offensive to the Sight; the Pain is intolerable, with a Sense of burning, pricking, and gnawing; the Colour becomes cineritious, livid, and black. Afterwards arise *occult Cancers* communicating with the Glands; Hæmorrhages; Convulsions; a slow Fever; a general Wasting; Loss of Smell; callous Tubercles in the Ears without Pain; fainting Fits. The Parts being thus eaten away and consumed, Death ensues.

In Persons of a good Habit, an *occult Cancer* may be pretty easily borne; but, if it be disturbed, the preceding Ravage must be expected.

A small, incipient, free *Cancer* seated in a suitable Place, not joining to large Vessels, arising from an external Cause, in a juvenile, sound Body, and being the only one in the Body, should be extirpated without Delay.

Outward Applications of all Kinds, except the *Plumbeous* and *Narcotic*, are to be shunned, because they have a Tendency to ulcerate an occult Cancer.

If the Cancer be large, old, adherent, in a Place unapt for Extirpation, growing to or lying upon large Vessels, arising from an internal Cause; and the Patient being old, cacochymic, disposed to these Kind of Disorders, and having more than one; neither Excision nor Topics are proper.

For unless it be extirpated, Root, Branch, and Seed, it will be exasperated, and strike inwards, generate others, and increase those already formed.

The Cause of a Cancer must be taken away with it, or before an Attempt of that Kind is made.

A Cancer of the *Fauces*, Palate, Armpits, or Groin, is incurable; of the Lips is hard to cure.

When a Cancer is large, &c. as above-mentioned, all we can do is to leave it at Rest, and to appease the Symptoms.

The first Point is obtained by defending it from external Injuries, by Applications consisting of plumbeous Ingredients and Narcotics; by diminishing and correcting the Cause. For this Purpose *Cathartics* with *Mercurials* in a small, and sometimes in a double Dose, will be proper; as also *Diluents*, *Aperients*, and subalkalious Remedies; taking Care not in any Manner to increase the Cause.

A *Cathartic* when the Cancer is not ulcerated.

1. R *Resin. Jalap. gr. vj. Diagryd. gr. vij. Stibii Diaph. non abluti, gr. xxiv. M. F. Pulvis.*

Another.

2. R *Merc. dulc. gr. xv. Diagryd. gr. xij. M. F. Pulvis. Capiat semel in Septimana.*

A gentle *Aperient Powder*.

3. R *Antimon. Diaphor. non ablut. gr. viij. Sperm. Ceti 3j. M. F. Pulvis Divid. in ij. Dof. sumat. unam manè & vesperi.*

The Symptoms may be appeased in the same Manner; the Pain requires Opiates.

When the Cancer is ulcerated, if it cannot be taken off, it should be kept as clean as possible, and be appeased with the most soft Saturnine Applications, as well as what was before directed.

A Fomentation.

4. R *Aq. Rosar. Papav. Rhæad. Sambuc. an* ℥ij. *Sacchar. Saturn. ʒj. Tinct. Thebaic. ʒj. Aq. Alexeter. Spir. ʒij. M.*

A Liniment.

5. R *Acet. Lithargyr. ʒvj. Ol. Rosar. ʒiv. F. Nutritum.*

If the Cancer is to be extirpated, the Body must be prepared by a suitable Diet, Medicines which cheer the Spirits, and are contrary to the Cause of the Disease.

It must be taken off intirely by its Roots, and all at once, by passing a strong Thread through it, or raising it by a proper Instrument. Or when the Integuments are separated from it by Incision, and the Cancer is laid bare, a Thread must be passed through it, in order to raise it up, or draw it forward, and then it must be prudently separated from the sound Parts.

The Wound must be cured by a thin and soft Bandage, having first evacuated the Blood from the adjacent Parts.

This done, the Patient must persist a long while in the same Diet and Medicines, as if the Cancer was still existing. BOER.

The Virtues of *Lignum Guaiacum* in Venereal Disorders, particularly Ulcers, have been much commended, but its good Effects in Cancerous Sores are not so well known.

A Woman about thirty, of a bad Habit of Body, upon healing several running Sores, had a large *indolent Tumour* formed in her left Breast, which in eight Months increased to a great Bulk, broke, and became an *ulcerated Cancer*, for which I amputated the whole Breast. Several Days after she sweated plentifully, and the Suppuration went on well. The Sweating then ceased, and some Days after the lower Part of the Wound looked in a gangrenous Way; which Appearance was removed by Scarifications, Fomentations, &c. and the Use of the *Bark*; but the Matter of the Sore continued *ichorous*, and a Knot of a white Colour rose a little below. On opening of which I found, instead of Pus, a Substance resembling *Cheese*.

This Sore put on an Appearance between a Gangrene and a Cancer, with a Swelling between it and the large Wound, which was now about the Breadth of a Crown-piece. I tried the Method above, with several other Medicines, without Effect; the Sore be-

came

came more painful, worse-coloured, and an Inflammation and Hardness were brought on the surrounding Teguments.

I then made her drink every Day four Pints of a strong Decoction of *Guaiacum*, made with ℥iv. of the Raspsings boiled in ℔vj. of Water to ℔iv. and gave her some *Theriaca* at Night to make her sweat; but, not succeeding, she was purged with gr. xxv. of *Pil. Coch.* and gr. v. of *Mer. dulcis*, the Decoction of *Guaiacum* being still continued. After this the Sweats returned plentifully. Outwardly were applied the following Fomentations and Cataplasm.

6. R *Rasur. Lign. Guaiac.* ℥viiij. *Herb. Aromat. M.* vi. *M. & coq. in Aqua Fontan.* q. s. *ad Colatur.* ℔iv. *pro Fotu.*

7. R *Colatur. hujusce* ℥vj. *Acet. Vin. alb.* ℥ij. *Farin. Sem. Lin.* ℥ij. *Fænugræc.* ℥ij. *Aven. q. s. coq. ad Consistentiam Cataplasm.*

I also put a Pledgit spread with *Liniment. è Gum. Elem. Part.* viij. *Ol. Terebinth. Part. j.* on the Sore, which compleated the Cure. LOVE of Greenoch.

Mr. Gataker, Surgeon to *Westminster Hospital*, has found that the *Solanum Hortense*, as well as the *Lethale*, otherwise called *Belladonna*, has had surprising Effects in the Cure of obstinate Pains, Ulcers without Malignity, scorbutic Eruptions, and even cancerous Ulcers of the Face, and scrofulous Sores on the Thighs. *Junker* affirms *Belladonna* has cured a most deplorable Cancer of the Breast. The Dose of either is a Grain or two at Night going to Bed, which sometimes makes the Patient giddy at first. Three will often vomit, sweat, or purge the Patient moderately. Boiling Water must be poured upon the Herb, which must be afterwards squeezed out.



Of the Elephantiasis, or Leprosy of the Arabians.

THE Leprosy is said to be of two Kinds; that of the *Greeks* and that of the *Arabians*; the latter is called *Elephantiasis*, from the Roughness, Inequalities, and Tubercles in the Skin, resembling that of an Elephant. *Lucretius* supposed it to be generated in *Ægypt*, and no where else; but if the Leprosy of the *Jews* is the same as that of the *Negroes*, which is highly probable, then we may affirm that it is *endemical* to the Southern and Inland Parts of *Africa*. *Tacitus* pretends that *Occhoris* King of *Ægypt* consulted the Oracle of *Ammon*, for a Remedy to this Disease, and was advised to expel the *Jews* out of his Country, as a Race of Men hateful to the Gods; and *Justin* falls into the same Error, affirming, the *Ægyptians* were told that the only

Means to stop the Progress of this Plague was to drive *Moses* and the infected People out of the Kingdom.

That it was *contagious* all Histories agree, as well Sacred as Profane; and the *Persians*, whom it sometimes visited, as *Herodotus* informs us, would not let a leprous Person come within the City Walls; and, as for Foreigners, they expelled them from their Country. *Pliny* acquaints us, that it did not invade *Italy* till the Time of *Pompey* the Great, that it was brought from *Egypt*, and is peculiar to that Kingdom. And, speaking of another Disease not much unlike the *Leprosy*, which was brought from *Asia* into *Italy* in the Reign of *Tiberius*, he says, they were obliged to send to *Egypt*, the Mother of these filthy *Maladies*, for Physicians to cure it.

I have been the more particular in this Matter, because some have thought, and perhaps not without Reason, that the Leprosy of the *Arabians*, or more properly of the *Africans*, was the Parent of the *Lues Venerea*. Even *Astruc*, who was of the contrary Opinion, acknowledges it was propagated by Venereal Embraces, that it was endemic in *Syria* as well as *Egypt*, and was the Leprosy of the *Jews*. This is certain, that, since the Pox has been curable, the *Elephantiasis* seems to have disappeared, and the Leprosy of the *Greeks* has been much less frequent than heretofore.

Pliny informs us, that the first Appearance of the *Elephantiasis* is in the Face, particularly a small Speck appears on the Nose or Nostril; and, as the Disease increases, the whole Body is full of Spots of various Colours; the Skin is thick in one Place, and thin in another, hard and rough, with Scabs. In Process of Time, the Skin turns black, and the Disease eats away the Flesh to the very Bones. *Celsus* observes, that the Spots grow tumid and red, and then turn black, and the Skin is covered, as it were, with Scales. Then the Body falls away, the Mouth, Legs, and Feet swell, and the Fingers and Toes are hid with a Swelling; even the Bones themselves do not escape; afterwards a Fever arises, to which the Patient falls an easy Victim.

The *Leprosy* has made a great Progress of late Years in *Barbadoes*, not only among the Negroes, but the white Inhabitants. *Towne* says, at first there appear Spots of a brown Copper-Colour, dispersed over several Parts of the Face, but especially on the Nose; without any Uneasiness or Sense of Pain in the Beginning; these spread by slow Degrees till a great Part of the Body is covered with them. This is undoubtedly the Yaws.

Hughes, in the *Natural History of Barbadoes*, says, it first begins with a permanent Swelling on the Tips of the Ears, and the falling off of the Hairs of the Eyebrows; then the Face ap-
pears

pears unctuous, shining, and full of superficial, protuberant Spots, of a brown Copper-Colour; the Lips and Nose are generally much swelled, the Fingers and Toes are distorted, and at last ulcerated; the Infection creeping from Joint to Joint, till it hath corroded all the Fingers and Toes. These, as *Towne* observes, never digest, but generally look dry, without much Foulness or *Fætor*. The next Attack is upon the Trunk of the Body, where it spreads in Patches, but never penetrates very deep into the muscular Flesh, but increases in Circumference, and discharges a thin *Ichor* which dries up and emaciates the Patient in a few Years, though some have lived miserably for ten or twelve Years.

There is another Disease which *Towne* falsely calls the *Elephantiasis*, or the *Lepra* of the *Arabians*; on a Supposition that it was denominated from the Patient having a Leg of an enormous Size, resembling the Leg of an Elephant. Others have been led by him into the same Mistake. It generally happens after long Illnesses, acute Fevers, obstinate Intermittents, or other tedious Distempers. The vitiated Humours generally subside into one Leg, sometimes into both, imitating an *Anasarca*. As the Leg becomes more tumefied, the Veins are distended with a *varicous Swelling* from the Knee to the Toes. Then the Skin begins to grow rugged and unequal, its *vascular* and *glandular Compages* are enlarged, and a *scaly Substance*, with a Sort of Chops and *Fissures* in the *Interstices*, appear on the Surface. These seeming Scales do not dry up or fall off, but are protruded forward, and stretched in their Dimension till the Leg is enlarged to an enormous Bulk.

Though this scaly Coat appears to be harsh, callous, and insensible, yet, if touched ever so superficially with a Lancet, the Blood will freely ooze out, and, if the *Epidermis* be pared off, an Infinity of Orifices of the Blood-Vessels will appear to the Eye, when assisted with a Microscope.

The Negro is otherwise hearty and well, and some have lived with this Disease twenty Years and upwards. Amputation is no Cure, for it constantly takes Possession of the remaining Leg. White People are not altogether free from it, especially when reduced to Hardships. This Disease *Hoffman* calls a *milder Leprosy*.

But, to set this Matter in a still clearer Light, it will be necessary to add the Description of this Disease from *Guido de Chauliac*. The *Leprosy*, says he, commonly begins in the Face and Forehead, in which, filthy Tubercles make their Appearance, and by Degrees spread all over the Body. The Eye-

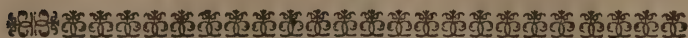
brows swell, the Nostrils grow wider outwardly, and straiter inwardly; the Lips are disfigured with an unsightly Tumour; the Voice is hoarse and snuffing; the Ears are turned back; the Forehead is protuberant; the Face is of a Purple-Colour; the Veins under the Tongue are varicous and black; the Muscles between the Fore-Finger and the Thumb are eaten away; the Hair falls off from the Head and Eye-brows; afterwards the Skin of the whole Body becomes black and full of Spots, rough and unequal, with crusty Scabs full of Knobs and Fissures, of horrible Aspect, which makes it appear like the Skin of an Elephant. After this, the Fingers and Toes begin to swell, and then the Legs, which, being covered with rugged Inequalities, seem like two Sacks for Magnitude. Besides all this, the Patient is insatiable with regard to venereal Pleasures. The Blood is foetid, spotted and black, and will not coagulate.

Hoffman thinks the Seat of this Sort of Diseases is in the Skin, but chiefly the *Fatty Membrane* thereof, where the *Fomes* of the impure and corrupt Matter chiefly resides; insomuch that by corroding, pricking, and inflaming the nervous *Fibrillæ* of the Skin, various Kinds of Pustules are generated. And he farther thinks, that the Fat is the most proper Receptacle not only of the Seeds of this Distemper, but of the *Measles*, *miliary Pustules*, *Small-Pox*, and the *Lues Venerea*; where they may lurk till some bad Constitution of the Air gives them sufficient Vigour to exert their pernicious Qualities. All the ancient Physicians thought it had its Rise from Errors in Diet; and some are of Opinion, that Hogs-Flesh was forbidden to the *Jews* on that very Account. Others lay the Blame on Salt, viscid Meats, and acid Wines.

This Disease is hereditary and infectious, for it may be caught by the *Saliva* of a Leper, if a sound Person drinks after him; by *Touch*; by lying in the same Bed; and by *Coition*. By this last Means, *Astruc* thinks the Disease of *Brenning* was caught, mentioned by some old *English* Writers, which *Becket*, *Turner*, and others, thought to be a Demonstration of the Antiquity of the venereal Disease.

An *inveterate Leprosy* was judged to be absolutely incurable. But *Areteus* says, when the Disease is new and recent, there are Hopes of a Cure. What he and *Celsus* prescribe in order to the Cure, are not worth repeating; for, if any Medicines will do, they must be of the *Herculean Kind*. Authors are excessive in the Praise of *Viper's Flesh*, which *Hoffman* judges to be quite insignificant. *Joel* advises Bleeding and Purging, with xij Grains of the Extract of *black Hellebore*, or gr. iij. of the Glass of Antimony in Conserve of Roses; but the *Vitrum Cera-*
tum

tum is more safe, and may be given in a larger Dose. Towne confesses that *Antimonial Preparations* yielded most Relief in *Barbadoes*, but he could not say that they perfected the Cure. On the other Hand, *Mercury* exasperated the Distemper, irritated the Ulcers, and made them spread the faster.



Of the Impetigo, or LEPROSY of the Greeks.

THIS Distemper begins with red Pimples or Pustules breaking out in various Parts of the Body; sometimes they appear single, sometimes a great Number arise together, especially on the Arms and Legs: as the Disease increases, fresh Pimples appear, which joining the former make a Sort of *Clusters*, all which enlarge their Borders and spread in an *Orbicular Form*. The Superficies of these *Pustules* are rough, whitish, and scaly; when they are scratched the Scales fall off, upon which a thin *Ichor* oozes out, which soon dries and hardens into a *scaly Crust*.

These Clusters of Pustules are, at first, small and few, that is, three or four in an Arm, or Leg only, and of the Size of a Silver Penny. But, if the Disease is suffered to increase, they become more numerous, and the Clusters enlarge their Circumference to the Bigness of a Crown-piece, but not exactly round. Afterwards it gradually increases in such a Manner, that the whole Body is covered with a *leprous Scurf*. WILLIS.

The Leprosy commonly breaks out first in the Elbows and Knees, but soon spreads farther, and gradually shews itself all over the Body. TURNER.

The Causes and Seat of this Disease are said to be the same as the former. Willis blames all dried and salted Meats, especially Hog's Flesh; and Fish, particularly Shell-Fish, because the poor People in *Cornwal*, inhabiting near the Sea-Coast, were formerly much subject to *leprous Diseases*, and had many Hospitals erected on that Account.

In the *Method of Cure*, says Hoffman, we should endeavour to discharge out of the Body the Mass of corrupt, glutinous, and acrid Humours, by sufficient Bleeding and Abstinence, by Purges, as well gentle as drastic; then, by proper Aliment and a good Regimen, promote the Generation of wholesome Juices; and, likewise by external, deterfive, consolidating, and drying Remedies, to free the Parts from Pains, Tumours, Itching, and Ulcers.

The Purges may consist of the Root and the Resin of Jalap, the Extract of black Hellebore, *Elatarium* mixed with Calomel, or *Ethiops Mineral*, and Gum Ammoniac. [Or,

1. R Extract. Hellebor. nigr. gr. xv. Mercur. dulc. gr. x. Resin. Jalap. gr. iv. cum q. s. Syr. Rosar. fiant Pilulæ pro Dosi.]

Among those Things which stimulate the solid Parts to an excretory Motion, and more powerfully melt down the tenacious Humours, the *Lignum & Cortex Guaiaci* exceed all others, as they will generally alone cure the *Lues Venerea*. The most considerable, besides these, are the tartarized and acrid Tincture of Antimony, Sulphur of Antimony, Cinnabar, and, if a venereal Taint is suspected, a Decoction of crude Antimony. Which Medicines, in a convenient Dose, in the Morning, with purifying Decoctions drank in Bed, afford very great Relief.

But, if these fail, Recourse must be had to Mercury, which some, after Extinction, mix with Flowers of Sulphur and Camphire, and rub it on the Joints to promote a Salivation; others more properly give *Mercurius dulcis* with double the Quantity of Crabs Eyes and Calx of Antimony, rising gradually from three or four Grains to a Scruple, in order to salivate, with the usual Precautions. The Cure may also be performed with alterative and diaphoretic Preparations of Mercury, such as *Mercurius Solaris* and *Jovialis*; of which a few Grains may be exhibited every Morning in Conserve of Roses for some Weeks, drinking in Bed after it a Pint of some proper Decoction.

But it must be observed, that each of these Methods of Cure requires an Air very temperate, a spare, thin Diet, and an Abstinence from Fat, and boiled Flesh, and Acids.

Junker affirms, that two Grains of *Mercurius dulcis*, given with an absorbent Powder, will not only cure the Leprosy but the French Pox; those whose Business calls them abroad must take it at Night; but those who can stay at home, may take it in the Morning. It must be continued a considerable Time.

A young Lady, who had taken forty Vipers to no Purpose, was cured with the following Things by *Turner*.

2. R Conserv. Flor. Malv. ℥j. Æthiop. min. ℥℞. Antimon. crud. subtilis. pulverisat. ℥vj. Syr. Pectoral q. s. M. F. Electarium. Copiat Quant. N. Mesch. maj. mane & vesperi, superbibendo ℥iv. Apozem. sequent.

3. R Rad. Loph. acut. sicc. ℥i. Sarsaparil. rasp. Chin. nodos. incis. an. ℥℞. Coque in Aq. Calc. tenuioris q. s. pro ℔ij. sub Finem addendo Fel. Fumar. Scabios. an. M. ℞. addendo Colatur.

Colatur. per subsidentiam perfectè depurata Syr. Pectoral.
 $\text{ʒi}\beta$. *M.*

This should likewise be taken by itself at four in the Afternoon.

For external Application,

4. *R Unguent. alb. ʒij. Merc. præcip. alb. ʒj. M. F. Litus, Hor. Sem. utendus.*

5 *R Turpeth. min. illot. ʒij. Aq. Calc. ʒiv. stent simul, subinde concutiendo Phialam; in hac Mixtura intingatur Penna, quacum madefiant Scabies bis terve in die.*

Once a Week the Humours may be carried downward with the following *Lenient Purgative*.

6. *R Rhubarb. ʒj. Tamarind. ʒij. Sem. Coriand. P. j. infunde in Aq. Alexeter. simp. ʒiij. in Colatur. dissolve Man. optim. ʒj. M. F. Potio.*

When the Scabs or Scales are fallen off, use the following Liniment to take off the Marks.

7. *R Unguent. simp. ʒij. Sulphur. præcipitat. ʒβ. Flor. Bismuth. ʒj. F. Litus, cum quo illinentur Partes.*

Tar, though a coarse Remedy, has sometimes great Effects in these Cases used externally, as I have found by Experience.

8. *R Ungent. simpl. ʒvj. Picis Liquid. ʒij. simul liquefact. miscantur.*

Some use the *Unguentum cæruleum mitius* for the same Purpose : but Care must be taken not to promote a Salivation by it.

A Master of a Ship had a dry scaly Leprosy on his Arms, and his whole Body was beset with innumerable yellow, branny, leprous Spots, which, all but one in the Arm, were cured in two Months, by *Russel*, in the following Manner.

9. *R Æthiop. mineral. ʒiβ. Antimon. Optim. lævigat. ʒβ. Os Sepiæ ʒiij. Millep. ppt. ʒij. Conf. Paronych. ʒx. Syr. Viol. q. s. F. Elect. de quo sumat Quant. Nuc. Moschat. bis in die, bibendo ʒβj. Aq. Marin. primo mane quotidie.*

A Girl of thirteen, had white branny Spots all over her Body, and was cured, within two Months, by the following Things.

10. *R Calomel. gr. vi. Camphor. gr. j. Conserv. Paronych. q. s. F. Bolus, sextâ quâque nocte sumend. bibend. Haustum Cathart. mane sequenti.*

11. R *Decoct. Sennæ* ℥ij. *Mannæ* ℥iij. *Sal. Glauber.* ℥ij. *Aq. Pæon. c.* ℥ij. *Syr. Rosar. Solut.* ℥ij. *F. Haustus Cathart.*
12. R *Carn. Viperar.* ℥j. *Camphor. gr.* j. *Conserv. Ros. Rub. q. s.* *F. Bolus, singulis noctibus Horâ somn. sumend. bibendo ℥℥.* *Aquæ Marin. Mane sequenti, Diebus a Bolo Calomelan. vacuis.*

The Eruptions began to fall off in fourteen Days.

Dr. Plummer, Professor of Medicine at *Edinburgh*, has invented a Remedy of excellent Use in these Cases, wherein the Virtues of Antimony and Mercury are happily combined; the Composition is as follows;

13. R *Sulph. Aurat. Antimon. Calomel. non ppt. an.* ℥ij. *Calomelas in Craſſum Pulverem redactum, lævigetur super Mar-mor. per Vices addendo Sulph. Antim. Portionem, & diuturno tritu fiat Pulvis subtilior dein.* *
14. R *Pulv. præcedent.* ℥℥. *Gum. Guaiac. ℥iij. Resin. Guaiac. ℥ij. Balf. Capiv. q. s. ut fiat Massa Pilularum, ex cujus singulis*

• This Powder made into Pills with Extract of Gentian, three of which containing seven Grains and a Half of Powder, being given Night and Morning, with a Draught of a weak Decoction of *Guaiacum*, cured a Lady of a *Leprosy*, when Salivation failed; they had no Tendency either to vomit or purge. In the Space of four or five Weeks, her Skin was quite clear. A Man who had a sudden Eruption of red Pimples on his Face, after having long used Evacuations and Antiscorbutics, and was at length salivated for six Weeks to no Purpose, took this Powder as above, drinking plentifully of Whey at the same Time, and was cured in two Months, though there were some Interruptions in the Course. A drying and deterfive Lotion was used towards the End. Another had Buboes remaining after a Salivation, which were opened with Suppuratives and Escharotics, and were cicatrized too soon, upon which he took the Pills, and used Whey for Drink, and the Buboes were gone in some Weeks. A Man had a *Gonorrhæa* who was not cured by the common Method; for the *Running*, though of a better Colour and Consistence, and a Buboe still remained; took the Pills and Decoction, with Regimen, and had his Cure compleated in twenty Days. He sweated plentifully. A Gleet, which had lasted five Months after the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*, was carried off in a Fortnight by these Pills and *Bristol Water*. In the *Acta Acad. Natur. Curiosa*, we are told, that many Experiments were made with these Pills, but principally in an *obstinate Sciatica*, in the *French Pox*, in old Ulcers of the Foot, at least fifty in Number, from whence an *Ichor* was continually discharged, attended with great Pain and Swelling of the Foot. All which Diseases were intirely removed, and the Patients restored to their former Health.

*singulis Drachmis formentur Pilulæ No. xij. Capiat iij. manè
& vesperi.*



Of the I T C H.

TH E *Itch* is a cutaneous Disease, arising from a Corruption of a serous Lymphatic Matter, sometimes attended with mild, sometimes with more obstinate and dangerous Symptoms. The *Itch* of the milder Sort appears either with moist or dry Pustules, at first about the Joints, and from thence spreads by Degrees over all the Body, the Head only excepted. In the moist Sort, to which Children and the Sanguineo-Phlegmatic are most subject, the Pustules are more full of a purulent Matter, attended with a slight Inflammation, which is manifest from the Redness which appears round about them till it suppurates. The dry Sort chiefly attacks those that are lean, old, or are of a Melancholico-Choleric Constitution: In these, the Pustules are much less, and excite a most intolerable Itching, especially in the Night-time. The most usual Places where the Eruptions appear very numerous, and the Itching is greatest, are between the Fingers, on the Arms, Hams, and Thighs.

This Disease is, truly and properly speaking, a Disease of the Skin, because it often is safely cured by Topics alone, if timely applied: It is contagious, and may be caught by drawing on a Glove, or Stocking, wiping on the Linen, or lying in Sheets after Persons infected with this Malady. Some think it owing to an Impurity in the *Serum*, and some to *Animalculæ*. But, however that be, it often affects such who have been long kept in Prison, who lead inactive Lives, and are used to live in a fluttish, nasty Manner, or who constantly eat Fish, or Flesh, dried in the Smoak, or Sun; and use any other unwholesome Food, or Drinks; or who live in a cold, moist, and cloudy Air, which, hindering a free Perspiration, causes a Stagnation of Humours in the Superficies of the Body, which are for that Reason liable to corrupt.

The milder Sort of *Itch* is no way dangerous, and very easy to cure, but the moist more easy than the dry. While it is recent and superficial, it much sooner yields to Remedies, than when it is deep, and has infected the Mass of Blood. And the Case is still worse, if there be any Fault in the *Viscera*; it is more difficult in old Persons than young; in a Leuco-phlegmatic or Hydropical Disposition, as also in a very dry Hectic one, it

it is hard to cure, and, when it becomes universal, it may bring on the Leprosy.

The Patient should avoid Shell-Fish, and all salted and high-seasoned Meats, as also Wine, spirituous Liquors, strong Beer, and every Thing else that may inflame the Blood. For this Reason a slender Diet is best, unless Perspiration be obstructed.

If the Body is phletoric, we are to begin the Cure by Bleeding, and afterwards to pursue it by Purging, which cannot safely be omitted.

1. R Calomel. gr. xv. Æthiop. Min. ʒß. Conf. Cynosbat. q. s. F. Bolus h. s. sumend. & mane sequent. capiat. Potio. sequent.
2. R Folior. Senæ ʒiij. Semin. Fenicu. d. contus. ʒj. Sal. Tartar. ʒj. infund. in Aq. Fontan. q. s. Colaturæ ʒiij. adde Syrup. de Spin. Cerv. ʒvj. Spi. Nitri d. ʒij. F. Potio. Or,
3. R Calomel. gr. xv. Pil. ex Colocynth. simp. ʒß. Ol. Sassaf. Gut. j. M. F. Pil. No. 5. sumat cum Regmine & repetantur pro re nata.

Instead of repeating Purging, it is common to give Flowers of Sulphur in Milk, or Treacle, with good Success. But the following is better contrived for the same Purpose.

4. R Æthiop. min. ʒß. Antimon. Diaphoret. ʒj. Conserv. Cynosbati q. s. F. Pilul. x. è qualibet ʒj. quarum sumat 5 ter quotidie.

Begin to give these Pills soon after the Operation of the first Purge, and continue them for two or three Days together, then repeat the Purge once or twice as above; after this Externals may be safely used. *Willis* and many others have a great Opinion of the Efficacy of Sulphur used both internally and externally, to which *Turner* assents, except in Hæctic and Consumptive Cases. But *Shaw* thinks it is not to be depended on when outwardly used. Yet it is very certain that poor People find a great deal of Benefit who drink it inwardly with Milk, and use it outwardly with Butter, or Hog's-Lard.

Junker, from *Stahl*, calls the following Things Specifics against the Acrimony of the Itch, taken internally, viz. Sulphur cum Nitro & Arcan. duplicat. Balsam. Sulph. cum Oleo Amygdalar. dulcium, Tinctur. Sulph. Antimon. Crud. gr. v. vi. Outwardly he advises mercurial Ointments, sulphureous Lixiviums. But, in the dry Itch, he thinks Baths more proper, made ex Rad. Bardan. Oxylapath. Fontibus mineralibus.

Turner

Turner prefers the *Sal. Tart.* to most other Remedies, it thoroughly purging and cleansing the Blood taken inwardly, and, made into a *Lixivium* with Spring-Water, is an excellent Wash outwardly.

Hartman, in an obstinate Itch, proposes a Diaphoretic of the white Flowers of Antimony, to be taken twenty Days together, and pretends it will do Wonders.

Sydenham orders the following Bolus for twenty-one Days, every Night going to Bed.

5. R *Theriac. Androm.* ʒß. *Elect. de Ovo.* ʒj. *Rad. Serpent. Virginian. subtilissimè pulver. gr.* xv. *Lapid. Bezoar. Orient. gr. v. cum. q. s. Syr. Citri condit. F. Bolus.*

The Patient was to drink after it six Spoonfuls of the following Julep;

6. R *Aq. Card. Benedict.* ʒvj. *Aq. Epidem. & Theriaca stillat. an.* ʒij. *Syrup. Caryophyl.* ʒj. *M. F. Julep.*

Every Morning he was to drink Half a Pint of hot Posset-Drink, and to sweat for the Space of an Hour. At the End of this Course, if the Pustules were not gone, the following Liniment was to be used;

7. R *Unguent. ex Oxylapatho* ʒij. *Unguent. simp.* ʒj. *Flor. Sulph.* ʒij. *Ol. Rhodii* ʒß. *F. Linimentum.*

But here it must be noted, that Course was only used in a rebellious Itch, and after Universals had been premised, that is, Blood-letting and Cathartics.

Outwardly Shaw recommends the following Liniment as safe, though not very dear.

8. R *Axungiae Porcin.* ʒij. *Ol. Amygd. dulc. Sulphur. viv. an.* ʒj. *Ellebor. alb.* ʒß. *Sal. Nitri. Rad. Zinziber. an.* ʒiß. *Essent. Limon.* ʒj. *M. G. Linimentum.*

This is to be rubbed freely into the Parts affected with a warm Hand every Night. The following is to be used with great Caution, Half an Ounce at a Time being to be rubbed upon the Joints only every Day, or every other Day.

9. R *Ung. simp.* ʒij. *Ol. Mac. per Expression.* ʒj. *Rad. Ellab. alb.* ʒß. *Sal. Armoniac.* ʒij. *Zinziber. Alum. Rup. Piper. Long. an.* ʒj. *Præcipitat. alb.* ʒij. *Essent. Ambræ Gris. Gut. v. M. F. Unguentum.*

But the following Form is still more neat and more simple;

10. R *Ung. simp.* ʒij. *Præcipitat. alb.* ʒß. *M. pro tribus Frictionibus, debitis Intervallis.*

These Ointments, when the Case is recent, are generally sufficient, if used after proper Purgation. The same End may likewise be answered by the following cleanly Fluid, made warm, and cautiously used with a Sponge.

11. R *Merc. Sublimat. Corrosiv.* ʒj. *Alum. Rup.* ʒij. *Sal. Prunel.* ʒß. *Aq. Calds* ℥ß. *M.*

While the Externals are applied, it will be best to repeat Purgation, and even after the Symptoms vanish, for Relapses in these Cases are frequent.

When the Blood is thought to be foul, it will be proper to use Diet-Drinks through the whole Course, of the Roots of *Ghina*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Oxylapathum*, *Scorzonera*, *Ghichoreum*, *Glycyrrhiza*, *Polypodium*, the Barks of *Sassafras*, *Cinnamomum*: The Shavings of the Woods of *Sassafras*, *Santal. Rub.* and the like, which will strengthen the solid Parts, and dry up superfluous Humidities.

The most stubborn Itch will generally yield to the following Ointment, if proper Evacuations have been premised.

12. R *Argent. viv.* ʒij. *Cinnab. Nat.* ʒj. *Terebinth. Venet.* ʒß. *Axung. Porcin.* ß. *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* ʒij. *M. ut artis est.*

Divide this into eight equal Parts, one of which is to be rubbed into the Legs and Arms every other Night, or at greater Intervals, if there are any Signs of Salivation. Or, for Cleanliness sake, it may be rubbed only into the Palms of the Hands. But great Care must be taken that the Patient is not exposed to the cold Air, lest it brings on a Spitting; and if his Breath begins to stink, or if he feels any griping Pains, the Use of it is immediately to be suspended.

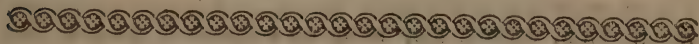
It has been a very common Practice to cure the Itch by Quicksilver Girdles, but *Turner* thinks them too hazardous to be brought into regular Practice, and *Show* seems to be of the same Opinion, with Respect to the common ones, but recommends the following, as more safe, and less troublesome, than mercurial Unctions; nay, he calls it an excellent Contrivance, and says it will answer extremely well after Purgation.

13. R *Argent. viv.* ʒij. *vel* ʒß. *Succ. Limon.* ʒij. *conquassent.* in *Phiala* per duas *Horas*, dein simul in patinam effunde & decantetur succus; *Pulveri Griseo*, id est, *Mercurio manenti* add. *Albuminis unius Ovi* dimidiam Partem, *Gum. Tragacanth.* ʒj. cum apta *Virga* agitentur in *Spumam*, quam fasciæ *Panni Wallic.* justæ *Formæ* illinito, & coram lento *Ignē* siccato.

This is Girdle to be wore tight about the Middle for a Fort-night, or longer, and, if there be Occasion, another; for by this Contrivance there seems to be no great Danger of a Salivation.

But after all this, says *Shaw*, if the Disease should prove so stubborn as not to give way to the most powerful of the preceding Methods, Recourse must be had to Salivation, as the *Dernier Resort*, which will prove effectual, when every Thing else fails; which however is not to be made use of till the Case is so desperate as to render it absolutely necessary, as *Turner* observes.

But I should rather chuse to try *Plummer's Pills*, mentioned in the preceding Section, since they have proved effectual in the *worst cutaneous Diseases*, when a Salivation has been raised to no Purpose.



Of HÆMORRHAGES in general.

THE *Blood*, which flows spontaneously, generally proceeds from these Places which are of a fine and thin Texture, in whose Surface the slender Vessels creep along with various Mæanders; such as the inward Part of the Nostrils, the *Bronchia* of the Lungs, the Flesh of the Gums, the left Side of the Stomach, the Gut *Ilium*, and the Extremities of the *Rectum*, as also the external Substance of the Womb and *Vagina*. When these Parts are distended, and the small Arteries open, the Blood often breaks out with Violence.

Sometimes, though but seldom, *Hæmorrhages* happen in other Places where the Vessels lie deeper; as from the little Finger, from the Hand and Knee, the Breasts in the Time of Menstruation. There are likewise Instances of *periodical Fluxes* from the *Penis* in Men.

They generally happen to Persons whose Bodies are of a soft, spongy, tender Texture, and whose Vessels are turgid with Blood and *Serum*. These were formerly said to be of a *sanguine Constitution*, and are subject to *Hæmorrhages* as long as they live. But the *Choleric*, who have larger Vessels, whose Fibres are more strongly braced, and whose Blood circulates with greater Rapidity, are liable to a *Spitting of Blood* in their Youth. The *Sanguineo-Melancholic* are subject to the Bleeding Piles; and Women who are *sanguineo-phlegmatic*, are obnoxious to vomiting Blood.

Boys and Youths are most subject to bleed at the Nose; in young Men the Blood seeks an Exit from the Lungs; whence *Hæmoptoës* and Consumptions; the Middle-aged are more liable to hæmorrhoidal Evacuations, and decrepid old Men to Pissing of Blood.

Hæmorrhages are most frequent at the Spring and Fall; hence sanguineous Apoplexies at those Seasons, which are nothing else but Eruptions of the Blood in the Middle of the Brain. Vomiting and Pissing of Blood are more frequent in the Autumn. In some, these Excretions happen periodically.

When Hæmorrhages proceed from a Fulness of the Vessels, they conduce to the Preservation of Health; but when they are caused by a poisonous acrid Matter, as in malignant and spotted Fevers, they are exceeding dangerous. Also when they are derived from an Infarction, Induration, and Corruption of the *Viscera*, especially of the Liver, Spleen, or Lungs, they are generally fatal, because they bring on a Cachexy, Dropsy, the Black Disease of *Hippocrates*, and a mortal Hæctic.

It is likewise remarkable, that, from whatever Part the Blood is about to break out, there is something singular to be observed in relation thereto. Thus there is a greater Heat, Redness, and Distension of the Arteries of the Face, which are Forerunners of a Hæmorrhage from the Nose. A Uterine Hæmorrhage is preceded with Lassitude of the Body, a Pain of the Back and Loins, a Tension of the *Hypochondria*, a Paleness of the Face, a Shivering of the Skin, and a Constriction of the Pores of the Skin. A Spitting of Blood is foreknown from an Anxiety of the *Præcordia*, a Difficulty of Breathing, a heavy, undulating Pain about the Diaphragm, a Flatulence in the Abdomen, and a Coldness of the extreme Parts. The Flux of the Hæmorrhoids may be predicted from certain spastic Strictures, Flatulences of the Abdomen, a tensive pressing Pain in the *Os Sacerum*, a Languor of the Body, and a Coldness of the extreme Parts.

The Cause of Hemorrhages does not proceed from a Plenty of Blood, nor from its too great Turgescence, nor from the Acrimony of the Blood and *Serum*, nor from its being so thin as to ooze through the Pores of the Vessels; but rather from a Conversion of the Motion from without inwards, from whence an unequal Circulation of the Blood arises; this happens when certain Parts remote from the Heart are so straitened by an intense Stricture and Contraction of the Fibres, that the Blood cannot return back through the Veins; whence their *Systole* being augmented, it is transferred in greater Plenty and Force to incongruous Places, whence the lateral Vessels of the small Ar-

teries, which generally carry no Blood, but *Lympha*, are distended too much, and at length burst open.

However, the Cause of the enormous and symptomatic Hæmorrhages supervening to other tedious Diseases is to be referred to the Infarction, Induration, and Obstruction of some of the Vessels and Viscera which hinder the free Passage of the Blood; such as the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Mesentery, &c.

Now, because Hæmorrhages generally proceed from spastic Contractions which straiten the Veins, we may comprehend why Hypochondriac Persons, whose Stomach and whole nervous Canal of the Intestines are afflicted with flatulent Distensions and spastic Strictures from a Disorder of the Peristaltic Motion, should be so subject to hæmorrhoidal Fluxes; and why, if the Blood cannot make an Exit that Way, their Fits would be so greatly exasperated.

But there is another Kind of Hæmorrhage which the above Account, chiefly extracted from *Hoffman*, will hardly explain; that is, when the Blood tends to Dissolution and Putrefaction, which is the Case of some *Scorbutics*. These, when they are otherwise seemingly well, unless a little languid and feeble, shall all of a sudden have an Eruption of purple, livid, or even black Spots, sometimes in particular Parts, sometimes all over the Body, and soon after fall into profuse, dangerous, and even sometimes fatal Hæmorrhages, when they or others have scarce thought them in any Danger. There are doubtless many such Instances; and I know a Gentlewoman at this Instant who has Spots, or rather Patches, as large as her Hand, and almost as black as Ink; and her Blood, which was taken away by an Apothecary without any Direction, was nothing but mere Gore, without any Separation of the Serum from the Crassamentum. Some of the Matter of these Spots has gradually transpired and left the Skin pretty clear, but fresh ones arise in other Parts of her Body. The Consequence of this in Women is generally a great Overflow of the *Menses*, if not profuse Hæmorrhages, as *Huxham* rightly observes. Persons of both Sexes affected with these *Vibices* are apt to bleed excessively from the slightest Wound, and very often without any, from the Gums, Nose, Guts, or urinary Passages, without the least Sign of a *Plethora*; which therefore must happen from an Erosion of the Vessels. And the *Vibices* themselves shew that the Globules of the Blood are broken down and dissolved, by which Means they enter into the serous Arteries and *Vasa exhalantia*, where, being detained from passing immediately off by the *Cuticula*, they make these Appearances.

The common Hæmorrhages, arising from a mere *Plethora*, will allow Bleeding safely both by way of Prevention and Cure. But

this is seldom the Case, tho' generally judged to be so. Wherefore the best Method will be to take off the *Impetus* of the Blood from the Part, by *Pediluvia*, *Clysters*, Frictions of the external Parts, and Ligatures; with hot Covering, Fomentations and Baths. Afterwards to relax the Strictures of the nervous Parts, gentle Laxatives must be used between whiles, and mild Diophoretics; likewise Abstinence from plentiful Meals; by which Means the abounding *serous Colluvies* will be lessened and prevented.



Of BLEEDING at the Nose.

A Hæmorrhage at the Nose is owing to the more plentiful Appulse of Blood to the Nostrils by a stronger Motion of the Heart, whereby the small Arteries in the *Pituitary Coat* become turgid, and too much distended, till at length they gape, and the Blood rushes out.

A Bleeding of the Nose may be promoted when Persons of sedentary Lives that indulge their Appetites, and so become *plethoric*, put their Blood into extraordinary Agitation by violent Passions and Exercise, by spirituous Liquors, Spices, heating, volatile Medicines, hot Baths, or suddenly chilling their Feet.

Likewise the sudden Change of Air from hot to cold, and cold to hot, by Fits, especially at the Equinoxes, may cause this Bleeding; as also when from cold and moist the Air becomes highly elastic, and *vice versa*. Those moreover are liable to it who are afflicted with rheumatic, nephritic, arthritic, and ischiadic Pains, or who have Fevers or Spasms. It sometimes happens before the Eruptions of the Small-Pox and Measles, and to those who have lost a large Limb; or who labour under Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; hence in an inveterate Scurvy, Dropsy, and Cachexy, there often happens a fatal Hæmorrhage.

It differs much as to the Quantity; some lose only a few Drops, some several Ounces, and some five or six Pounds. No Hæmorrhage is more apt to return, which it does to some in a few Days, to others in a few Hours.

To the *Plethoric* it is generally salutary; and there are many Instances of a *Vertigo*, a *Scostomia*, dull, heavy Pains of the Head, a Phrenzy, and even an Epilepsy being carried off by a Bleeding at the Nose. On the contrary, from its Suppression there have arisen Vertigoes, Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Convulsions, Noise in the Ears, and Hardness of Hearing, and even a *Gutta Serena*.

These

These Hæmorrhages are critical and salutary in a *Synochus* on a *semicritical Day*, that is, between the third and fourth, or on a *critical Day*, viz. the seventh; for, as these Fevers are generally caused by a *Plethora*, they are carried off that Way.

But enormous and long continued Bleedings at the Nose, when they arise from Spasms of the internal Parts, and are preceded with Coldness of the extreme Parts and fainting Fits, generally terminate in Death.

In spotted and malignant Fevers, attended with great Loss of Strength, it is exceeding dangerous. In chronical Diseases, wherein the *Viscera* are decayed, it is fatal, which often happens to the Cachectic and Hydropic.

When the Blood and Humours abound, and the Blood, by its expansive Force and Turgescency, hinders a free Circulation through the smallest Vessels, and so brings on this Hæmorrhage; which happens chiefly when the Patient is young, in the Vernal Season, after violent Exercise, or from some strong or spirituous Liquors after it. After a Revulsion by Bleeding there is nothing equal to *Nitre* to appease the *Orgasm* of the Blood, and to relax the spastic Stricture. Next to these are vegetable Acids, such as the Juice of *Seville Oranges*, *Barberries*, the Water and Juice of Wood-Sorrel, but more especially the diluted Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, made with the Water of Wood-Sorrel and the Spirit of Vitriol, and drank with Spring-Water. [Five or six Spoonfuls of the common Tincture of Roses may be given at a Time, and repeated as Occasion requires.]

If the Bleeding is very inordinate, it will be proper to use cooling Emulsions, gentle or stronger Opiates to moderate the spastic Strictures, as Occasion shall require. Camphire mixed with Nitre and Calx of Antimony will be highly necessary, if the Matter of *Exanthemata* or cutaneous Eruptions is the Cause of the Hæmorrhage, as is often the Case.

A Revulsion may be made from the Head by Bleeding in the lower Parts; then by temperate *Pediluvia*, and putting the Hands into warm Water.

As there is often an acrid bilious Matter lodged in the *Hypochondria*, the Parent of Wind and Spasms, the Powder of Rhubarb will be proper mixt with a few Grains of *Tartar Vitriolate* and *Nitre*; as also emollient and carminative Clysters, with a due Proportion of Oil.

Externally, *Refrigerants* may be mixt with *Discutients*, and applied to the Forehead, Nose, and Neck.

But it must be noted, that, when the Patient is *Plethoric*, the Bleeding must not be stopped hastily, if at all; nor when the

Menses in Women have been suppressed, or the *Lochia*, or the Bleeding Piles in Men accustomed thereto; much less must a Stoppage be attempted when the Bleeding itself is periodical.

In Persons of a bilious Constitution, cold Water alone, drank freely, has had a good Effect.

In Symptomatical Hæmorrhages which happen in spotted Fevers, the Small-Pox and Measles, and in scorbutic Eruptions, such Remedies should be given as allay the Heat, and promote a gentle Perspiration; the following Mixture I have found excellent for these Purposes;

1. R *Aq. Flor. Sambuc.* ℥iv. *Acet. distillat.* ℥j. *Pulv. e Chel. Canc. comp. Elect. e Scord. an.* ʒj. *Nitr.* ʒj. *Syr. Papav. Errat. q. s. M. F. Mixture;* de qua capiat. *Coch. ij. omni bibario & temperato Lecti Calori se committat.*

But, if there is any Malignity, the Patient must take a Powder compounded of *Calx Antimon. Nitrum depuratum & Camphora.*

The *Cachectic* should persist long in the taking of Rhubarb either alone or mixt with digestive Salts, such as *Tartar Vitriolate*, which I recommend from Experience. If there is any scorbutic Disorder in the *Viscera*, besides Rhubarb, the Patient should drink plentifully of Whey.

If any Disease proceeds from the Cessation of this customary Hæmorrhage, it should be promoted with a Pen or a Straw thrust into the Nose.

Sydenham, besides Bleeding, orders a refrigerating and inebriating Diet and Juleps for the same Intention, with cooling Emulsions, also Clysters every Day, and a *Paregoric* at Night; likewise the common purging Potion once or twice.

Outwardly he advises a Linen Cloth dipt in cold Water, in which *Sal Prunel.* has been dissolved, and gently squeezed out. This is to be applied to the back Part and Sides of the Neck.

After Evacuations, apply the *Aq. Vitriol. Cærulea* to the Nose, or,

2. R *Aq. Plantag.* ʒj. [*vel Aq. Fontan.*] ʒiij. *Bol. Armen. subtilis. pulver.* ʒ℥. *probè misceantur;* turunda ex *Linteo raso Liquore* hoc humectata, *Nari ex quo Sanguis stillat, indatur per Dies duos, illic relinquenda.*

If this does not succeed, dissolve *Roman Vitriol* in Water, and apply it with a Tent as before; likewise a Linen Cloth, dipt in this Water and applied, will stop external Bleeding.

Some recommend the weaker Spirit of Vitriol, and would have eight or ten Drops of it be given in every Draught of Li-
quor.

quor. But perhaps the best Method of all in obstinate Hæmorrhages is that recommended by *Mead* in the bloody Small-Pox; or the *Peruvian Bark* alone will generally be sufficient.



Of the Bleeding and Blind PILES.

A Flux of Blood from the Hæmorrhoidal Vessels is called the *Bleeding Piles*; when the Vessels only swell and discharge no Blood, but are exceeding painful, they are termed the *Blind Piles*.

All copious Fluxes of Blood from the *Anus* are not to be reckoned of the *morbous Kind*. For the Habit of Body, Strength, Age, and Temperament are to be considered. That which is enormous and excessive to one Person, may be moderate and salutary to another. That only is to be esteemed pernicious, which continues too long, and enfeebles the Patient; whereby Digestion, Nutrition, and other Functions are hurt, and there is Reason to fear the Production of dangerous chronical Diseases.

[Some have a Flux of Blood periodically and regularly once a Month, and then every Attempt to suppress it is attended with dangerous Consequences. A Man-Midwife at *Manchester* had this periodical Flux, and a Physician in the same Place would needs have it to be a Disease; and accordingly ordered Bleeding while it was upon him. It had the intended Effect, for it stopped the Hæmorrhage so effectually that it never returned, though the most probable Methods have been used to procure it; and the unhappy Patient has been subject to the most terrible spasmodic Disorders ever since.]

An excessive hæmorrhoidal Flux is generally preceded by a heavy pressing Pain of the Back and Loins, sometimes a Numbness of the Legs and Thighs, a Constriction of the external Parts with a slight Shivering, and a Subsidence of the Vessels therein; a hard contracted Pulse; a Dryness of the Mouth and *Fauces*; the Urine diminished in Quantity, and most commonly pale; a Sense of Weight about the *Anus* extending to the *Perinæum*; a Weakness of the Stomach; a Flatulency in the lower Belly; a frequent Desire to make Water and to go to Stool; with, sometimes, an Exclusion of white, bilious *Mucus*; the Old and Weak have a *Procidencia Ani*.

In this Case, the Blood is generally at first black and very grumous, and sometimes comes away in large Clots, from the varicous Vessels; afterwards it becomes red, and at last serous:

sometimes it is pituitous or like the White of an Egg. There are Instances of voiding a Pint or a Quart of Blood daily; it often continues long, from twenty to thirty, or even forty Days.

This Flux intirely proceeds from the hæmorrhoidal Vessels. The external or blind Piles seldom bleed, but turn to painful *Varices*, which being opened weep a little, but will not yield much Blood. But the internal Piles, which are the Offspring of the *splenic* Branch, and are extended to the inner Substance of the *Rectum*, and as far as the Sphincter of the *Anus*, together with the small Arteries derived from the *lower Mesaraic*, not only bleed plentifully, but, when the Flux is suppressed, create Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Mesentery, and Intestines.

The Persons subject to this Disease are those of a loose, spongy Texture, of a bulky Size, who live high, and lead a sedentary Life; or to whom it is hereditary. Sharp Purges, Aloetics, high-seasoned Food, free Drinking of sweet Wines, Neglect of customary Bleeding, Anger, Sadness, hard Riding, and the like, will usher in this Disorder.

This Hæmorrhage is dangerous, because it decays the Strength, wastes the Body, and produces a Sense of Weight in the Thighs. The Sleep is laborious and the *Præcordia* oppressed, there is a Rumbling in the Belly, and a weak Pulse. When it continues long the Ancles swell, and the Countenance is ghastly. There is a Straitness of Breathing, and last of all it terminates in a Cachexy, Dropsy, or a slow and hectic Fever.

If the Patient is *plethoric*, bleed, and let his Drink be cold Water of the *Chalybeate* Kind, or Whey turned with Orange Juice; or Juleps made with Tincture of Roses, cooling Waters, and Syrup of Roses. Likewise *Nitre* in Powder, with Absorbents and Strengtheners. And, to appease the Spasms, Opiates of the mildest Kind.

If it continues long, and the Flux begins to be ferous, then give Rhubarb with Currants or Tamarinds, or, which is much the same, with Cream of Tartar. Then gentle Diaphoretics may be compounded of burnt Hart's-horn, Calx of Antimony, Wine Vinegar mixt with Crab's Eyes, Water of Elder-Flowers, Simple Alexitereal Water, and Diascordium; or hot Decoctions of Yarrow, Veronica, &c. may be taken in Bed in order to sweat. Also half a Grain of Camphire mixt with nitrous and Bezoardic Powders. The Camphire may seem an inconsiderable Dose, yet its Efficacy is very great in Disorders of this Kind.

Sydenham, after Bleeding, orders the following Electary for the intermediate Days;

1. R *Conserv. Rosar. succ.* ℥ij. *Electar. è Scord.* ʒi℥. *Cort. Granat. Coral. rub. ppt.* & *Bol. Armen. an.* ℥ij. *Lap. Hæmatit. Sang. Dracon. an.* ℥j. *cum. q. f. Syrup. Cydonior. M. F. Electarium.*

The Dose is the Quantity of a large Nutmeg, in the Morning and at Five in the Afternoon, drinking four Spoonfuls of the following Julep after it.

2. *Aq. Germin. Querc. & Plantag. an.* ℥iij. [*vel potius Aq. Calc. simp.* ℥vi.] *Aq. Cinnam. simp. & Syr de Ros. succ. an.* ʒj. *Spir. Vitr. ten. q. f. ad gratam Aciditatem.* [*vel,*
3. R *Tormentil. Cort. granat. Rad. Santal. alb. an.* ʒ℥. *Coq. in Aq. Calc. simp.* ℥iij. *Capiat* ʒiv. *Colatur.*]
4. R *Fol. Plantag. & Urtic. an. q. f. contundantur simul & succus exprimatur & postea clarificetur; de quo capiat Coch. iv ad libitum.*

[For a more powerful *Styptic*, see the following Chapter; but in common Cases the *Peruvian Bark* will be sufficient.]

In the BLIND PILES there is a most intense Pain, especially at the Time of going to Stool, and the Excrements are tinged with Blood. Sometimes Tumours like Warts lie hid in the Sphincter, or appear on the Verge of the *Anus*. Take away ten Ounces of Blood from the Arms; then,

5. R *Sem. Melon. Pepon. an.* ʒ℥. *Sem. Papav. alb.* ʒij. *Amygd. dulc. excorticat. No. v. cum Aq. Hord.* ℥℥. *Aq. Ros.* ʒij. *Sacchar. albiss. q. f. M. F. Emulsio. Capiat* ʒiij. *sepiuscule.*
6. R *Flor. Sulph. pulv. Glycyrrhiz. Salv. an.* ʒj. *cum q. f. Balf. Locatel. q. f. F. Pil. ex singulis Drachmis vi. capiat* iij. *ter in Die, suberbib. Coch. vi. Emulsion. præscript.*
7. R *Aq. Fontan.* ʒiv. *in qua dissolve Litharg. ʒij. Extract. Thebaic. ℥j. F. Mixture.*

Dip a hot Cloth in a little of it and apply it to the Part; or, if the Tumour is within, inject *Coch. iij.* with a Syringe. The Patient must abstain from Flesh, drink Barley Water, and take *Diacodium* every Night. *SYD.*

[Instead of the Pills, the following Medicine may be taken ;

8. R *Flor. Sulph.* ʒ℥. *sumat omni mane per xiv Dies in Laet. Vaccin.]*

Or if the Patient is costive,

9. R *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥ij. *Cremor. Tart. Sulph. præcipitat. an.* ℥iv.
Ol. Anis. gut. vi. *Syr. Rosar. sol. q. s.* *M. F. Electarium.*
Capiat Quant. N. Mosch. Hor. Som. vel omni mane.

Or the following, which in my Opinion is better ;

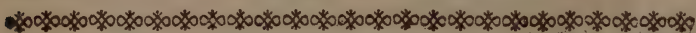
10. R *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥ij. *Flor. Sulph.* ℥ß. *Nitr. depurat.* ℥ij.
Syr. Aurant. q. s. *M. F. Electarium.* *Capiat ℥j. bis in Die.*

Wiseman used to fry Leeks in Butter to ease the Pain. *Mr. Boyle* advised the following Liniment ;

11. R *Sacchar. Saturn.* ℥ß. *Acet. opt.* ℥iv. *Ol. Sambucin. q. s.*
M. F. Linimentum.

Sometimes the Veins, in the *Blind Piles*, are so much dilated with Blood as to be very painful, and raise Tubercles as large as Peas, Grapes, or Eggs: They appear livid, and black, from the Stagnation of a thick Blood, and, when pressed with the Fingers, feel like a Bladder filled with Liquor. Some are soft and indolent, others hard, inflamed and painful, render the Patient unable to walk, stand, or sit, and produce such a Spasm in the *Anus* as not to admit a Clyster. Sometimes they bleed, or turn to troublesome itching Ulcers, and occasion an Abscess or a Fistula.

Linen dipped in warm Spirits of Wine, and Emollients, are often of infinite Service, and, when they fail, Leeches may be applied to exhaust the Blood: If they are not at hand, and the Parts are inflamed, the Lancet must be used; then Dressings must be made with Lint, with Compresses and the T Bandage. The Tubercles which are full and large may be removed by a Ligature, unless inflamed. Sometimes they are high in the *Rectum*, and then a *Speculum Ani* must be used; in which Case they must be either scarified with a Lancet, or divided with Scissars, that the thick noxious Blood may be discharged, and the Pains relieved. HEISTER.



Of the immoderate FLUX of the MENSES.

THE Symptoms which attend this Disorder, are Loss of Strength, Anxiety of the *Præcordia*, Fainting, Coldness of the extreme Parts, Paleness, Convulsions, Suffocations; and, when it is inveterate, Oedematous Swellings of the Feet, a Cachexy, Dropsy, the *Fluor Albus*, a hectic Fever, and an Atrophy. FRIEND.

Some-

Sometimes the Flux returns twice in a Month, and at others continues several Days longer than usual. It comes sometimes before and sometimes after Abortion. Sometimes florid Blood rushes out with Impetuosity, most frequently before a Miscarriage, and after it from a Retention of Part of the After-Birth, which keeps the Orifices of the Vessels open. Sometimes Clots of Blood come away of the Size of an Egg, when the *Menses* have been stopped for two or three Months. A black, grumous, coagulated Blood will now and then come away on the first Days of Child-bed, when the Patient is slender and plethoric. In the *Cachectic* the Flux will be often thin and watry; in the *Scorbutic* corrupt and fetid, attended with Sharpness and Pain.

It is sometimes caused by a great Afflux of Blood to the *Uterus*, which is not returned in due Quantity by the Veins; for which Reason the Vessels often burst. The same happens from a *Plethora*, and from hard Labour. About the fiftieth Year, when the *Menses* cease spontaneously, a great and sometimes dangerous Flux will happen, and then quite disappears. If it should suddenly and unexpectedly return about Sixty, with Flooding, it brings on a fatal hectic Fever.

This Disease is generally preceded and accompanied with a Tension and Inflation of the *Hypochondria*; a heavy, pressing Pain about the Loins, with a Chilness; as also a Coldness of the extreme Parts, a Subsidence of the Vessels, a Paleness, a quick Pulse, an inward Heat, a Costiveness, and little Urine.

If a Child-bed Woman is not sufficiently cleansed at her lying-in, a great Hæmorrhage will follow some Months after, with fainting Fits, and will not terminate till the Excretion of a carnosous Mass as big as one's Fist, which the Sex call a Mole.

If the Body is *cachochymic* and full of depraved Juices; *scorbutic*, or infected with the *venereal Lues*; when the *Viscera* are unsound, and the Liver, Spleen, and Mesericac Vessels are stuffed with a black, thick Blood, this Disease is not without Danger. The Patient's Life is greatly in Danger when the Child is dead before Delivery, and a great Flux of Blood happens. It is dangerous when caused by a violent Extraction of the *After-Birth*; or when Pieces of it are left behind, which afterwards become Moles, and greatly vitiate and increase the *Menstrual Flux*.

If the Patient is *Plethoric*, bleed in the Arm; if there is an *Orgasm* in the Blood, *Diluents*, *Humectants*, and *Refrigerants* will be most efficacious; in this Case Spring-Water may be drank alone, or with a little Nitre, or with Spirit of Vitriol and *Syr. Papav. errat.* the Spasms require gentle *Opiates*. To carry off the impure Serum, two Ounces at least of *Manna* must be given, with a Dram of Cream of Tartar in an aqueous Vehicle. If the
Flux

Flux is obstinate, Recourse must be had to Astringents, such as *Pulvis e Succino Compositis*, *Hæmatitis*, *Bole Armoniac*, &c. HOFF. [See Sydenham's Method in the preceding Chapter, besides which, the Strengthening Plaister may be applied to the Loins.]

Thompson of *Montrose* recommends an Improvement of *Helvetius's Styptic Powder*, which consists of two Parts of *crude Alum* and one of *Dragon's Blood*; whereas *Thompson's* is equal Parts of each; and the Alum is to be burnt in a Crucible, and the *Dragon's Blood* added to it, and afterwards powdered. *Mead* has three Parts of burnt Alum to one of *Dragon's Blood*.

He says he never found this Medicine fail in *uterine Hæmorrhages*, whether to correct the too frequent Return of the *Menses*, or their too great Abundance, or to stop the Flooding of Women with Child, or to moderate the Flux of the *Lochia*.

The Quantities which he gives are more or less, according to the Exigencies of the Patient. In violent Bleedings, half a Dram every Hour; and three Drams or half an Ounce seldom or never fail to stop the Flux.

He has likewise prescribed it in the *Fluor Albus* or Whites, with surprizing good Success.

Of a Hæmorrhage from the Urinary Passages.

THIS Disorder is commonly called *Pissing of Blood*, and is an Emission of Blood with or without Urine, from the Vessels of the Kidneys or Bladder, which may be either enlarged, broken, or eroded. It is more or less dangerous according to the different Circumstances which attend it.

If *pure Blood* is voided suddenly without Interruption and without Pain, we may conclude it proceeds from the Kidneys. [It likewise comes from the Kidneys if the Urine is Coffee-coloured or more florid, and generally precedes a Fit of the Gravel; but sometimes accompanies the Passage of a Stone through the *Ureters*, as I have often experienced myself; tho' I have now been seventeen Years free from that and all other painful Symptoms of the Gravel.] But if the Blood is small in Quantity, and of a *dark Colour*, with or without purulent Matter, chiefly if it is emitted with Heat and Pain in the *Pubes*, it certainly proceeds from the Bladder. This is sometimes attended with Fainting, difficult Breathing, a low, small, and frequent Pulse, a *Nausea*, Anxiety, and cold Sweats.

When it proceeds from the *Ureters*, which are hurt by a large, rough Stone, and a small Quantity of Blood is mixt with the

the Urine, there is a sharp Pain in the Loins and *Ilia*, and a Difficulty of making Water, which when made has a fabulous Sediment, and other Signs of a Stone sticking in the Ureter. When the Coats of the Bladder are hurt by a Stone and a little Blood follows, it is attended with a most acute Pain and a previous Stoppage of the Urine, together with Grumes and fabulous Concretions; which also sometimes happens when a Stone is firmly fixed in the Kidney.

It may be occasioned by a Stoppage of the *Hæmorrhoidal Flux*, from violent Motion of the Body, especially Riding; from a Stone concealed in the Kidney; from an Erosion and Ulcers of the Bladder; from external Violence; from griping Pains caused by violent Purges; from sharp Diuretics, especially *Cantharides*.

All *bloody Urine* has some Degree of Danger; but it is most so when mixt with purulent Matter.

If the Patient is plethoric, or if it proceeds from the Suppression of a sanguineous Evacuation, Bleeding is necessary; as also cooling *nitrous Draughts*, and *purified Nitre* mixt with Absorbents, with Whey for a Vehicle; or Barley Water, or small Beer acidulated with some Drops of the Spirit of Vitriol. The Body must be kept open with Laxatives, as Rhubarb with Currants, or with Cream of Tartar; as also emollients Clysters. The relaxed Vessels must be agglutinated with Decoctions of vulnerary Herbs; such as Agrimony, Ground-Ivy, Yarrow, Golden-Rod, and the Roots of Comfrey dulcified with Virgin-Honey, to which Milk may be occasionally added. Almond Milk is likewise good, especially if used as a Vehicle with *Bole Armeniac*.

If there is an Ulcer in the Kidneys or Bladder, Medicines must be given that sheathe the Acrimony; such as Syrup of Marshmallows; also Infusions of the vulnerary Herbs above-mentioned; likewise of the Bark of the Roots of *Acacia* and Cherry-Tree Gum. Moreover, a Powder may be made of the Roots of Marshmallows, Liquorice, *Sperma Ceti*, the four cold Seeds, white Poppy-Seed, Club-Moss and Saffron, with *q. s.* of Sugar-Candy.

When grumous Blood plugs up the Passage of the Ureters into the Bladder, or the Sphincter of the Bladder, and occasions a Difficulty or Stoppage of Urine, warm Water drank plentifully and Baths of the same are useful; likewise warm Water should be injected into the Bladder with a Syringe, that the sharp Humour may be diluted and the Grumes dissolved. But, if the Urine should be quite stopped with a Spasm, then give Emulsions of the four cold Seeds, with Crab's Eyes and Calx of Antimony; or a Powder made of *Sperma Ceti*, Crab's Eyes, and Nitre.

Externally, apply a Bladder filled with the Decoction of emolli-

ent Flowers in Milk to the *Abdomen*; and keep the Body open with *Manna* or an emollient oily Clyster.

Milk and Whey are likewise excellent in these Disorders, if a Dram of *Bole Armeniac* is taken in every Draught.

It is an Error of fatal Consequence to give Astringents in these Disorders, which stop the Flux too suddenly, by which Means the *Grumes* will be locked up in the Vessels, whence will proceed Inflammations, Ulcers and Putrefactions. However, if the Effusion of Blood is very great, the Patient may take ℥ij. of *Pulvis à Chel. Canc. comp.* & ℥j. *Terræ sigillat.* in some proper Water, sweetened with Syrup of *Quinces*; to which may be added a few Drops of the *Thebaic Tincture*. Hoff.

Of the Hæmorrhage of the Brain, or Sanguineous Apoplexy.

THOUGH this has been taken notice of already in treating of the APOPLEXY, yet it is of such Consequence to Mankind that it deserves a more particular Consideration.

That a *Hæmorrhage of the Brain*, proceeding from a Rupture of the Vessels, is no *Chimera*, appears from Anatomical Dissections of Persons who have died of this Disease, This sometimes happens between the Skull and the *Dura Mater*; sometimes between the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*; but more frequently between the latter and the Brain; and most frequently in the Middle of the *Ventricles*. Sometimes it happens in the Basis of the Brain in a greater or lesser Quantity. From Dissections it likewise appears, that the Blood-Vessels, running along the Membranes and *Cortex* of the Brain, are sometimes so distended with liquid, and sometimes wth *coagulated Blood*, as to appear like an *Aneurism*. It is no Wonder then, that, by the continual Afflux of fresh Blood, the smallest Arteries should burst and discharge the Blood; but this chiefly happens in the *Pia Mater*, and in the Cortical Substance of the Brain.

By an Effusion of Blood in the Brain, not only the Secretion and Distribution of the Animal Spirits is hindered, but the Circulation of the Blood through the Brain is impeded, whence the vital and animal Functions are enfeebled, and at length intirely cease.

Those to whom this happens fall down suddenly, losing all Sense and Motion in an Instant; all the Members are limber and flaccid,

flaccid, the Mouth is wide open, and the Excrements and Urine are not seldom voided spontaneously.

When the Passage of the Blood through the Brain is difficult or intercepted, it may be known from the following Signs. The Countenance is very florid, the Face is swelled or puffed up, the Vessels in it are tumid, chiefly about the Temples; sometimes the Vessels break in the Mouth, Nose, and Ears, and bleed, especially after Death. Then the Body begins to putrefy, the Head swells to a most enormous Size. The Eyes are distended, prominent, and fixed; look glassy and pour forth Plenty of Tears. The Heart beats strongly, and the Pulse at first is great, but afterwards becomes languid and slow; the Breathing is difficult, with Snorting and Snoring. At length a Vomit comes on, and Convulsions, with Grinding of the Teeth.

The *antecedent* Signs are a Swimming or Giddiness of the Head, a heavy, pressing Pain, a Tingling in the Limbs. The Eyes are disturbed, sometimes by Darkeness, sometimes by Coruscations, as if they struck Fire; the Eyes are moist and swell; there is a singing and murmuring Noise in the Ears; an uncommon Forgetfulness, a Dulness of Wit, a deep Sleep troubled with Dreams, and the Night-Mare; a Turgescence of the Jugular Veins, and an uncommon Redness of the Face.

This Disease attacks Men chiefly, from forty to sixty Years of Age, especially those of a sanguine Complexion and of bulky Size, that live high, lead a sedentary, idle Life, and love their Bed too much. As also such as have had any *usual* *Hæmorrhage* suppressed, and neglect Bleeding.

This will be promoted by a Spasm in any particular Part, stopping the Progress of the Blood through it, and causing it to rush with Violence elsewhere. This appears from the Hardness of the Pulse in Hæmorrhages, which shews a Stricture of the nervous Coats of the Arteries; as also from a Coldness of the extreme Parts, and from a Tingling in the Limbs. Hence those are liable to this Hæmorrhage who have *Spasms* in the *Abdomen*, *spasmodic Colics*, the hypochondriac Passion, Pains from a Stone in the Bladder, or Gall-Bladder, and have been long costive.

It may be likewise brought on by violent Passions of the Mind, especially Anger and Terror, which act immediately on the nervous Parts. Add to these unusual Commotions of the Body, and most vehement Fits of Coughing.

Nor must we forget the acrid and almost *poisonous Matter* which is expelled from the Vital Fluids to the Surface of the Body; for when that strikes in, or is repelled inwardly to the nervous Membranes, it causes most atrocious spastic Strictures, which

which force the Blood to the Head. The same also happens from the drying up running Sores and Issues; from a Suppression of Sweat in the Feet, and of *Catarrhs*; from the Itch striking in, and from the long Absence of the Gout.

Sometimes it has been epidemical, which may proceed from Coldness and sudden Changes of the Air; but all these Causes will not take Effect, unless there be an Imbecillity of the Vessels of the Brain, and a Diminution of the *sympathetic Motion*.

The Vessels and Membranes of the Brain are deprived of their Tone by Old Age, by Intemperance, by drinking stummed Wines and Drams, or from any Thing else that stupefies the Senses.

But we should be careful to distinguish an Apoplexy which arises from the Flux of Blood, and that which is caused by Serum; for this last is attended with a *Hemiplexia* and Palsy of the whole Side, in which Life is preserved, however miserable. When there is too great a Congestion of Blood in the Head without breaking the Vessels, the Serum will ooze from the stagnating Blood, and fall to the Basis of the Brain, or one Side of the Spinal Marrow; and so hinder the Secretion of the animal Spirits, and their Influx into the Nerves; which deprives the same Side of the Body of Sense and Motion.

When the sanguineous Apoplexy happens, if the Patient, by Bleeding, or other Helps, does not recover, in some Degree, in twenty-four Hours, all Hopes are over, and three Days is as long as he can live. Death is at Hand, if the Snoring is more and more loud, with Difficulty of Breathing; if the Heart palpitates violently, and the Pulse is great, hard, and unequal; if the Patient comes a little to himself, and talks idly; if there are convulsive Motions on one Side, and of the Breast; if there are cold Drops of Sweat in the upper Parts; if the Expiration is cold, and the Excrements come away involuntarily.

If there is any Hope of Recovery, the Patient should be conveyed to some temperate Place, and his Neck should neither lie too low, nor be quite erect; his Feet should be kept warm, and be well covered.

The Patient should also be let Blood as soon as possible from a large Wound, that the Blood may flow fast and freely. This should be done in the Jugular or Arm in a large Quantity, and, if necessary, repeated. Some bleed in the Foot first, then in the Arm or Neck. Afterwards the Bowels should be irritated with stimulated Clysters, in which *Sal. Gem.* or *Sal. Ammoniac* has been dissolved, and made with Lavender Flowers, Rue, Sage, Marjoram, Savory, &c. with Caraway of Dill-
Seeds,

Seeds, and Oil of Rue, Camomile, &c. These Clysters should not be made too large, but be often injected by the means of a Syringe.

Outwardly the volatile Salt of Hart's-horn impregnated with some aromatic Oil, should be held to the Nose, or blown into it with a Quill. The Soles of the Feet should also be rubbed with a rough Cloth, or stung with Nettles, to raise a Sense of Pain. Some apply Blisters, nay even actual Cauteries.

Inwardly no strong Cordials should be given, if the Patient can swallow, to rarify the Blood, but such a Mixture as follows;

I. R. *Aq. Alexeter. ten. Acet. distillat. an. ʒij. Spir. Volat. Oleos. ʒj. Calc. Antimon. Cinnabar. Ocul. Canc. ppt. an. ʒß. Syr. Cort. Aurant. ʒij. M.*

Sometimes a little *Tartar Emetic* may be added to it, but not so much as to vomit; [or, which is better, forty or fifty Drops of Emetic Wine.] By way of Prevention, it will be proper to bleed about the Equinoxes, to promote the usual Hæmorrhages, if any: to keep the Body open with Rhubarb and Salts; for those Persons are rarely subject to an Apoplexy who go regularly to Stool; Apoplectic Balsams should be omitted; but Tea may be drank made with Balm, Betony, and Sage, with the lesser Cardamom Seeds. The Diet should be moderate and regular, and the Patient should not sleep soon after Supper, nor lie with his Head too low; and his Feet should always be kept moderately warm.



Of the LETHARGY, CARUS, and other sleepy Diseases.

THE Lethargy has some Affinity to the Apoplexy and Palsy, and often attends them.

By *sleepy Diseases* are meant a *preternatural Propensity to sleep*, sometimes attended with, and sometimes without a Fever: The immediate Cause of which is a very languid and diminished Influx of the Animal Spirits from the cortical Part of the Brain into the *Medulla oblongata*, and from thence into the Nerves destined for Sense and Motion.

There are several Kinds of these Disorders, the principal of which are a *Coma Vigil*, a *Coma Somnolentum*, a *Carus*, and a *Lethargy*.

A COMA VIGIL is known by these Signs; a burning and extensive Pain in the Head, attended with a Sense of Ebullition

therein ; they have a strong Inclination to sleep, and yet either don't sleep at all, or, if they do, awake immediately with little Relief, but have no Delirium. This *Coma* differs from the *Per-vigilium*, which is frequent in acute Fevers, for in this there is no Propensity to sleep. This Disorder is always symptomatic, and often attends acute, burning, and malignant Fevers ; as also an Inflammation of the *Dura Mater*, and ushers in a Phrensy. Sometimes it attends an *Hemiplegia*.

In a *COMA SOMNOLENTUM*, the Patients are languid, and their chief Complaint is a *constant Drowsiness*. They often fall asleep at their Meals, in Conversation, and in the Midst of Business, and, when they are awaked, soon fall asleep again. This Disorder principally seizes Old Men, who live luxuriously, and neglect Bleeding. It is a *primary Disease*, and without a Fever.

A *CARUS* is a profound Sleep, out of which the Patient cannot be roused by Clamours, Shaking, nor even with the Pricking of a Needle. Or, if they are sensible of the Pain, they continue silent, and fall asleep again. It is sometimes a *primary Disease*, and sometimes *symptomatic*. When it is symptomatic, it is of three Kinds: The *first* happens in acute Fevers, in the Beginning or Increase ; and, if the Convulsions and Hiccups supervene, it is soon fatal. The *second* comes after acute Fevers, and, when the Patient is exceeding weak, the Sleep will continue for several Days ; being awaked, he will answer Questions, but immediately fall asleep again. When he recovers, he remembers nothing that he said. If it happens in acute Fevers, on critical Days, with a Sweat, it is a good Omen. The *third* happens a Day or two before Death. For, the Patient's Strength being exhausted, he lies deprived of Sense and Motion, as it were in a profound Sleep, and under that expires.

A *LETHARGY* is a heavy and perpetual Sleep, with scarce any Intervals of Waking. It is attended with a Stupidity, and so surprising a Forgetfulness, that, when the Patient yawns, he forgets to shut his Mouth ; or, if he takes the Chamber-pot to make Water, he forgets to do it, and falls asleep.

A Lethargy is attended with a Fever, which is a Symptom thereof, and is chiefly discovered by the Frequency of the Pulse ; whereas a *Carus* is often a Symptom or a Consequence of a Fever, and is likewise attended with Insensibility. It does not invade so suddenly as an Apoplexy, which is attended with an Abolition of all Sense and voluntary Motion, and kills sooner than a Lethargy.

Weber and *Peyer* have taught us how to procure Sleep by Art in Dogs, by a greater or lesser Compression of the Brain, when

when deprived of Part of the *Cranium*. A Beggar at *Paris*, who had lost Part of his Skull, from a slight Compression of the Brain, suffered Dimness of Sight; from one a little more violent, a Ringing in the Ears; from one still more violent, a Vertigo or Sleepiness; and, when the Pressure ceased, he was freed from these Symptoms.

The *Coma Vigil*, as it is generally a Forerunner of a Phrensy in acute Fevers, and is often a Symptom of malignant, eruptive Fevers, and as it is attended with a hot fervent Pain, it seems to be the Beginning of an Inflammation in one Part of the Membranes surrounding the Brain. This supposes an Increase and Stagnation of the Blood in that Part, which, compressing the subjacent cortical Part of the Brain, diminishes the Influx of the nervous Fluid into the *Medulla oblongata*, and so causes Somnolency: But by the febrile Motion of the Blood the Influx is uninterrupted in another Part of the Brain, and the more copious it is, the more it promotes Wakefulness; insomuch that the Inclination to sleep cannot take Effect.

A *Coma Somnolentum* is always without a Fever, and must have a Cause which obstructs the Passage of the nervous Fluid, from the cortical Part of the Brain to the *Medulla oblongata*, throughout the whole Brain. Such is, 1. Too great a Relaxation of the Blood-Vessels in the Brain, which retards the Circulation, and happens to plethoric old Men. 2. A difficult Circulation of the Blood through the Head, especially when thick and impure. Hence plethoric, scorbutic, and hypochondriac Persons are frequently drowsy; especially when there are Spasms in the *Abdomen*. Hence Children troubled with Worms are sleepy, because the Blood is forced too plentifully to the Head. Hence the profound Sleep of plethoric Persons, when intoxicated, may be accounted for; which, when caused by an Excess of spirituous Liquors, is often fatal. 3. An excessive Collection of Serum in the Brain, and its Membranes, and an Extravasation thereof. The Suppression of the *Running of the Ears*, a *Coryza*, and Ulcers will cause it; and it immediately follows a Suppression of Urine.

The first Kind of *Carus*, which in plethoric Persons occurs in the Beginning of acute Fevers, chiefly of the continual Kind, is owing to the vast Plenty of Blood and its Ebullition, by which the Vessels of the Brain and its Membranes are so expanded as to compress the soft Substance of the Brain, and to impede the nervous Fluid from entering into the *Medulla oblongata*; hence it is forced to pass more copiously through the *Cerebellum* to the Parts on which the vital Functions depend, and renders the Systole of the Heart more vehement. Hence

it appears, that heating Medicines, Opiates, and Neglect of Bleeding contribute to bring on a *Carus*.

In the *second* Kind of *Carus*, which follows the Cure of acute Fevers, and is the Consequence of great Debility and a Deficiency of the animal Spirits, which is attended with a *vapid*, and as it were *gelatinous Consistence* of the *Serum*, and a Coagulation of the Blood; hence a Compression of the Brain from a difficult Circulation, which brings on a preternatural Drowsiness. A higher Degree of this State of the Solids and Fluids constitutes the *third* Kind of *Carus*, and terminates in Death.

The Causes of a *Lethargy* are the same as of a *Coma Somnolentum*, but more violent.

Among the remote Causes of these Diseases may be reckoned a *cachochymic*, *cachectic*, and *scorbutic Indisposition* of Body, a Debility from Grief, tedious Diseases, great Loss of Blood, Abuse of intoxicating Liquors, frequent Surfeits, breathing a dense, *vapid* Air, a moist and cloudy Season, Westerly Winds, the Winter Season, and an Abuse of Tobacco.

Likewise a Suppression of the Hæmorrhoids, Menses, or any usual Hæmorrhage, Morning Sweats, or any customary Evacuations, too long an Absence of the Gout, and the like, will occasion these Diseases.

A Lethargy is never without Danger, but that is worse which is accompanied with a Tremor of the Limbs, and a cold Sweat of the Face.

In the Cure of these Diseases, three Intentions should chiefly be regarded; 1. To rouse the Patient from Sleep. 2. To remove the Difficulty of Circulation, and the Stagnation or Extravasation of the Blood or Serum in the Head. 3. To restore the Strength of the Membranes and Vessels of the Brain.

Those Remedies are efficacious in the *first Case*, which act on the nervous Parts, by inducing a tremulous and oscillatory Motion through the whole nervous System. Such as, *powerful Acids* mixt with Tincture of Castor, volatile Salts; *fetid Things*, as *Galbanum*, burnt Partridges Feathers; cold Water thrown on the Head; Cataplasms made with Vinegar, Rue, Bay-Leaves, Tops of Savory, Mustard-Seed, Castor and Camphire, applied to the Head, Forehead, and Temples.

The serous Colluvies is derived from the Head by *Sternutatories*; the best is ten Grains of Salt of white Vitriol dissolved in Half an Ounce of Marjoram-Water, and drawn up the Nose. Blisters on the Feet and Neck. Cupping-Glasses, either with or without Scarification; strong Frictions on the lower Parts; stimulating Clysters, with the Addition of *Sal. Gem.* common Salt, or the Root of Squills.

To remove the Stagnation, and promote the Circulation, if the Vessels are turgid with Blood, Venæsection is necessary; then gentle Laxatives, and nervous Medicines with Diaphoretics. A Powder made of Salt of Hart's-horn, Salt of Amber, Cinnabar of Antimony, and Bezoar Mineral, has very great and salutary Effects.

In a *Coma Vigil*, if the Fever has not continued beyond the third, or fourth Day, take away a large Quantity of Blood; then the Body, if costive, must be opened with Clysters, which must not be very acid; afterwards, *Diluters* and *Refrigerants* should be given, to moderate the febrile Heat, such as absorbent Powders, gentle nitrous Medicines, taken in a Draught, with diaphoretic Antimony, which are of great Use in malignant Fevers. Or,

℞ Rob. Ribesior. ℥iij. Aq. Fontan. ℔ij. Spir. Vitriol. q.
f. ad gratam aciditatem.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre, by its cooling and gentle anodyne Quality, is of great Use; the Dose is *gut. xxx. ad. xc.*

A *Coma Vigil*, which accompanies an *Hemiplegia*, is of longer Continuance, and its Cure depends on curing the principal Disorder.

A *Carus*, especially the *first Species* of it, requires plentiful Bleeding; and the Patient must be roused by Clysters, rendered stimulating with the Powder of Squills; by Blisters; by putting distilled Vinegar in the Nostrils; and by appeasing the Orgasm of the Fluids with cooling *fixed Diaphoretics* and *Acids*. The *second Species* requires but little or no Assistance, and the *Third* is incurable, at least if Blisters fail.

A *Coma Somnolentum* is divided into *serous* and *sanguine*. The first requires the natural serous Evacuations to be restored or promoted. Gouty Fits are to be invited by Frictions of the Feet, Blisters, relaxing Applications, and warm Baths. Sternutatories are of great Use, as they discharge the *Serum* through the Nose, and stimulate the Nerves. When a viscid Phlegm offends the Stomach, Vomits are useful, with ℥℔. or ℥j. of Powder of Squills, or gr. ij. of emetic Tartar, with a laxative Potion.

In a sanguine *Coma Somnolentum*, when the Blood circulates slowly, or stagnates in the Head, as in the *Hypochondriac* or *Scorbutic*, all hot spirituous Remedies are as bad as Poison: But Bleeding, Clysters, gentle Laxatives, cooling and nervous Powders are useful.

A red Face, Eyes turgid with Blood, indicate Bleeding. Warm Baths are bad in all sleepy Disorders; likewise Saffron, Poppies,

and Opiates of all Kinds. *Volatile Spirits* or *Salts* should never be applied to the Nose, but when Sleepiness proceeds from a cold ferous Cause; and therefore they cannot be proper in Fevers, or when an *erysipelatous*, *miliary*, or other eruptive Matter is translated to the Brain. Here penetrating Acids are useful.

Sternutatories should not be used in the Beginning of the Disorder, especially if the Person is plethoric, because they occasion a greater Afflux of Humours to the Head, whereby an Apoplexy may be occasioned. HOFF.



Of the CATALEPSY.

THE *Catalepsis* is also called *Catochus*, and *Catocha*, and whoever is affected with it is in an Instant rendered as immoveable as a Statue, without Sense, and without Motion; and continues in the same Posture they were in at the Moment they were seized.

The proximate Cause of this Disease is the *Immobility of the common Sensory* from the Time of the first Attack; therefore there is an absolute Rest of the Blood in the Brain, of the Glands of the Brain, and of all its Emissaries; whereby all the Functions of the Brain are injured, as well as those that depend thereon: The Muscles only remain tense as in the Beginning; the Respiration and Pulse indeed continue, but they are very faint. BOER.

But *Hoffman* asserts, that the Pulse is natural, and the Breathing free and easy; that the Limbs are moveable, but remain in the same Situation in which you place them. They neither hear nor see, though their Eyes are open; nor feel, though they are pricked ever so much; yet, if you thrust any Thing into their Mouths, they will swallow it: But their Bodies are so bound, that you cannot thrust the finest Pipe into the *Anus*. The Colour of the Face continues florid. At last they fetch deep Sighs, and come to themselves, and tell wonderful Things of what they have seen and heard during the Paroxysm; some declare they have enjoyed exquisite Pleasures, or seen tragical Sights, or have had Divine Visions, and the Conversation of Angels. HOFF.

This Disease is generally preceded by obstinate intermitting Fevers, especially *Quartans*; by a dry, melancholy, lean Temperament of Body; by a Retention of the Menfes and Hæmorrhoids; by great and sudden Frights; by a profound, constant, fixed

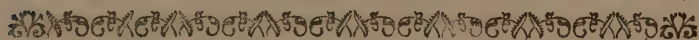
fixed Meditation on one Object, or by strong Fevers in Persons of a sanguine Constitution.

By dissecting of Persons who have died of this Disease, the Veins and Arteries of the Brain have been found turgid, and greatly distended with thick, dense Blood.

It is often cured by exciting a copious Hæmorrhage from the Nose.

It seldom changes to any other Disease, and yet sometimes it has been succeeded by an Epilepsy, Convulsions, Madness, or an Atrophy, which have ended in Death.

The Method of Cure is various, according to the different Causes; the Patient should be excited with Things that greatly strike the Senses; such as Light, Noise, stimulating Things, volatile Salts, Pain, Frictions, continual Agitations; by causing an Hæmorrhage of the Nose; by promoting the hæmorrhoidal or menstrual Flux; by Sternutatories and Emetics; by Blisters; by Issues; by Setons; by a moistening Diet.



Of the VERTIGO.

A *Vertigo*, *Giddiness*, or *Swimming in the Head*, is a Disorder in which all visible Objects seem to turn round, attended with Staggering, or Danger of falling.

A *Giddiness*, when it is not an original Disorder in the Head, is caused by a long turning round of the Body, by looking from a high Place; in some, by passing over a broad River, by riding in a Coach, by sailing in a Ship or Boat, and by Drunkenness.

A higher Degree of a *Vertigo* is a *Scotomia*, when the Patient is seized with a sudden Dimness, or temporary Deprivation of Sight. The highest Degree of all is, when he falls down in the Fit: This borders nearly on the Epilepsy.

But it may be doubted whether a *Scotomia* is always a Symptom of a *Vertigo*, properly so called, because it often follows great Hæmorrhages, long Fasting, and very hard Labour; especially, if the Opinion of *Hoffman* be true, that a *Vertigo* is owing to the Blood distending the *Carotid Arteries*, situated at the Bases of the Brain, and compressing the Optic Nerves: Unless we can suppose, that a great Loss of Blood will cause a Stagnation of that Fluid in the Vessels of the Brain, and then the whole Doctrine of making Revulsions by Bleeding would fall to the Ground.

But, however this be, *Hoffman* allows another Way by which the Optic Nerves may be affected by the abovementioned Stagnation, which is by the oozing of the Serum through the Coats of the Vessels, from the Blood stagnated in the *Carotid Arteries*, which, by soaking into the Nerves, may cause a Dimness of Sight.

A *Vertigo* will sometimes arise by Consent, from Disorders of the Stomach; and, as *Etmuller* observes, often merely from Fasting, and then a Morfel or two of Bread will drive it away.

An *inveterate Vertigo*, beginning without any manifest external Cause, foretells in young Men an Epilepsy, in old Men an Apoplexy. ETMUL.

The Vertigo often arises from a Congestion of Blood in the Head, when the Patient is plethoric; or where any usual Evacuation of Blood is suppressed, or from an Omission of Bleeding when accustomed thereto. It affects some whose Heads are debilitated with hard Study, or whose Stomachs are loaded with vitiated, especially bilious, Humours.

In plethoric Cases, Laxatives, Bleeding in the Foot, *Pediluvia*, resolving, attemperating Powders, Cinnabar, Nitre with an Infusion of Tea or Betony, are proper. If from a Suppression of an usual Hæmorrhage, it is to be promoted; but, if this cannot be done, Bleeding must be substituted.

Outwardly, camphorated Spirit of Wine alone, or mixed with Spirit of Hart's-horn, applied to the Top of the Head and Temples, will be useful; or Hungary-Water, or volatile Salts, or Spirit of Lavender may be held to the Nose. The same Things are good when it proceeds from hard Study, with moderate Diet and frequent Exercise. As also a Glass or two of Wine at Meals, and other Strengtheners. But, because many learned Men have been hurt by the external Use of volatile and fragrant Spirits as well as apoplectic Balsams, these are to be tried with great Caution.

If a Vertigo proceeds from Crudities in the Stomach, they should be prepared or dissolved by neutral Salts, such as *Tartar vitriolate*, and then they should be evacuated by an Emetic; but, if any Thing forbids, by a Purge. Afterwards give *Stomachics* and *Cephalics*, and advise a moderate Use of Wine at Meals, a sparing, aromatic Diet, and Exercise of the Body. *Pyrmont Water* is excellent in this Case. HEISTER.

Willis in an obstinate Case, when other Things have been prescribed in vain, directed the following Powder with surprising Success:

I. R. Pulv. Rad. Pæon. Mar. ℥ij. Flor. ejusdem. ℥j. Stercor. Pavor. albissim. ℥℥. Sacchar. alb. ℥ij. M. F. Pulvis.

The

The Dose is about a Spoonful twice a Day, drinking after it a Draught of the Decoction of Sage or Rosemary, impregnated with the Tincture of Coffee.

Mead observes that a Vertigo is a Disease of the Eyes, and that it generally arises from a too great Tension of the Extremities of the small Arteries, as *Bellini* has demonstrated, and therefore it is no Wonder it should follow the Changes of the Moon; that the best Remedies against it are *Native Cinnabar*, but more especially wild Valerian Root, before it has shot out its Stalk. It must be pulverized, and given frequently in a due Quantity. [The Dose is from ʒj. to ʒj. See the various Methods of giving it in the *Epilepsy*.] The Patient must also be vomited now and then, and a Blister must be laid on the Head and Neck.

When a Vertigo endangers the Eye-sight, *Hoffman* advises, if the Patient is plethoric, to bleed in the Foot in the Equinoxes, and in the intermediate Times Cupping, twice at least, on the Neck and Thighs, with Scarification. Also tepid *Pediluvia* with River-Water, in which Wheat-Bran has been boiled. To strengthen the Head and Stomach, the following Powder is proper :

2. R Rad. Ari, Pimpin. alb. Sal. Absinth. an. ʒj. Ocul. Cancr. ʒʒ. Succin. ppt. Cardamom. an. ʒʒ. Ol. Junip. Macis, an. gut. iv. Pulvis; cujus ʒj. quotidie una circiter ante Prandium Hora capienda est.

But, if there is an Heat and Ebullition of Humours in the Head, this and the following is to be taken alternately every other Day;

3. R Ocul. Cancror. Test. Ostrear. ppt. an. ʒj. M. F. Pulvis. Dosis est ʒj.

The Body should be kept open with emollient Clysters and proper Diet, taking every tenth Day the following Potion;

4. R Mannæ Elect. ʒiij. Crem. Tart. ʒʒ. coque & solve in leni Calore in Aquæ Fœnicul. ʒvij. Colatur. Ol. Junip. gut. iv. quæ mane aliquot Haustibus sumenda est, interponendo Sorbitionem Fusculi tenuioris Avenacei.

Outwardly may be used two or three Drops of the genuine Fat of Vipers; or Arquebusade-Water may be mixed with an equal Part of Rose-Water, and laid over the Eye with a double Linnen Rag dipt therein.

In the Morning, instead of Tea, may be drank the following Infusion ;

5. R. *Fol. Beton. Meliss. Veron. an. M. j. Sem. Fœnic. Rad. Valerian. an. ʒ ʒ. M. F. Species, quarum ʒj. Aquæ ferventis ℥ij. infundatur & instar Potus Thea bibatur.* HOFF.

But, as *Valerian Root* is excellent for the Eyes as well as the *Vertigo*, I should chuse to give an Infusion of a Dram of the Root, with almost the same Quantity of Fennel Seed in the same Manner.



Of the HYSTERIC PASSION.

THE *Hysteric Passion* is a *spasmodico-convulsive Affection* of the nervous System proceeding from the Womb, and caused by the Retention or Corruption of the Blood and Lymph in its Vessels ; and more or less infesting the nervous Parts of the whole Body, by Means of the Nerves of the *Os sacrum*, the *Loins*, and the whole spinal Marrow.

This Disease has been very improperly confounded with the *hypochondriac Passion* ; for a *Sirangulation of the Fauces*, an intercepted Breathing even to Suffocation, a Fainting away, a Loss of Voice, a profound Sleep, are the true, proper, and essential Signs and Symptoms of this *Uterine Disease*.

An *Hysteric Fit* is generally preceded with a pressing Pain of the Forehead, Temples, or Eyes, with an Effusion of Tears and Dimness of Sight ; a Dulness of the Mind and Senses, and a Loathing of all Things. When the Fit comes on, the Patient is exceeding costive, and yet has a strong *Stimulus* to discharge her Urine, which is as clear as Water ; the Breathing is uneasy, difficult, and short ; and a Languor seizes the whole Body. To these succeed a Pain in the Loins, and a great Shivering and Shaking ; the Belly is hard and inflated ; afterwards the Navel is drawn inwards, and outwardly leaves a great Pit ; then they feel a Sort of a Globe arise from the lower Part of the Belly to the *Hypochondria* and Diaphragm. Soon after, the Heart begins to flutter and beat, with a hard, unequal, and sometimes intermitting Pulse ; the extreme Parts grow cold ; the Fauces are straitened and seem to be bound with a Cord ; the Face is pale, the Breathing exceeding difficult, the Voice ceases, the Pulse is almost imperceptible, and there is such a Stricture of the Belly, that no Flatus can be emitted, nor no Clyster given. In some there are Convulsions of the Head and Limbs ;

others

others lie in a profound Sleep, without Sense or Motion; others have their Face and Neck look red and inflamed, with a strong Pulse; and others again break out into immoderate Laughter, and, regaining their Voice, say a great many silly Things.

When they begin to come to themselves, the *Pulse* which was before weak, languid, and obscure, becomes brisk, soft, and strong; Heat returns to the extreme Parts; the Face which was pinched in and pale, begins to expand and look ruddy; the Wind forces its Way upwards; there is a Rumbling in the Belly; and at length the Patients, waking, as it were, out of a profound Sleep, have their Voice, Senses, and Motion restored. Yet they complain of a heavy Pain in the Head, a Languor of the Body, Feet, and Thighs; some have continued in a Fit so long that they have been laid out for dead, and have been even buried.

The *Hysteric* differs from the *hypochondriac Passion*, inasmuch as that the latter is a tedious Disease, and requires a tedious Cure. The *Hysteric Passion* attacks Women that are pregnant, in Child-bed; Widows that are full of Blood, after some grievous Passion of the Mind; or Maids after a sudden Suppression of the menstrual Flux; and yet it may be so certainly cured as never to return. It likewise oftentimes comes on so suddenly, violently, and at unawares, that, being deprived of all Sense and Motion, they immediately fall down, which the *Hypochondriac* are not subject to. The *Hysteric* likewise have this peculiar, that they may soon be brought to their Senses, only by burning Feathers under their Nose. In hysterical Cases, the Belly and Navel are drawn inward; in the *Hypochondriac* they stand out. The *Hysteric* are incredibly cold in the Region of their Loins, which will not yield to hot Cloaths, and a great Pain in the Head, as if a Nail was driven into the Part, which is called *Clavus Hystericus*; and many have a Sensation of a Ball rising upwards; all which the *Hypochondriac* are exempted from; nor have they such frequent fainting Fits, nor an Apprehension of Suffocation, nor Strangling, as the *Hysteric*; nor, last of all, are any of these in Danger of being laid out for dead.

These two Disorders likewise differ as to their Cause and Seat; the *hypochondriac Passion* exerts its pernicious Force on the membraneous Canal of the Intestines, as well as by Spasms as Wind; these Spasms are owing to the Stagnation of the Blood in the nervous Coats of the Intestines, the equable Circulation through the vascular System of the Liver and the Ramifications of the *Vena Portæ* being impeded. On the contrary, the Origin of the *Hysterical Spasms* is to be sought for in the Womb. Now, as there is a most close Consent between the

Uterus

Uterus and the Bladder, the uterine Spasms are propagated to the Sphincter of the Bladder, from whence proceeds a constant Inclination to make Water, which the Hypochondriac are free from. It must be owned, there is a Difficulty of Breathing in both Cases, but in the Hypochondriac it is owing to the Inflation of the Stomach hindering the Descent of the Diaphragm; in the Hysteric, it is caused by the violent Contraction and Compression of the Muscles of the Abdomen. The hypochondriac Passion often terminates in a Melancholy, the Scurvy, a slow Fever, the black Disease of *Hippocrates*, attended with black, fetid Stools: The Hysteric tends to the Epilepsy, a fatal Syncope, the *Furor Uterinus*, and an acute Fever. In the Dissection of hypochondriac Persons, the *Viscera* of the lower Belly, the Liver, Spleen, and Pancreas are found to be hard, scirrhus, and often corrupted; whereas the Fault in the *Hysteric* is to be met with in the *Uterus* and its *Ovaria*.

The *Hysteric Passion* likewise differs from a *Syncope*, in which there is an entire Cessation of the Pulse, a contracted Face, and a dying Countenance. Whereas in the *uterine Disorder* there is often something of a Colour, and the Face is more expanded; there is likewise a Pulse, though languid; this State may continue two or three Days, which it never does in a *Syncope*. It differs from an Apoplexy, in which the Abolition of Sense and voluntary Motion is attended with a sort of Snoring, very difficult Breathing, and a quick Pulse, none of which happen in hysterical Cases. It differs from an Epilepsy, whose proximate Cause is in the *Dura Mater*, and in the Beginning of the *Medulla Spinalis*, from whence the Spasms are derived to the rest of the Body; whereas the Seat of the other is in the Womb, from whence the Spasms are propagated to the *Medulla Spinalis*, and from thence to the whole nervous System, proceeding from the lower to the upper Parts.

This Disease may be caused by whatever promotes a more plentiful and rapid Afflux of Blood, and the genital Fluid to the uterine Parts, or impedes the Eruption of the Menses, or occasions their Suppression; hence Maids and Widows are most subject thereto; also Women of a sanguine or bilious Constitution, who live high, drink generous Wines, feed on high-seasoned Aliment, and are subject to violent Passions and Commotions of the Body and Mind. On the other hand, those who live a sedentary Life, feed on coarse, acid low Diet, who have omitted usual Bleeding, who are oppressed with Sorrows, Cares, and Disappointments, are liable to this Disease; for by these the Blood is thickened, the solid Parts weakened, and consequently the

the Flowing of the Menfes rendered more difficult. Likewise sudden Terror, and the Body being exposed to uncommon Cold during the Time of the menstrual Flux, by giving it a Check, procure Hysteric Spasms. Some are subject to the same Disorder from the Smell of Perfumes, such as Ambergrease, Civet, and Musk.

However dreadful and cruel this Disease may appear, yet it is not very dangerous in itself, unless ill managed, or the Patient be exceeding weak and valetudinary; it is most apt to turn into Convulsions and an Epilepsy; hence arises the Danger of the Hypochondriac as well as Hysteric Passion. When it proceeds from Abortion, or hard Labour, it is very liable to return from any slight Irritation of the nervous System. Nor is it very uncommon for the hypochondriac and hysterick Disorders to be united, and then the Cure is very difficult. This happens to Women who lead a sedentary Life, indulge extravagant Affections of the Mind, and are guilty of Errors in Diet and Regimen.

It is surprising to find, in this Age, the hypochondriac Passion scarce so much as mentioned; for every Disorder that is attended with Pains, Spasms, Flatulencies, Anxieties, is called *hysterick*; and yet there is great Danger in not making a proper Distinction; for though, in the hypochondriac Disease, violent Exercise, carminative, spirituous, volatile, stomachic, and aromatic Remedies; stimulating, neutral Salts, mineral Waters, bitter Catharticks, and more especially Chalybeates; yield the best Assistance, yet they are hurtful in hysterick Cases; for these are most benefited by Bleeding, Rest, Anodynes, nitrous Preparations, Anti-epileptics, Refrigerants, cold Water and Whey. All heating Things must be avoided, not excepting Wine.

In the *Cure*, it must be carefully observed whether the Woman is plethoric, or exhausted of Blood and Strength. In the former Case, the Spasms or Convulsions are more violent, and copious Bleeding is a present Help; and many have been brought to themselves who were seemingly dead, if the florid Colour of their Faces had not shewn the contrary.

In the Fit it will be proper to apply fetid Things to the Nose, such as *Asa Foetida*, Preparations of *Castor*, Rartridges Feathers burnt, &c. For Women in Childbed, a Girdle made of *Russia Leather*, and bound pretty tight, is excellent. Likewise Clysters made with Roots and Seeds of *Lovage*, which are Specifics; Camomile-Flowers, Elder-Flowers, Veronica, the Carminative-Seeds boiled in Whey; to which may be added Oil of Elder, Dill, or Camomile.

Externally, Plaisters made of *Opoponax*, *Bdellium*, *Galbanum*, *Sagapenum*, and *Asa Fœtida* may be applied to the Navel, or,

1. R *Galbani in Tinctur. Castor. solut. & colat. ʒiij. Tacamahac. ʒij. M. F. Emplastrum ad Umbilicum applicandum.*

Some greatly commend Fumigations for the Uterus of Musk, Civet, Storax, and Benjamin.

Inwardly, the Patient may take [xxx or xl Drops of Tincture of Castor in cold Water; or] if she can swallow them, the following Pill;

2. R *Myrrh. Sagapen. Opoponac. Asæ Fœtid. Castor. Croc. Theriac. Androm. an. ʒß. M. F. Massa Pilularis; interdum addentur sex vel octo Grana Camphoræ & Extract. Thebaic.*

Make ten Pills of each Scruple, and give the Patient two every Hour, drinking after them a Cup of Camomile-Flower Tea. HOFF.

Some hysterical Disorders observe the *Lunar Phases*, and partake of the Nature of an Epilepsy: They seldom require Bleeding, and Purging should be used with Caution: *Emetics* are of greater Service, especially a little before the Fit. *In the Fit*, the best Medicines are those which repair the Loss of Spirits, as *Russian Castor*, *Gum Ammoniac*, *Salt of Amber* in Pills.

- [3. R *Gum. Ammoniac. ʒij. Castor. Rus. ʒj. Sal. Succin. ʒß. cum q. s. Bals. Peruv. M. F. Massa Pilularis. Dosis ʒj. repetenda pro re nata.*]

Out of the Fit, Native Cinnabar and wild Valerian Root are most proper for correcting the Juices. MEAD.

- [4. R *Rad. Valerian. Sylvest. pulverisat. ʒij. Cinnab. Nativ. optime trit. ʒj. M. F. Pulvis mane & vesperi sumendus. See the Epilepsy.*]

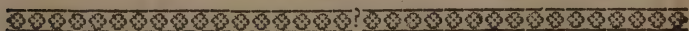
To prevent its degenerating into a Chronic Disease, particularly the hypochondriac Passion, Care must be taken to keep the *Menses* regular, which must be done by Balsamics, composed of Myrrh and Amber, with bitter and carminative Extracts, especially *Zedoary* and *Orange-Peel*, made into an Elixir, with a moderately spirituous *Menstruum*. This frequently taken helps the Digestion, and promotes a regular menstrual Discharge.

But it is necessary to observe, that in hysterical Cases Remedies have a different Effect on different Women. Some cannot bear fetid Medicines, which to others are an immediate Relief. Some have fallen into a terrible *Syncope*, and have come to themselves by

by sprinkling cold Water on the Face, when more powerful and spirituous Things have failed. Others cannot endure hot Things inwardly nor outwardly, as Baths, Fomentations, Liniments, and nervous Applications. Anodynes and Opiates, which procure Ease and Rest to some, are very injurious to others, who are greatly debilitated, and whose Nerves are weak. Some have recovered from a violent Paroxysm, by a Draught of cold Water, which, given to others, has increased the Disorder.

When Purging is necessary, it will be best to prescribe *Currants* [*Passulæ Corinthiacæ*] well saturated with a gentle Decoction of Rhubarb. HOFF.

Peruvian Bark given Morning and Evening, a Scruple at a Time, is an excellent Remedy in *Hysteric Convulsions*. SYD.



Of the HYPOCHONDRIAC PASSION.

THE *Hypochondriac Passion* is a spasmodico-flatulent Affection of the Stomach and Intestines, arising from an Inversion or Perversion of their *peristaltic Motion*, and, by Consent of Parts, throwing the whole nervous System into irregular Motions, and disturbing the whole animal Oeconomy.

This Disease is attended with such a Train of Symptoms, that it is a difficult Task to enumerate them all; for there is no Function or Part of the Body, that is not soon or late a Sufferer by its Tyranny. It begins with Tensions and windy Inflations of the Stomach and Intestines, especially under the spurious Ribs of the left *Hypochondrium*, in which a pretty hard Tumour may sometimes be perceived.

With regard to the Stomach, there is a *Nausea*, a Loathing of Food, an uncertain Appetite, sometimes quite decayed, and sometimes strong; the Aliments are ill digested, breeding acid and viscid Crudities; there is a pressing, heavy Pain in the Stomach, chiefly after Meals; a spasmodic Constriction of the Gullet, a frequent Spitting of limpid Phlegm, an Impediment of Swallowing, a violent Heart-burn, a Heat at the Stomach, very acid Belchings, a Reaching to vomit, Vomiting, bringing up such acid Stuff, that the Teeth are not only set on an Edge thereby, but the very Linnen or Sheets are sometimes corroded.

In the Volume of the Intestines, especially the small ones about the Navel, there are felt heavy, excruciating Pains, Wringings, Gripings, with a rumbling, murmuring Noise; in the gross Intestines the Pains are more acute. Sometimes there is a Looseness, sometimes a most obstinate Costiveness, with a Retention

tention of the Wind; which, when it breaks out either upwards or downwards, is attended with an Alleviation of the Symptoms, but they soon rage again with as great a Violence as ever. When there is a frequent urging to go to Stool, Tubercles generally arise, and the blind Piles beset the *Anus*; nay, sometimes a symptomatical Flux of Blood will burst out. Making Water in some is difficult and painful; the Urine is thin, limpid, and pale; sometimes it has a copious Sediment mixt with fabulous Concretions, and often apes a Fit of the Gravel.

In the Breast there is a great Straitness, Constriction, excessive Difficulty of Breathing, sometimes with a Sense of Fulness, a Fluttering and Palpitation of the Heart.

As the Disease increases, the Head is molested with an Head-ach, *Hemicranium*, various fixed, spastic Pains, and what is commonly called the *Clavus Hystericus*. A Noise in the Ears, with Difficulty of Hearing; the Eyes are clouded with a *Scotomia*; some have double Vision, or a Pain and Dryness of the Eyes. In the Tongue there is a most troublesome burning Pain fixed to a certain Space, with a plentiful Excretion of Spittle, as if the Patient was in a Salivation.

At length the animal Functions are impaired; the Mind is disturbed on the most trivial Occasions, and is hurried into the most perverse Commotions, Inquietudes, Anxieties, Terror, Sadness, Anger, Fear, or Diffidence. The Patient is prone to entertain wild Imaginations and extravagant Fancies; the Memory grows weak, and the Reason fails.

Some Symptoms affect the whole Body, which is covered with phlogistical Blotches, or copious Sweats; the Strength decays, the Limbs are languid and unapt for Labour; the Body becomes tabid; the Joints are tormented sometimes with a blunt, sometimes with a cutting Pain; at last, all the Secretions, especially the sanguineous, are perverted. HOFF.

Sydenham observes, that it imitates all Kinds of Distempers so exactly, as to require the utmost Sagacity of a Physician to distinguish it from an essential Disease of any Part; and one peculiar Symptom of it is *Despair of Recovery*.

Though *Hypochondriacs* are never right well, yet they are generally worse in the Autumnal and Winter Seasons. Women generally suffer most about the Time their Menstrues ought to flow. And it is worthy of Observation, that they very seldom are attacked with continual, epidemic, or contagious Fevers, nay, even not with the Plague itself.

Persons are most liable to this Disease from twenty to fifty, and whose Solids are soft, lax, and flabby, and their Blood-Vessels small; as also who are naturally languid, or have been weakened

weakened by tedious Maladies. Likewise those who lead sedentary Lives, and study too hard; insomuch that this is the peculiar Disease of the Learned. It frequently attacks Women, for which Reason it has been confounded with the *Hysteric Passion*.
HOFF.

The Seat of this Disease was formerly thought to be the *Spleen*, but we have now learned otherwise, from frequent Dissections; sometimes indeed there have been Infarctions of that *Viscus*, but then no acute Pain has proceeded from it, nor has it given Rise to this Disease. *Sydenham* thought this Disorder was caused by the *'Araξία* of the *Animal Spirits*, rather than from any Fault in the Fluids, and that they rushed impetuously and in too great Plenty into one Part more than another. *Purcell* supposed the primary Causes to be *Crudities* and *Indigestion*, which commonly before the coming on of the Fit produce a Heaviness and Disorder in the Stomach, a Rumbling and Murmuring in the Guts, which occasion a Disorder in the Spirits, the *proximate Cause* of this Distemper. *Hoffman* ascribed this Disease to the preternatural Constitution of the peristaltic Motion of the Stomach and Guts, partly weakened and destroyed in one Place, and too intense in another, and every-where inverted, tending from below upwards; and from this he accounts for all the Symptoms. The *mediate Causes* he would have to be the Stagnation of the Blood and vital Fluids between the nervous and musculous Coats of the Intestines, which is generally owing to the too slow Circulation thro' the Liver: For the Branches of the *Vena Portæ* carry the refluxent Blood from the rest of the *Viscera* of the *Abdomen* to the Liver. These Branches, before they enter the Liver, unite into one Trunk, which is there again distributed like an Artery. Now, these Veins being destitute of Pulsation, the Circulation is slower in a healthy State through this *Viscus* than all the rest. Therefore, when there is a Stop here, the Parts abovementioned must needs be distended with too great a Quantity of Blood, especially the *Mesaraic Vessels*, and those of the Intestines, whose Coats are not endued with a Power of strong Resistance; whence the Blood will stagnate, and the natural peristaltic Motion be impaired, destroyed, or inverted. This appears from Dissections, and in one Subject the mesenteric Veins were so distended as to appear like a Kind of Guts.

The remote Causes of these Disorders are the Suppression of the Hæmorrhoids and Menfes, and other periodical Fluxes of Blood; an hereditary Disposition thereto; a cold and moist Constitution of the Air; gross, impure, flatulent Diet; a sedentary,

tary, studious Life; Sadness, Cares, Troubles, intense Thinking on a single Object; tedious Diseases not rightly treated; hard Labour in Childbearing; *Saccharum Saturni* given inwardly, *Albetics* too frequently taken, which invite the Fluids towards the *Anus*, where they are apt to stagnate.

As to the *Prognostics*, if the Disease be recent and left to itself, it is rather troublesome than dangerous; but if it be inveterate, and not skilfully treated, or a bad *Regimen* is followed, it is attended with more grievous Symptoms, and produces Obstructions and *Schirri* of the *Viscera*, a Cachexy, a Dropsy, an Hæctic, a convulsive Asthma, an incurable Melancholy or Madness, a fatal *Polypus*, &c. But if it is caused by a Suppression of the *Menses*, or bleeding Piles, the restoring the Flux is the Cure of the Disease.

As continual *Fear* and *Diffidence* are Symptoms of this Disease, the Patients are always foreboding terrible Things, and live in constant Dread of Death; which render them fickle, impatient, and prone to run from one Physician to another; therefore, when a Cure is attempted, they must be admonished to be constant and patient, and then the following Indications may be pursued; 1. To correct and evacuate the acid, viscid, bilious Filth, and flatulent *Sordes* from the *Primæ Viæ*, which yield continual Fewel to this Disease. 2. The Spasms being appeased, to restore the natural Order of the peristaltic Motion of the Intestines, and to recover it from a languid State, that there may be a due Concoction of the Aliment, and a laudable Chyle and other Fluids generated. 3. To disperse the stagnated Juices; to render the Circulation of the Blood equable through the *Abdomen* and the rest of the Body; and to free the Fluids from all Acrimony, after facilitating the Excretions by Urine and through the Skin. 4. and lastly, To corroborate the whole nervous System.

To answer the *first Intention*, nothing is better in the Fit than Clysters made with emollient Herbs, Water-Gruel strained, Camomile-Flowers, the Tops of Yarrow, the Oils of Sweet-Almonds, Dill, Camomile, Linseed, &c. adding a *carminative Species* made of Caraway, Dill, but more especially Cumin-Seeds. These should be repeated if the Spasms render them ineffectual. If the Fæces are hardened, it will be proper to give Oil of Sweet-Almonds and Water-Gruel inwardly. Nor must gentle Laxatives of Manna, Rhubarb, and Cream of Tartar be neglected, with a few Drops of Oil of Juniper, thus:

1. R *Mannæ Elect.* ℥ij. *Rhabarb.* ℥ij. *Crem. Tartar.* ℥j. *Solve & coque leni Calore in Aq. Fœnicul.* ℥v. *Colatur. adde Ol. Junip. gut. iij.*

If there is a great deal of acid Filth in the Stomach, Crabs-Eyes alone will purge.

To correct the *Sordes* in the *Primæ Viæ*, give the absorbent, precipitating, and antispasmodic Powders, such as Crabs-Eyes, Mother of Pearl, *Pulvis Marchionis*, purified Nitre, prepared Amber, Cinnabar, Tartar Vitriolate, with a little Castor. It will also be proper to take a Decoction of any of the following Things in the Morning in Bed, to promote a *Diaphoresis*, viz. Balm, Veronica, Betony, Agrimony, Scordium, Carduus Benedictus, Tops of Yarrow, Daisy-Flowers, Camomile-Flowers, Fennel-Seeds, &c.

To restore the *digestive Power* of the Stomach, give Essence of Orange-Peel, Tincture of Tartar, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, &c.

The *Paroxysms* are relieved by *tepid Pediluvia*, made of Wheat Bran, Water, and Camomile-Flowers. The Feet must be put pretty deep therein.

Out of the Fit, to discuss the Stagnation of the Blood, Bleeding in the Foot will be necessary, especially at the Equinoxes, and at other Times, as Occasion shall require; but this should be after Laxatives and *Pediluvia*. If there is a Disposition to an hemorrhoidal Flux, Leeches should be applied every Month to the *Anus*, and the Patient should also take Balsamic Pills, with antispasmodic Nitrous Powders.

To strengthen the *nervous System*, nothing is better than *Chalybeates*, for they by a gentle Astringent restore the Nerves to their former Strength. Outwardly, a saponaceous Plaster, with Camphire, may be laid to the Hypochondria with no small Advantage. *Horr.*

Sydenham made no Distinction between the *Hysteric* and *Hypochondriac* Passion; but, as his Method of Cure ought not to be omitted, the Practitioner will be able to distinguish, from what has been said of these two Diseases, what Part of it is most suitable to the one, and what to the other; especially if he calls to Mind, that Chalybeates, bitter Aromatics, Mineral Waters, bitter Cathartics, and bodily Exercise are most suitable to the *Hypochondriac*; and Anodynes, Bleeding, Rest, nitrous and anti-epileptic Remedies, as also Refrigerants, to the *Hysteric Passion*.

The Morning after the Fit, let the Patient begin to take the following Pills.

2. R *Pil. Coch. Minor.* [vel *Pil. ex Colocynth. cum Aloe*] ʒij. *Bals. Peruv. gut.* iij. *F. Pil.* xii. *Cap.* iv. *singulis vel alternis Matutinis, pro Ratione Virium, Horâ quarta vel quintâ matutinâ, superdormiendo.*
3. R *Aq. Rutæ* [vel *Pulegii*] ʒiv. *Bryon. Comp.* [vel *Puleg. Spir.*] ʒij. *Castor. Nodulo Ligat. & Vitro suspens.* ʒß. [vel *Tinct. Castor.* ʒj. *Sacchar. Crystal.*] q. s. *F. Julep. de quo cap. Coch.* iv. vel v. *in omni languore.*

After the taking of these Pills, let the following Medicines be used, which in Persons of very weak Constitutions must be the first that are taken.

4. R *Limatur. Chalyb. gr.* vij. *cum q. s. Extract. Absynth. F. Pil. No.* iij. for one Dose.

Let them be taken early in the Morning, and at Five in the Evening, thirty Days together, drinking a Glass of Wormwood Wine after each Dose.

If a Bolus be more agreeable,

5. R *Conserv. Absynth. Roman. & Conserv. Flav. Aurant. an.* ʒj. *Angel. Condit. Nuc. Moschat. Condit. & Theriac. Androm. an.* ʒß. *Pulv. Ari. Comp.* ʒiij. *Zinzib. condit.* ʒij. *cum q. s. Syrup. de Succ. Citr. vel ejus defectu Syr. Aurant. Electarium.*

6. R *Electar. Præscript.* ʒij. *Limatur. Chalyb. gr.* viij. *cum q. s. Syrup. Aurantior. f. Bolus.* To be taken Morning and Evening, drinking after it a Draught of Wormwood Wine, or six Spoonfuls of the following Infusion.

7. R *Rad. Angelic. Emul. Campan. & Imperator. an.* ʒj. *Fol. Absinth. Vulgar. Centaur. Min. Marrhub. alb. & Chæmædr. an. M. j. Cort. Aurant. duor. incis. affunde Vini Hispan. ad Supereminentium duorum Digitorum.* Strain at the Time of Use.

Or this,

8. R *Rad. Gent. Galang. Summitat. Absynth. Rm. Cort. Aurant. Sem. Cardamom. an.* ʒj. *infund. in Vin. Hispan. lbj.*

The Steel may be given in the Form of a Powder, to those who are very delicate, thus :

9. R *Limatur. Chalyb. probe trit. ʒj. Pulv Ari comp. ʒvi. Sem Coriand. præparat. Anisi, Fœnicul. dulc. an. ʒß. Cinnam Acutiss. Coral. Rub. præparat. an. ʒiij. Mac. Moschat. ʒij F. omnium Pulvis subtilissimus, cui adde Sacchari albissimi ad pondus omnium.* Take half a Dram of this in a Spoon twice a Day for four Days, and then a Dram twice a Day for forty Days, drinking six Spoonfuls of Wormwood Wine, or the following Julep after it.

10. R *Aq. Laet, Alexeter. ʒxij. Cort. Aurant. Spir. ʒiv. Vin Absynth. ʒv. Sacchar. Albiss. q. s. F. Julep.* Or,

11. R *Vini Rhenan. Absynth. ʒß. Aq. Cort. Aurant. Spir. ʒij. Syr. Caryoph. ʒj. f. Julep.*

12. R *Myrrh. Elect. Galban. & Asæ Fœtidæ, an. ʒj. Castor. ʒß. cum s. q. Balsam. Peruv. f. Pil. e singulis Drachmis xii.*

Let the Patient take three every Night, drinking after them three or four Spoonfuls of compound *Bryony Water*. [The College have left this Water out of the present Dispensatory, because it has been too frequently abused, by accustoming Women to take Drams; and the Author, in another Place, says, a large Glass of Sherry will answer the same Purpose.

The Wormwood Wine is made by infusing, for some Time, a Handful of dried Wormwood in a Gallon of Wine.

If these should chance to purge, then use the following;

13. R *Castor. ʒj. Sal. volat. Succin. ʒß. cum s. q. Extract. Rutæ. F. Pil. No. xxiv.*

Three of which are to be taken every Night, drinking after them three or four Spoonfuls of the Hysteric Julep.

Sixteen or eighteen Drops of Spirit of Hart's-horn, taken pretty often in any proper Water, is of great Service. Likewise, In the Time of the Fit,

14. R *Aq. Puleg. ʒiv. Gum. Ammon. ʒj. M. Capiat Cochleatim]*

If the Distemper will not yield to these Medicines, let the Patient take the following Pills;

15. R *Pulv. è Myrrh. com. ʒj. Bals. Sulph. Terebinth. gut. iv cum s. q. Gum. Ammoniac. solut. F. Pil. No. iv.* To be taken Morning and Evening, drinking after them four or five Spoonfuls of the Hysteric Julep, with xii Drops of Spirit of Hart's-horn.

[Many Women afflicted with this Disease are said to have been cured by the sole Use of the following *Chalybeate Electary* of Dr. Purcel;

16. R Cort. Peruv. pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. Coral. rub. præp. Ocul. Cancror. præp. ana. $\mathfrak{z}$ iij. Sal. Absynth. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Syr. Absynth. q. s. F. *Electarium*.]

The *antiscorbutic Electary*, with the Water there described, is very efficacious in this Disease; as also the *Corroborating Electary*, with Addition of Conserve of Garden Scurvy Grass $\mathfrak{z}$ j. and compound Powder of Cuckow-Pint $\mathfrak{z}$ vi. drinking the above-mentioned Water after it.

But, if all these Methods prove insufficient, Recourse must be had to Waters that partake of *Iron*; and, if these will not do, to the *Sulphureous*, such as the *Bath Waters*.

In the Use of the mineral Waters, the following Rules may be observed: If any bad Symptoms appear, which may be imputed to the Drinking of the Waters, then the Patient must forbear their Use, till the Symptom is quite gone.

The Patient may drink the Waters for the Space of six Weeks or two Months, and now and then eat Candied Ginger, or Caraway Comfits, to warm the Stomach: There may also be taken three Hysterick Pills, the first ten Nights, drinking four or five Spoonfuls of the Hysterick Julep after them.

As to the *Bath Waters*, they may be drank two Days, and the third it will be proper to bathe; and this Course may be continued six Weeks or two Months.

If the *Steel* heat the Body too much, then the Patient may drink every fourth Morning two Quarts of mineral purging Waters, because these operate without raising a Commotion in the Body, as the Cathartics of the Shops are apt to do.

If the *Steel* causes any great Inquietude, the Patient may take Laudanum every Night, [which is generally very serviceable to Hysterick Persons] mixt with some Hysterick Water.

If the Patient's Strength is decayed and diminished from the Length of the Disease, Bleeding and Purging are to be intirely omitted, and the *Steel Course* to be entered upon immediately.

When the *Symptoms are mild*, it will be sufficient to bleed once, and give a gentle Cathartic three or four Times, and then give the Hysterick Pills Morning and Evening, for the Space of ten Days.

When the Disease is attended with intolerable Pain, violent Vomiting, and an enormous Looseness, you may give Laudanum, and then Things to chear the Spirits: But, if the Strength will

will permit, Bleeding and a Cathartic should precede the Use of Laudanum, especially in *Virago's*, and those of a sanguine Constitution. But if the Patient is weak, and has lately undergone a severe Fit, it will be sufficient to cleanse the Stomach with a Gallon of Posset-Drink, thrown up again. Then give a large Dose of *Venice-Treacle*, [to regulate which, it is necessary to remember that one Dram contains a Grain of Opium] with a few Spoonfuls of some Cordial Liquor, and a few Drops of Liquid Laudanum. [Unless the Stomach is greatly disordered, no Vomit should be given; and especially beware of those of the Antimonial Kind in this Distemper.] If the Patient shall have vomited some time before, and it shall be judged dangerous to give an Emetic, Recourse should be had to Laudanum without Delay, in such a Dose as is most likely to appease the Symptom, which is to be repeated as often as the Patient shall vomit, and principally in a solid Form; or, if in a Liquid, the Vehicle must be small in Quantity, *viz. a few Drops in a Spoonful of strong Cinnamon-Water*: The Patient keeping herself as quiet as possible, not so much as stirring her Head.

The Symptoms being vanished, the Use of Laudanum must be continued Morning and Evening, for a few Days.

These two Things must be carefully observed; 1. When we begin to use Laudanum after the Evacuations, there must be so much Time between each Dose, that we may be certain of the Effect of the former before it be repeated. 2. When we attack the Disease with Laudanum, there must be no Commotion raised, no Evacuation made, not even with the gentlest Clyster.

Venice-Treacle taken frequently, and continued a long while, is an excellent Remedy in this and many other Diseases arising from a Defect of the natural Heat, and Want of Digestion.

If the Patient is not of a thin bilious Habit of Body, *Spanish Wines*, such as Canary and Sherry, impregnated with Gentian, Angelica, Wormwood, Centaury, Orange-Peel, and other strengthening Ingredients, taken three Times in a Day, a few Spoonfuls at a Dose will be very beneficial.

In a *thin bilious Habit of Body*, a Milk Diet is good, especially in an *Hysteric Colic*, if this Difficulty can be got over, *viz. its coagulating in the Stomach*; otherwise it will not be sufficient to sustain the Body in due Strength.

Nothing is more friendly, nor gives greater Energy to the Blood and Spirits than Riding on Horseback almost every Day, and for a considerable Time together. Nor does Riding in a Coach want its Share of salutary Effects.

Of MELANCHOLY and MADNESS.

M*elancholy and Madness* may be very properly considered as Diseases nearly allied; for we find they have both the same Origin; that is, *an excessive Congestion of Blood in the Brain*: They only differ in Degree, and with Regard to the Time of Invasion. *Melancholy* may be looked upon as the *primary Disease*, of which *Madness* is only the Augmentation. HOFF.

When Persons *begin to be melancholy*, they are sad, dejected, and dull, without any apparent Cause; they tremble for Fear, are destitute of Courage, subject to Watching, and fond of Solitude; they are fretful, fickle, captious and inquisitive; sometimes niggardly to an Excess, and sometimes foolishly profuse and prodigal. They are generally costive, and when they discharge their Excrements they are often dry, round, and covered with a black, bilious Humour. Their Urine is little, acrid and bilious; they are troubled with *Flatulences*, putrid and fetid Eructations. Sometimes they vomit an acrid Humour with Bile. Their Countenances become pale and wan; they are lazy and weak, and yet devour their Victuals with Greediness.

Those who are *actually mad*, are in an excessive Rage when provoked to Anger. Some wander about; some make a hideous Noise; others shun the Sight of Mankind; others, if permitted, would tear themselves to pieces. Some, in the highest Degree of the Disorder, see red Images before their Eyes, and fancy themselves struck with Lightning. They are so salacious, that they have no Sense of Shame in their venereal Attempts. When the Disease declines, they become stupid, sedate, and mournful, and sensibly affected with their unhappy Situation. ARETÆUS.

The *antecedent Signs* are a Redness and Suffusion of the Eyes with Blood; a tremulous and inconstant Vibration of the Eyelids; a Change of Disposition and Behaviour; supercilious Looks, a haughty Carriage, disdainful Expressions, a Grinding of the Teeth, unaccountable Malice to particular Persons. Also little Sleep, a violent Head-Ach, Quickness of Hearing, a Singing of the Ears; to these may be added incredible Strength, Insensibility of Cold, and, in Women, an Accumulation of Blood in the Breasts, in the Increase of this Disorder.

These Things being duly considered, together with the State of the Brain in Persons who died of this Disease, we may conclude that *Melancholy* is a strong and lively Working of the
Fancy,

Fancy, with a fixed Attention of the Mind to a particular Object, which it continually dwells upon; together with a *Delirium*, a long, continual Dejection, Dread and Sadness without any manifest Cause, arising from a difficult Circulation of Blood through the Vessels of the Brain, where it is too copiously congested and becomes stagnant. *Madness* is a violent Rage, attended with Rashness and preternatural Strength, caused by an impetuous Motion of a thick, melancholic Blood through the Vessels of the Brain. It differs from a Phrensy, which is a *Delirium* accompanied with a Fever, and arises from an *inflammatory Stagnation* of the Blood in the Brain: For we learn from Experience, that all the shining Faculties of the Mind are changed or depraved, diminished or totally destroyed, when the Blood and Humours, receding from their natural Temperament and due Quantity, are not conveyed to the Brain in a moderate and equable Manner, but on the contrary, with an impeded, slow, and languid Motion, or with too brisk and violent an *Impetus*.

Both these Disorders suppose a *Weakness of the Brain*, which may proceed from violent Disorders of the Mind, especially long continued Grief, Sadness, Dread, Uneasiness and Terror; as also close Study and intense Application of Mind to knotty Problems, as well as long protracted Lucubrations. It may also arise from violent Love in either Sex, especially if attended with Despair; from profuse Evacuations of the Semen; from an hereditary Disposition; from narcotic and stupefactive Medicines; from previous Diseases, especially acute Fevers. *Violent Anger* will change Melancholy into Madness; and *excessive Cold*, especially of the lower Parts, will force the Blood to the Lungs, Heart, and Brain; whence oppressive Anxieties, Sighs and Shortness of Breathing; Tremors and Palpitations of the Heart; thus Vertigoes and a Sensation of Weight in the Head; Fierceness of the Eyes; long Watchings; various Workings of the Fancy, intensely fixed upon a single Object, are produced by these Means. To these may be added a Suppression of usual Hæmorrhages, and omitting customary Bleeding: hence Melancholy is a Symptom very frequently attending hysteric and hypochondriac Disorders.

The *Causes* which contribute to the Generation of a *thick Blood*, are Idleness and Inactivity, which weaken the Body, impair the Functions, diminish the salutary Excretions, and render the Humours thick, viscid, and stagnant: All which are heightened by Solitude, which is apt to give rise to various fantastic and gloomy Ideas in the Patient's Mind.

Like-

Likewise *acid Humours* in the Stomach will increase the Appetite, and tempt them to feed on coarse, gross, flatulent Aliments, without drinking enough to dilute them sufficiently, whence a Matter proper to nourish these Diseases will proceed. It is evident from Observation, that the Blood of *Maniac Patients* is black, and hotter than in the natural State; besides the Serum separates more slowly and in less Quantity than in healthy Persons. The Excrements are hard, of a dark red, or greyish Colour, and the Urine is light and thin.

Diseases of the Mind have something in them so different from other Disorders, that they sometimes remit for a long Time, but return at certain Periods, especially about the Solstices, the Times at which they first appeared. HOFF. It may likewise be observed, that the *raving Fits* of mad People, which keep the *Lunar Periods*, are generally accompanied with *Epileptic Symptoms*; which was attested to me as a constant Observation, by the late learned Dr. Tyson, formerly Physician to *Bethlehem Hospital*, who usually on that Account called such Patients *epileptic Mad*. MEAD.

This Disease, when it is *primary* or *idiopathic*, is worse than the *Symptomatic* that accompanies the *Hysteric* or *Hypochondriac Passion*, which is easily cured; as is that also which succeeds intermitting Fevers, a Suppression of the *Menses*, the *Lochia*, the *Hæmorrhoids*, or from *Narcotics*. When the *Paroxysms* are slight in the *idiopathic Kind*, the Cure is not very difficult; but if it is inveterate, and has but short Remissions, it is almost incurable, which is often owing to this, that they reject Physicians and their Medicines as Poison. It is a bad Sign, if, after a profound Sleep, the Patient still continues delirious, and is insensible of Cold, or is unaffected with strong drastic Medicines. If after Want of Sleep and long Abstinence the Patient is exceeding weak, or becomes epileptic, convulsive, or lethargic, Death is not far off. *Mad People* are seldom subject to epidemic or other Disorders, and some have lived seventy Years and upwards in this unhappy State.

Sometimes this Disease terminates by critical Excretions of Blood from the Nose, Uterus, or Anus. Sometimes *Diarrhæas* and *Dysenteries* will terminate these Disorders. *Pustules*, the *Itch*, and *Ulcers* have also done the same.

In the Cure, I have found by Experience that Bleeding is the most efficacious of all Remedies; and, where there is a Redundance of thick, grumous Blood, a Vein is first to be opened in the Foot, and a few Days after in the Arm; then in the Jugular Vein, or in the Nostrils with a Straw; and, last of all, the Frontal Vein with a blunt Lancet, for fear of hurting the

Pericranium; a Ligature having been firft made round the Neck to render the Veins tumid.

Tepid Baths are alfo convenient, made of Rain or River-Water, to drive the Blood from the Head to the inferior Parts; and before the Patient enters the Bath he fhould have cold Water poured on his Head, or it fhould be covered with a Cloth dipt therein; for cold Water pumped or poured on the Head conftinges and corroborates the Veffels of the Brain weakened with ftagnant Blood, and promotes the more eafy Diffuffion of the Humours congefted therein.

Purgatives are likewise ufeul; but the *Lenient* are preferable to the *Drafftic*: Thus Manna, Caffia, Rhubarb, Cream of Tartar, Tartar Vitriolate, are moft convenient when the Dif-eafe arifes from the *Hypochondriac Paffion*, and a Stagnation of the Blood in the Inteftines, and the Ramifications of the *Vena Portæ*; efpecially when they are taken in Decoctions and Infufions, not all at once, but at repeated Intervals, fo as to operate in an alterative Manner.

Some Kinds of *Mineral Waters* are alfo highly efficacious in *Melancholy* and *Madnefs*; for fince Madnefs generally derives its Origin from the Melancholy, and Melancholy from the Hypochondriac Paffion, and the Hypochondriac Paffion from impure and peccant Fluids, flowly circulating thro' the Inteftines and Vifcera of the Abdomen, the Circulation of the Blood ought to be rendered free and eafy: It is no Wonder therefore that mineral Waters have been held in high Efteem for the Cure of thefe Diforders; for thefe being impregnated with a highly pure alkaline and neutral mineral Salt, if they are drank in a due Quantity, they not only change the peccant Humours, but incide fuch as are thick, render the glutinous fluid, and open the Obftuctions of the Veffels; they alfo relax the tenfe Fibres of the Solids, and corroborate the weak and tender, as well as, by ftimulating the Emunctories, they reftore all the falutary Excretions. The Waters of *Selters* mixt with Affes or Goats Milk have not their Equal in thefe Cafes. They fhould be drank in the Spring and Fall for five or fix Weeks. The Proportion is one Part Milk to three of Water.

But, after all, there is nothing better to remove the Caufe of thefe Diforders than depurated Nitre, but efpecially in that Species of Madnefs which inclines to Melancholy, for it corrects the bilious Acrimony of the Humours, allays the tumultuous Motions of the Solids, by diminifhing the preternatural Heat. *Sennertus* and *Riverius* affirm that Nitre, given with a little Camphire, is a Specific in Madnefs.

Particular Medicines among Vegetables are, Balm, Betony, Vervain, Brook-lime, Sage, Wormwood, Flowers of St. John's Wort, of the Lime-tree and Camphire: From Animals, Asses Blood dried: Among Minerals, Steel, Cinnabar, Sugar of Lead, and the Calx and Tincture of Silver. The following Mixture is said to have cured a great many mad People.

1. R. *Fol. Meliss. M. j. Incidantur minutim & infundantur in Spir. Vin. ℥ij. deinde adde Margarit. ppt. 3 ℔. Dosis Cochlear. ij. HOFF.*

Camphire is much praised by the Moderns, particularly *Et-muller*; and *Kennier*, as mentioned in *Philosoph. Transf.* gave half a Dram every Night, Universals being premised, and other *Cephalic* and alterative Medicines not neglected.

And Dr. *Friewald* affirms (in the same *Transactions*) that with a few Doses of Camphire of xvj Grains each, in Pills, he has cured several mad Patients, even in inveterate Cases, one of which he there recites at length.

Stabl recommends a Powder of the following *Cephalic* and Nervine Herbs; Vervain, Sage, Betony, with Plantain and white Maidenhair.

Sydenham, who supposed the Madnefs to proceed from a too exalted and vivid State of the Blood, if the Patient was young, would have him bleed two or three Times, with the Interval of three Days, and then depends intirely on the following *Cathartic* for the Cure, which is to be given every three or four Days till he recovers.

2. R. *Rad. Bryon. alb. Pulv. 3j. Laet. Vaccin. 3iv. M. Vel.*
3. R. *Rad. Bryon. alb. 3℔. vel 3vj. Vin. alb. 3iv. infundantur per Noctem, in Colatur. dissolv. Syr. Violar. 3j. M. F. Potio.*

But *Hoffman*, as was observed above, is an Enemy to all drastic Purges; it is likewise his Opinion that nothing deserves the Name of a Specific more in these Diseases than Motion and Exercise, when duly proportioned to the Strength of the Body; for, provided a due Degree of Moisture is not wanting in the Blood, *Exercise*, by dissolving the viscid Humours, and promoting the free and easy Circulation of the Blood through all the Vessels, increases Perspiration; and by that Means frees the Body from *Sordes*, and removes Obstructions; which renders it preferable to all other Remedies.

As to *Diet*, the Patient should carefully abstain from Salt and smok-dried Flesh, whether Beef or Pork; from Shell-Fish; from Fish of a heavy and noxious Quality; from Aliments prepared with Onions and Garlick; all which generate a thick Blood. In general, he should eat no more than is necessary to support Nature.

Nature. Small Beer or pure cold Water are the best Drink. Sweet and strong Wines are highly prejudicial, as is also excessive smoking Tobacco, for it not only generates thick Blood, but throws the Fluids into preternatural Commotions. Change of Air and Travelling may be beneficial.

Though in *Deliriums* Bleeding is highly useful, yet it agrees best with those that are plethoric, bilious, and in the Vigour of Youth; these likewise will bear frequent Purges of corrected *Hellebore*: but then the Strength must be repaired by cordial, corroborating, and anodyne Sedatives. When the Patient is exhausted, Bleeding is hurtful, and Restoratives good.

As a high Degree of the *Itch* has terminated these Diseases, it will be proper to make Issues in the Back, or to procure Ulcers with a potential Cautery near the Spine of the Back. *Blisters* [contrary to *Shaw's* Opinion] are prejudicial, for, by stimulating the nervous Membranes and the *Dura Mater*, they increase the spasmodic Stricture, and the Motion of the gross and bilious Blood through the Head, and all other Parts of the Body.

Sedative Medicines are good, but not *Opiates* and *Narcotics*, for these induce Stupidity and Folly. Those that are good in an Epilepsy, will be beneficial here; such as Castor, Shavings of Hart's-horn, the Roots and Seeds of Piony; anti-epileptic Powders; the Valerian Root; Flowers of the Lilly of the Valley, and of the Lime-Tree. *Hoff.*

Boerhaave asserts, the principal Remedy for raving Madness is dipping in the Sea, and keeping the Patient there as long as he can bear it. When it attacks robust Persons in the Flower of their Age, he is for *Sydenham's* Method of Treatment, with Bleeding, and Purgings as above.

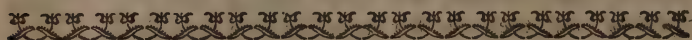
And to the other Sort of Madness, which proceeds from being exhausted and weakened by autumnal, violent, and obstinate intermitting Fevers, and from their being injudiciously treated with Bleedings and Purgings; it is only to be cured by Restoratives, Cordials, and Corroboratives, long persisted in.

4. R Cort. Peruv. ℥ij. Canell. alb. ℥iij. Conserv. Rorismarin. ℥j. Confect. Alkerm. q. s. ut fiat Conditum. Capiat 3 ℔. omni triborio de Die. Or,

5. R Rad. Zinzib. condit. ℥iij. Corn. Aurant. Condit. ℥ij. Nuc. Moschat. ℥iv. Syr. Caryophyl. q. s. ut F. Conditum. Capiat ut prius.

Manningham observes, that Madness which attends nervous Fevers ill treated, is cured by the Extract of the *Peruvian Bark*, with a few Grains of the *Flores Martiales* in each Dose. Bleeding and Purging either kill the Patients, or render them mopish ever after.

Twenty-five Grains of *Musk* given at a Dose has been found to be beneficial in the worst Kind of Madness.



Of the HYDROPHOBIA.

THIS Disease, as it generally proceeds from the Bite of a Dog, is called *Rabies Canina*, or the *Canine Madness*, and from its most terrible Symptom, the Dread of Water, *Hydrophobia*; it almost always arises from the Infection communicated by the Bite of a mad Animal; yet it has been observed to arise spontaneously in some Animals affected with acute Diseases, [and we have an Instance in a young Man of the *Hydrophobia* attending an Inflammation of the Stomach.]

Almost all Kinds of Animals may be afflicted with this Disorder, and may infect other Animals, and even Men; as Dogs, Cats, Wolves, Foxes, Horses, Asses, Mules, horned Cattle, Hogs, Monkeys, and Cocks; but it most frequently attacks the Dogs, Wolves, and Foxes, without any previous Contagion.

A hot Climate, excessive Heats and sudden Colds; a long and dry Season; Feeding upon putrid, stinking, verminous Flesh; Want of Water; Worms generated in the Kidneys, Guts, Brain, or Nostrils, are the preceding Causes of Madness, in these Animals.

When they are going to run mad, they appear dejected, shun Company and hide themselves; they will not bark, but seem to mutter or murmur, and are averse to Food and Water; they will fly upon Strangers, but retain some Regard for their Master; their Ears and Tails hang down, and they walk along as if they were sleepy. This is the *first Degree of the Disease*, and, though the Bite is then bad, it is not at the worst. Afterwards they begin to pant, hang out their Tongues, froth at the Mouth, and gape. Sometimes they seem dull and half asleep; sometimes they will run, but not directly forward, and soon cease to know their Masters. Their Eyes are dejected, look watery and dusty, their Tongues are of a Lead Colour; they fall away suddenly and grow raging mad. A Bite at this Time is incurable, and the nearer they are to Death, with the more dreadful Symptoms it is attended.

There

There is a scarce any Poison infectious so many Ways as this, for it takes Effect through the Clothes, without fetching Blood ; by the Breath of the Animal drawn into the Lungs ; by a Touch of the Froth, if recent ; and by applying it to the Lips or Tongue, when it has been long dried, or by kissing a Dog that is mad ; or by handling the Wound or Instrument which was the Death of the Animal ; or by handling Things which have been infected by any of the former Means.

Again, there is scarce any Poison which produces such terrible Effects, and causes such a wonderful Change in the Person infected. When it begins to work, it is most violent and quick ; and yet, as it is said, it will sometimes lie dormant for twenty Years together before it exerts itself. This Diversity depends on the Heat of the Season, the Degree of the Disease of the infected Animal, and the Temperament of the Person bit. For the bilious are soonest affected by it ; the phlegmatic and hydro-pic the least ; likewise something may be attributed to the Way of Living, Diet, and Medicines.

A healthy Man, infected with this Contagion, finds the Effects of it discover themselves in the following Order. There is a Pain in the Place where he was bit, or received the Contagion ; and then wandering Pains in the other Parts, chiefly those that are near it ; a Lassitude, Heaviness, Listlessness of the whole Body ; inquiet troubled Sleep, and terrible Dreams with Convulsions, and *Subfultus* of the Tendons ; continual Inquietude ; Sighs, Sadness, Love of Solitude : This ends the first Degree of the Disease. Afterwards all the former Symptoms increase, with a prodigious Straitness or Oppression about the *Præcordia* ; a difficult sighing Respiration ; Horror ; a Shaking and Trembling at the Sight of any Liquid, or bright, pellucid Thing ; Loss of Appetite ; a Possibility of swallowing any Thing solid ; but, if any Liquid is touched with the Lips and Tongue, it occasions an incredible Anxiety, Trembling and terrible Convulsions, almost forcing the Patient into a Rage ; then a Vomiting of dark, bilious, viscid Matter, or porraceous Bile ; an increased Heat ; a Fever, continual Watching ; a Priapism ; a confused Series of wild, extravagant Thoughts : Here the Second Degree of the Disease may be said to terminate. Now all the Symptoms grow worse and worse, the Tongue hangs out and is rough ; the Mouth is wide open ; the Voice is hoarse ; the Thirst great ; strange Horrors, starting and wild Looks at the Sight of Water ; a Frothing at the Mouth ; an involuntary Inclination to spit at the By-standers, as also to bite them, which the Patient cannot resist. He foams at the Mouth, and gnashes with his Teeth, and would do Mischief, if not forcibly with-held. His Pulse

and

and Breathing fail; there is a cold Sweat; the highest Fury; yet during all this Time, which is wonderful, the Patient continues in his Senses, and is afraid of doing any Harm. On the fourth Day from the first Degree of the Disease, the Patient falls into Convulsions, with great Difficulty of Breathing, and then dies.

The Dissection of Persons who died of this Disease has shewn, that the Organs of Swallowing have been in some Measure inflamed; that various Kinds of bilious Viscidities are collected in the Stomach; that the Gall-Bladder is full of a black Bile; that the *Pericardium* is dry; that the Lungs are incredibly distended with Blood; that the Heart is full of an almost dry Blood; that the Arteries are full, and the Veins almost empty; that the Blood is very fluid, and will hardly coagulate when exposed to the Air; whereas that which was drawn from a Vein three Days before, coagulated as usual; that all the Muscles, *Viscera*, Brain, *Cerebellum*, and Spinal Marrow, are more dry than common.

The *Prevention* and *Cure* of this Disease, except in a few Instances, are very doubtful and uncertain; which may be attributed to the boasting Pretences of some to Specifics, and the Neglect of a due Method of Cure, founded on the History of the Disorder.

So far therefore as may be conjectured from the preceding History of the Disorder, and from comparing it with other Diseases, as also from the few Instances which have been attended with a happy Event, it seems chiefly to consist in an Affection of the Nerves, which most nearly resembles Convulsions which occupy the *Viscera* and the Vessels thereof, whence arises a Disorder in the Blood and Humours which is not unlike a *gangrenous Inflammation*. The Seat of the Disease is chiefly about the Stomach and the neighbouring Parts.

The *preventive Cure* consists in making deep Scarifications as soon as possible after the Bite, in the Part affected, and those adjacent to it, that they make a considerable Discharge of Blood, and to apply large Cupping-Glasses thereon; or it may be burnt pretty deep with an actual Cautery. Then it should be made to suppurate by some corrosive Application proper for that Purpose; and during all that Time it should be continually fomented with a Pickle made with Vinegar and Salt; this should be continued for six Months at least. The Garments he had on at the Time of the Bite should be cautiously laid aside or destroyed. He should likewise with all convenient Speed be dipped in a River or the Sea, making him believe that he is going to be drowned. This is to be often repeated; for the Effect
consists

consists in terrifying the Mind, not in the Salt-Water, as we have learnt from Experience. Then he should also be often and strongly purged with *Rhubarb*, *Agaric*, and the Juice of *Elder Bark*.

The Patient should also be put into a Sweat every Morning fasting, with a Mixture of Aromatic Vinegar, Sea-Salt, and hot Water. His Feet and Hands should also be daily fomented in a warm Bath; and he should wash his Head, Mouth, and Fauces.

Let him often drink cold Water, and throw it up again by vomiting, and let his Drink be acidulated. His Aliment should be moist, light, and laxative, and often taken in such a Quantity as to vomit it up again. He should likewise abstain from Things that are too spicy, from Wine, from heating Things, from violent Exercise, and from Commotions of the Mind.

The Cure should be attempted when the Disease is in the *first* Degree, and in the Beginning of the *second*, by treating it as highly inflammatory, by letting Blood from a large Orifice even to a *Deliquium*; by giving Clysters soon after with nitrous or moderately salt Water; thus,

1. R *Nitri*, ʒij. *Acet. Mel. Rosar. an.* ʒj. *Aq. decoct. Hord.* ʒx. *M. F. Clyfma.* Or,
2. R *Sal. Marin.* ʒij. *Acet. Flor. Calend.* ʒvj. *Mel. commun.* ʒj. *Aq. Stillat. Rut.* ʒx. *M. F. Clyster.*

These may be repeated boldly and with less Caution than in other Cases. After this let the Patient be blind-folded. and thrown into a Pond of cold Water; or let cold Water be thrown upon him till the Dread of it almost ceases; then let a large Quantity be forced down his Throat; let this be his Treatment daily, and at Night let Sleep be procured. And this Method is better than that pernicious one of giving him the most acrid heating and drying Medicines, which exasperate the nervous System, and are in this Case as bad as Poison, to a Patient almost already parched with Heat. BOER.

But *Hoffman's* Sentiments on this Head are greatly different from *Boerhaave's*. The Ancients, says he, were of Opinion, that all Poisons were of a cold Nature, because they observed, that a more free Afflux of Blood to the external Parts was restrained by Spasms; for which Reason they prescribed heating Things, and particularly generous Wine, as an universal Antidote. These *Celsus* seems to have followed. than whom none has written better of the *Bites of Animals*. It is necessary, says he, to give pure Wine with Pepper, or any Thing else that will

procure Heat, for Poisons generally kill by the Coldness of their Nature. Hence it appears how serviceable Exercise and bodily Motion is to expel Poison by promoting Sweat. And because, in the Bite of a *Tarantula*, the Skin is constricted, whence a cold Sweat and a Coldness of the Body ensues, as well as in that of a Scorpion; hence bodily Motion and Dancing is the most certain Cure; not the Music which prevails on the Patient to dance.

Celsus informs us, that it was the Practice of old to put the Patient bit by a mad Dog into a *Bath*, and there to let him sweat as long as his Strength will permit, at the same time keeping the Wound open, that the *Virus* might be discharged from it; and then to give him Plenty of good, generous Wine. This being done for three Days, they judged him out of Danger.

I cannot help thinking a *temperate Bath* to be of great Use in all Kinds of Madness, as it relaxes the Stricture of the nervous Parts, opens the Pores of the Skin, and recalls the Blood from the Brain to the Surface of the Body. And, when the Pores are open, the Drinking of Wine must needs restore a free Motion to the Blood, and assist to expel the Poison by Transpiration, from its most interior Recesses. I am not ignorant that Immersion in cold Water is reckoned of great Use in the *Hydrophobia*, but, I think, upon no good Foundation; for, if it is of any Service, it must be by driving the Blood more vehemently to the inward Parts in robust and hot Patients, and so causing a more intense Motion thereof, whence Heat and Sweating will ensue, and the Poison will be driven out. But, as this is not always the Case, it may do more Harm than Good; wherefore *Celsus* advises to take the Patient out of the cold *Pond*, and put him into a hot *Bath*. HOFF.

This may give some Light into the Nature of the *Pulvis antilyssus* published by Dr. *Mead*, and received into the Dispensatory of the College, wherein Pepper is one of the Ingredients:

3. R *Lichen. Cinere. terrestr.* ʒiv. *Piper. nigr.* ʒij. *M. F. Pulvis.*

This is to be divided into four Doses, whereof one to be taken in warm Milk in a Morning fasting, for four Mornings successively. After this he is to be put into a cold *Bath, Pond, or River*, for thirty Days together, early in the Morning before Breakfast. He is to remain in it, with his Head above Water, not longer than Half a Minute.

I knew a Nobleman's Servant in the Country take this Medicine, which prevented the *Hydrophobia*; but he had a Giddiness or rather Confusion in his Head every new and full Moon,
for

for a great while after, and perhaps as long as he lived, for I hear he is since dead.

Another famous Specific is the *East-India* Medicine, which is doubtless an egregious *Antispasmodic*; and is as follows;

4. R *Cinnab. nativ. Cinnab. fact. an. gr. xxiv. Mosch. gr. xvi. M. F. Pulvis.*

This is to be taken in a Tea-cup full of Arrac or Brandy, and is said to secure the Patient for thirty Days, at the Expiration of which it is to be repeated; but, if he has any Symptoms of the Disease, it must be repeated in three Hours, which is said to be sufficient for a Cure. I have a manuscript Receipt in my Possession, which directs it to be taken Morning and Night for three Days, in the following Proportion;

5. R *Cinnab. nativ. Cinnab. fact. an. gr. xv. Mosch. gr. x. M. F. Pulvis.*

The first Dose should always be taken as soon after the Bite as possible.

Dr. Wall of Worcester has found two Doses of Musk of gr. xv. each to produce very happy Effects on two Persons labouring under a *Subsultus Tendinum*, with extreme Anxiety and Want of Sleep from the Bite of a mad Dog; for it perfectly relieved them from their Complaints. We have a singular Case of a Woman actually seized with an *Hydrophobia*, given us by Dr. Nugent, who was cured. He ordered this Powder to be taken in Honey every three Hours after she had lost $\frac{3}{4}$ xv of Blood; and a Pill of two Grains of pure Opium along with the Powder, till Rest was procured. Likewise a Plaster of *Galbanum*, with $\frac{3}{4}$ β of pure Opium, was laid to her Neck and Throat. She began to take these Medicines an Hour or two after she was affected with the Dread of Water; that is, at Eleven o'Clock on the *Saturday* Morning. In the Evening she was a little easier at Intervals. The Musk and Opium Pill were continued as before, and the Hand that was bit was ordered to be chafed with warm Sallad Oil several Times a Day. Only two Papers of Powder and two Pills were taken in the Night; for the last made her sick and vomit. She had little or no Sleep, but lay pretty quiet. Her Skin was rather moist than dry; her Pains were troublesome, but her Swallowing a little better, her Pulse was stronger and quicker this Day [*Sunday*] than Yesterday. She had no Stool since *Friday*. Twenty Ounces of Blood were taken away, and a Clyster with antimonial Wine given. Likewise the Pills and Powders were continued as before. On *Sunday* Evening she could swallow Liquids a little better. She had no Stool, the Clyster was therefore repeated,

peated, most of it returned immediately, but the Remainder wrought well. She lay quiet most of the Night, sweated much, slept little, and her Sickness went off. *Monday* Morning her Swallowing was much better, tho' she was very thirsty. She had drank a Quart of Liquid in the Night, and taken three Doses of the Powder and Pills. She now was bled ℥ xij . The Plaster was renewed with only ℥ ij . of Opium. The Oil was used as before. The Powder was continued, and she drank Barley-Water with Nitre to quench her Thirst. At Night she was better, her Hand was easy. One Pill was only given at Night. *Tuesday* Morning she was worse, with Pain and Sickness, having caught Cold with sitting up the Day before. The Powder was now given every six Hours; the Clyster and Oil were repeated, and the Opium laid aside. In the Evening her Pains abated, and her Sickness was less. She had slept and sweated in the Day, and had drank plentifully of Water-Gruel and Balm-Tea. The Clyster worked well. On *Wednesday* Morning her Pains were gone, she had slept well after some Sickness at Midnight, and sweated plentifully; all other Symptoms disappeared, but her *Dread of Water and Dogs* continued. The Opium Plaster was taken off, and the Powder continued every six Hours. In the Evening it was ordered only Night and Morning. She sweated and slept much; but on *Thursday* Morning the Effects of the Opium were almost over. In the Evening she was terrified with the Sight of Water, many dreadful Symptoms returned, which gradually abated after she had drank her Tea. This Night she had terrible Dreams. On *Friday* Morning a Clyster was prescribed; in the Evening the Dread of Water was over, only it made her a little giddy. After *Sunday* she mended in Appetite, Strength, and Spirits every Day for ten or eleven Days. Here the Cure might be said to be compleated, if a Fool or a Knave had not come in and prognosticated certain Death, which caused a Relapse, and many terrible Symptoms ensued, which occasioned great Trouble. These Dr. *Nugent* judged to be hysterical, and were at length cured by the following Powder, which Dr. *Hallet of Exeter* has found to be of excellent Use in some hysteric Cases:

6. R *Asæ Fætid.* gr. xij. *Mosch.* gr. x. *Camphor.* gr. vi. *M. F. Pulvis.*

This was given in the Afternoon made into a *Bolus*; and another at Bed-time, with saline Draughts joined to some bitter and anti-hysteric Medicines between whiles, on account of her Sickness. The next Morning she was much mended, had slept, and sweated in the Night, was free from Pains and Catchings, her Spirits were raised, and her Stomach was easy. Two of the saline

line Draughts were now ordered for the Day, and the foetid *Bolus* at Night. The next Day she was still better, and the Draughts and *Bolus* were ordered as before. After this she wanted no more Medicines, but recovered her Flesh and Strength, and grew as well as ever.

De Sault, from his own Experience, recommends another Method of Cure by *Mercurial Frictions*; of which he gives the following Instance :

Four Men were bit by the same Wolf, the same Day and the same Hour; they were dipt in Salt Water, and came back persuaded that they had nothing to fear. Some Days after, one of them felt a numbed Pain about his Scars, which grew hard, and arose like Embroidery; he was soon after seized with the usual Symptoms, and died mad, as did likewise another. The Son of the former likewise began to feel a Pain in the *Cicatrices*, and a Swelling with Hardness, as did also the fourth; upon which being sent for, he ordered them to rub a Dram and a half of the *mercurial* or *blue Ointment* upon the *Cicatrices*, and about the whole Arm, which was repeated three Days successively, and then every other Day; after the fifth Friction, he allowed an Interval of two Days. Besides this, they took every Day a Dram and a half of *Palmarius's Powder*.

After the third Friction the *Cicatrices* grew flat and soft, the Pain went off, their Courage returned, and their Mind resumed its former Tranquillity.

Palmarius's Powder is thus made:

7. *R. Fol. Rut. Verben. Salv. Plantag. Polypod. Absinth. Menth. Artemis. Meliss. adulterin. Betonic. Hyperic. & Centaur. Min. an. quant. vis. M. F. Pulvis.*

These Herbs must be gathered in their Prime, and dried separately in the Shade, and then powdered. But, if *De Sault's* Frictions want an Auxiliary, I should rather prefer either of the former.

Dr. *James* is of Opinion that a Vomit or two of *Mercurius emeticus flavus* would be proper, the Dose of which is from two to eight Grains, not omitting the Cinnabarine Powder, nor going into the *Cold Bath* in a Morning for a Month. But see what *Hoffman's* Opinion of the *Cold Bath* is above.

The good Effect of Mercury, in the Cure of this Disease, is farther confirmed by *Claude Choisel*, a *Jesuit*, Apothecary to the Mission in the *East-Indies*, whose Method is as follows, and who, it is plain, has adopted *De Sault's* Method, with Improvements :

8. *Take of crude Quicksilver three Drams, extinguished in a Dram of Turpentine; choice Rhubarb, Coloquintida in Powder, and Gutta Gamba of each two Drams; make them into a Mass for Pills with a sufficient Quantity of Honey. The Dose is a Dram.*
9. *Take an Ounce of crude Quicksilver killed, with two Drams of Turpentine; of Mutton Suet [or Hog's Lard] three Ounces, and make an Ointment. The Quantity to be rubbed into the Part affected at one Time is a Dram.*

You must begin the Cure by rubbing a Dram of the Ointment into the wounded Part, keeping the Wound open as much as you can, that the Ointment may penetrate it more easily. The next Day the Ointment must be repeated again in the same Quantity, and in the same Manner, and the Patient must be purged with a Dram of the *Mercurial Pills*. On the third Day the Ointment must be used as before, with fifteen Grains of the Pills. This last Course must be continued for ten Days, and then a Dram of the Pills must be given again; after which the Patient may be dismissed.

The above Method must be pursued when the Patient applies to you immediately on his being bit; but, if not till fifteen or twenty Days after, the Dose of the Medicines must be increased, and continued for a longer Time.

Children require a smaller Quantity of Ointment in Proportion to their Age, and they only need to be purged once in three Days with Syrup of Rhubarb. During the Time of the Cure, all four or acid Things must be avoided, and nothing eaten but what is easy of Digestion, and then it is no Matter of what Kind the Aliment is. This Method has succeeded in above three hundred Experiments.

Of POISONS.

THERE are three essential Marks of Poisons which distinguish them from other Things, that are noxious to human Bodies. The *first* is, that they consist of most subtile Parts, and consequently are pernicious in a small Quantity. The *second*, that they pervert, in a short Time, the regular Motions of the Solids and Fluids throughout the Body, and induce the most grievous Symptoms, even Death itself. And the *third*, that they exercise their Cruelty on the most subtile Fluid, and the most nervous Parts.

Some

Some Things will kill in a short Time which are not Poisons; as cold Water drank plentifully when the Person is in a profuse Sweat; severe Cold; a large Quantity of Brandy or other spirituous Liquors; acid mineral Spirits, as Oil of Vitriol.

All the *three Kingdoms* have Poisons peculiar to themselves, but the *animal Kingdom* affords the most subtle, which are communicated by the Bite of mad or venomous Beasts, when they are angered. The *mineral Kingdom* produces *Arsenicals* and *Mercurials*. And the *Vegetable*, Herbs and Plants, or their Parts, of a most acrid noxious and deleterious Quality, such as the most violent *Cathartics*, and *Narcotics*, which are noxious from a *sulphureo-vaporous* Principle.

Every Sort of Poison seems to have an Effect peculiar to itself; thus *Mercury* attacks the Fauces and their Glands, producing Ulcerations therein; *Arsenic* occasions the most cruel Torments, Convulsions, and Mortification of the Coats of the Intestines; the Seeds of *Datura*, a Kind of *Stramonium*, induce Madness or absolute Stupidity; *Hyosciamus* causes a *Stuper*, and so troubles the Imagination, that the Person affected believes he sees Dæmons and Spectres. *Opium* brings on Sleepiness, and a *Torpor* on the Mind. Sharp, drastic Purges inflame the Intestines. The Bite of a mad Dog occasions the Dread of Water. The Venom induced by the Sting of a *Tarantula* produces wonderful Effects; for the Patient is delighted with musical Instruments, and, when he hears their Sound, immediately falls a capering, using many antic Gesticulations. The Sting of a *Scorpion* produces a sudden and exceeding cold Sweat. *Litharge*, unwarily taken, causes a convulsive Colic, with an obstinate Costiveness. The Berries of deadly Night-shade produce Madness, Rage, or Folly; as do also the Roots of *Cicuta terrestris*.

The Bites of mad Animals have been already treated of; and, as for others, it appears from Experience, that the Bites or Stings of other Animals, such as Spiders, Scorpions, and Vipers, are most pernicious in hot Countries; and neither the *Insects*, nor any other Animals, are poisonous of themselves, but their Stings or Bites, when they are mad or provoked to Anger; for there is no History worthy of Credit, which proves the internal Use of Spiders, Scorpions, and Vipers, have done any great Harm to human Bodies; tho' it must be owned they contain a Kind of *caustic Salt* not very friendly to the Nerves; which, however, being a strong *Diuretic*, has been found beneficial in the Dropsy.

The *Venom* which is communicated by the Stings or Bites of Animals, chiefly owes its Origin and Nature to a violent Affection of the Mind, such as extreme and continued Anger: For

such is the Nature of the Passions of the Mind, that they affect the whole nervous Fluid, and by that Means the whole *Compages* of the Nerves and Membranes, and greatly pervert all the vital Motions of the Solids and Fluids, as well *secretory* as *excretory*, in which the Force and Effects of a real Poison are contained. Hence it appears, that there is no Difference between a Poison and a violent Passion of the Mind, as to their Efficacy, Force, and Effects. Thus we have Instances of the Bites of Men in Anger being fatal; and I knew one in particular, that was attended with *purple Spots*, *Convulsions*, and a *Delirium*, which ended in Death.

The Venom of Animals, whether in a Rage or Madness, communicates an Infection not only by the *Saliva*, *Milk*, and *Lympha*, but by the *Semen*, whence Women have received the Contagion from their Husbands, of which I knew one remarkable Instance. HOFF.

The *Symptoms* which follow the Bite of a *Viper*, are a sharp, pricking Pain in the wounded Part; a Tumour, which is first red, and afterwards livid, sensibly extending itself to the neighbouring Parts: the Skin frets, and breaks out into little Bladders; some Time after a remarkable Faintness supervenes, with a quick, weak, and sometimes an intermitting Pulse; a Palpitation of the Heart; a Stupefaction of the Senses; an Anxiety of the *Præcordia*; a great Sickness of the Stomach, with bilious Vomiting; a Dulness of Sight; sometimes Pains about the Navel, or the Region of the Liver; difficult Breathing, Hicups, Tremblings, Convulsions, cold Sweats, Coldness of the Extremities; after which, Death closes the Scene, unless prevented by timely Remedies, or the Vigour of the Constitution, which *Hoffman* thinks is generally the Case in these Northern Climates. If the Patient survives, a Tumour with Inflammation continues for some Time. Sometimes a Sanies flows from the Wound, and Pustules appear, like the *Herpes exedens*; the Skin becomes yellow, as if the Patient had the Jaundice.

Hoffman observes, that externally in all *venomous Bites* it will be proper to apply such Things as relax and mollify the Strictures of the Parts, that open the Pores, and so procure an Exit for the virulent Matter. The Ancients, for this, applied the Parts of Animals just killed to the Wound; and *Celsus* advises to cut a Pullet in two, and apply it hot thereto; or a Kid or a Lamb, which likewise must be laid on hot. *Forestus* likewise recommends the same, or the *Podex* of a living Pullet. The *Viscus* of the mad Animal and the Oil of Scorpions are of no other Benefit than by their emollient and demulcent Virtue.

But

But *Celsus* first of all advises a Ligature upon the Member above the Wound, yet not so strait as to stupify it, and then to put a Cupping-Glass upon it; nor will it be improper, says he, to dilate the Wound with a Knife, that the vitiated Blood may run out. But as to what he mentions of sucking out the Venom, I am persuaded, few will be found to run the Risque, notwithstanding he affirms it is no dangerous Experiment; though we have two illustrious Examples of its Safety in the *English History*.

Linderus advises to instill a Drop of *Spirit of Sulphur* or *Vitriol* into the Wound; internally, *Celsus* advises Pepper, with a large Draught of generous Wine, after which, Sweating in a warm Bath will be proper.

Boyle observes, that a hot Iron held over the wounded Part, immediately after the Bite, so checks and weakens the Venom, that the Patient will have nothing to complain of, but a Pain, in the Part, of short Continuance.

But, above all, *Mead*, from many Experiments, recommends the Fat of Vipers, which, being rubbed into the wounded Part, renders all others useles; and, if that is not at hand, it appears from some late Trials, that common *Sallad Oil*, rubbed warm into the Part, will do as well.

The Bite of a RATTLE-SNAKE, hitherto looked upon as a most terrible Accident, may now be cured in a simple, easy Manner. It is the Invention of a *Negro*, for the Discovery of which, he had his Freedom purchased, and an hundred Pounds *per Annum* settled upon him during his Life by the General Assembly of *Carolina*, which I mention, as being necessary to establish the Credit of the Receipt.

Take of the Roots of *Plantane* * and *Horehound* (in the Summer the Roots and Branches together) a sufficient Quantity; bruise them in a Mortar, and squeeze out the Juice, of which

* *Simon Pauli* has something very remarkable relating to *Plantane*, which, on Account of the Nature of the Subject, I shall give you in his own Words: *Ipse recorder quendam Juris Candidatum, qui ex impuri triobularis Scorti Concubitu, ob Stultitiam suam, hoc pretii loco abstulerat, ut sanguinolentam Gonorrhœam, aut Pollutionem potius nocturnam, subinde cruentam pateretur; post universalium Usus, meo suasu, sola Plantaginis Essentia, in Decocto Sarsæ diluta, Restitutionem in integrum esse consecutum; cum parum abesset, ut, nescio cujus partis diminutionem, pati coactus fuisset.* He adds, that the Root taken fresh out of the Ground, washed and scraped, and put into the Ear, often cures the *Tooth-Ach* like a Charm. It is used for all Kinds of Inflammations external and internal, and creeping Ulcers whether old or recent. *Quincy* says, some had strange Notions of its resisting Poisons. *Pliny* and *Dioscorides* are profuse to a Fault in recounting its Virtues.

give as soon as possible one large Spoonful; if the Patient be swelled, you must force it down his Throat: This generally will cure, but, if he finds no Relief in an Hour after, you may give another Spoonful, which never fails.

If the Roots are dried, they must be moistened with a little Water. To the Wound may be applied a Leaf of good Tobacco moistened with Rum.

Ætius observes, that there are three Kinds of Asps, the *terrestrial*, the *Chelidonia* which are found on the Banks of the Nile, and the *Ptyades*: The *terrestrial* are sometimes five Cubits in Length; but the *Ptyades* are longest, and of an Ash-Colour mixt with Green and Gold. The *terrestrial* are generally of an Ash-Colour, but sometimes greenish.

The Bite of an *Asp* is like the Prick of a Needle, which is double from a Male, from a Female quadruple. Nothing distils from the Wound unless the Animal is very angry; it is attended with a *Stupor*, Paleness, Coldness of the Forehead, continual Yawning, Twinkling of the Eyes, Inclination of the Neck, Lassitude of the Body, and a profound Sleep with Convulsions. The Bite of the *Chelidonia* is immediate Death; that of the *terrestrial* kills in three Hours; that of the *Ptyas* produces Dimness of Sight, Pain at the Heart, Swelling of the Face and Deafness. Death, after the Bite of this Kind, comes on more slow. Drinking Plenty of the sharpest Vinegar is said to be a Cure; and *Celsus* gives an Instance of a Boy cured by drinking of Vinegar when there was nothing else at hand.

SPIDERS are of two Sorts; the noxious and the harmless; the noxious are called *Phalangia*; none of these weave any Webs, like the domestic or harmless Sort. Of the former the *Tarantula* is the most often mentioned, and where they abound, the Cure is well known. The common Sort are frequently swallowed as an *Empirical Cure* for Agues, without any Danger. And the Bites of the venomous Sorts are so seldom heard of in these northern Countries, that little certain can be said about them. Those who have a Curiosity to read what has been wrote on this Subject, may see *Matthioli* upon *Dioscorides*, or *Mouffet* upon *Insects*. Nor will it be necessary to add any thing more of the Sting of a *Scorpion* than what is hinted at above; much less shall I mention the various Kinds of Serpents which are Natives of *Africa*, of which we know little more even at this Day than what is to be found in the Ancients.

Heister says, the Sting of Wasps and Bees may be cured with Vinegar alone, or mixt with *Venice-Treacle* or *Bole*. Some commend the Rubbing of the Part with the Pulp of an Apple.

The

The TOAD, says *Allen*, is full of Venom, and the very Centre and Repository of terrestrial Poisons. If they have no Teeth, yet their Gums are hard and rough, and by a powerful Adhesion so operate upon the Part as to infill their Venom therein. The Virulence of this Animal seems to consist in its Rage or Excrements, particularly in a sharp, caustic Urine impregnated with a volatile Salt; for when they are dead they are said to be not at all venomous. They discharge their Venom on Herbs by pissing, spitting, and vomiting, especially on Strawberries, which they are said to be very greedy of. This is not only pernicious by getting into the Body, but by being sprinkled on the Skin, unless washed off immediately with Urine and Salt.

When a Person is infected, his Skin turns yellow, his Body swells universally, his Lips and Tongue grow black, and a Stammering supervenes; he is seized with an asthmatic Shortness of Breath, Vomiting, cold Sweats, Convulsions, Fainting, and at length with Death.

If the Patient has swallowed the Poison, he must take a Vomit and a Clyster; as also warm and attenuating Alexiterials, as *Theriac* and *Mithridate*, in generous Wine; Bathing in Salt Water, and much Exercise.

The *Mineral Kingdom* furnishes very few real Poisons; the only natural one is *Cobalt*; the factitious are *Arsenic*, *corrosive Sublimate*, and *Glass of Antimony*.

Cobalt is a kind of a Marcasite, which is found in great Plenty in the Mines of *Misnia*; and is well known for its poisonous Quality, so fatal to Insects, Brutes, and Men. In making the blue Glass, or Enamel, called *Smalt*, from this Mineral, a Sort of white Flowers arises, which, being melted in a stronger Fire, is called *white Arsenic*. If this be melted again with an eleventh Part of Sulphur, it becomes yellow Arsenic, and, with a sixth Part of Sulphur, red. Of these, the white is the most deadly Poison.

As for the *true Mineral Poisons*, they were intirely unknown to the Ancients; for they reckoned Quicksilver, crude Antimony, all Kinds of Vitriol as well as Cerufs, and the *Lapis Lazuli*, in that Class. But *Orpiment*, which they called Arsenic, as *Celsus* testifies, and looked upon as a Poison, is void of all Virulence and deleterious Qualities; and *Sandarach* they termed red Arsenic, which is made of melted Orpiment, but is no more noxious than the former. Indeed it must be owned that the above Catalogue are not altogether friendly to human Nature, or may be endued with a corroding Quality, but they want the true Characteristic of Poisons.

But nothing is more erroneous than to call *Orpiment* a Poison, and to confound it with yellow factitious Arsenic; and the Moderns

Moderns are altogether inexcusable for making such a Mistake. *Orpiment* is a sulphureous Mineral of a golden Colour, consisting of thin *Laminae* or shining Scales, and is brought to us from the Mountains of *Mysia* near the *Hellespont*. This reduced to Powder, and held to the Fire in a Ladle, burns and emits a Flame with a whitish yellow Smoak, over which, if you hold a Knife, it tinges it with a beautiful gold Colour, leaving behind a sort of sandy Particles. The Smoak has a fetid, sulphureous Smell; whereas common Arsenic flies quite away in thick, white Smoak, with a most fetid Garlic Smell, without any Flame, and it tinges a Plate of Iron white. Orpiment has no drastic Qualities, either as a Cathartic or an Emetic, as I have often tried upon Dogs, to whom I have given a Dram and a Half without any Hurt.

Quicksilver, dissolved in acid mineral Spirits, is likewise a Poison; though of itself it is intirely innocent. This has chiefly appeared from Errors in Practice, when the Mercury has not been rightly prepared and corrected.

Likewise *Glass of Antimony* reduced into Powder, and exhibited, causes enormous Vomiting, with most cruel Gripings, which often end in Death; and this I have known it do in a few Hours.

HOFF.

Arsenic, taken inwardly, creates a pricking, vellicating, irritating, burning Sensation, with a Heat and most violent Pain in the Stomach, a racking Torture in the Bowels, Vomiting, unquenchable Thirst, a Roughness and Dryness of the Tongue, *Fauces* and Gullet, with Hicups; then follow most cruel Anxieties, Palpitation of the Heart; Faintings, Coldness of the Extremities; sometimes black Vomits, and Stools with a fetid, cadaverous Smell; a Gangrene and Mortification of the Stomach and Intestines, which usher in Death.

Milk is very useful against all *corrosive Poisons*, for it prevents the Coats of the Stomach from being wounded by the *Saline Spicula*, and, by its soft, oleous Contexture, blunts their Acrimony; and is a good Vehicle to bring them up by Vomit. I once prevented the Death of ten young Persons, who had taken almost two Ounces among them all in Water-Gruel, which in a short Time produced the highest Anxieties and corroding Tortures, by Oil of Sweet Almonds and Milk. They took at least ten Quarts apiece, which they vomited up again before the Reaching to vomit ceased.

A Person, who by wearing a Quicksilver Girdle became paralytic in all Parts below the Waste, was cured by Salivation.

But, in all Cases where a Person is suspected to have been poisoned by swallowing any Substance of a corrosive Nature, Oil with

with Milk for a Vehicle yields the most certain Relief; and even when acid mineral Spirits are taken by Mistake, they will blunt or sheathe the Acrimony sooner than fixed Salts and Testaceous Powder will change their Nature; besides, Sallad Oil is generally at hand in all Places as well as Milk, and the sooner it is given, the less is the Danger.

The most dangerous vegetable Poisons are *Wolf's-Bane*, [the *Aconitum magnum Flore purpureo* of Ray;] the deadly *Nightshade*, *Henbane* and *Datura*; to which may be added the Roots of *Oenanthe Cicutæ facie*, or *Hemlock-Dropwort*. *Cicutæ vulgaris* or common *Hemlock*, is so far from being poisonous, at least in small quantities, that it has of late been found very efficacious in the cure of several most obstinate disorders.

But *Hemlock* eaten inadvertently has produced Pains in the Stomach and *Præcordia*, with a Sense of Pricking and Heat therein, attended with Giddiness, the Vertigo, Epilepsy, and an Abolition of the Senses, with a strange Shaking, Writhing, and Distortion of the Body; universal Spasms; a Flux of Blood from the Ears; a Swelling as big as one's Fist at the Pit of the Stomach; Hiccoughing; fruitless Reaching to vomit; a Swelling of the Face and Abdomen; a Flux of green Froth from the Mouth after Death.

Hoffman affirms, that Milk in a large Quantity is an universal Remedy against all Poisons that kill by Inflammation, and if taken in Time will prevent the direful Consequences. *Allen* thinks a Vomit with warm Water and Oil, taken in large Draughts and often repeated, will be of great Service; as also warm Water with fresh Butter; Milk and Oil, or Milk and Butter: But as for fat Broths, which he also recommends, or any thing else which requires some Time for the Preparation, they only allow the Poison to take deeper Root, and therefore ought not to be waited for. If the above Things will not provoke the Patient to vomit, Oxyssel of Squills, Salt of Vitriol, or a Decoction of Tobacco may be used, as having a more immediate Effect. It is hardly safe to give even the most gentle Cathartic.

The Stomach being thus emptied of all, or as much as possible, Recourse must be had to generous Wine and Alexipharmacs, such as *Venice-Treacle*, *Confectio Alkermes*, the *Bezoardic Powder*, &c. When there is a Suspicion that the Coats of the Stomach or Intestines are corroded or ulcerated, it will not be proper for the Patient to use Spices or Vinegar, nor to indulge in too much Wine, but to take a Decoction of Barley with Raisins; or a Decoction of China-Root, Sassafras, &c.

The same Method is most likely to answer when any other deleterious Herb or Root has been eaten by Mistake, though the particular Species should not be known; and *Hoffman* affirms, that, when the Patient has been stupified by the *Narcotics*, the best Remedies are Vomits mixt with Oil, to facilitate the Operation.

Allen thinks the *Nux Vomica* must be fatal to Mankind, because it will kill Dogs and Cats; but *Lemery* and *Hoffman* deny it. The latter observes, that *Bitter Almonds* are fatal to Storks and Pigeons; and even to Dogs and Cats, as well as the *Nux Vomica*; that the *Cocculus Indicus* inebriates Fish, and that a Spoonful or two of Spirit of Wine poured down the Throat of a Cat is certain Death, and yet they produce no such Effects in Men. Likewise that all the deleterious or noxious Qualities of drastic Purges, such as *white Hellebore*, *Tobacco*, *Asarum*, *Colocynthis*, by long Boiling evaporate quite away, as well as of some *Narcotics*, such as the Seeds of *Datura*, *black Henbane* and *deadly Nightshade*. In general, it is the safest Course to abstain from all Things of a dubious Nature. A small Quantity of the decoction of the *Laudro-cærasus* will kill a Dog.

Besides the Poisons already known, there is another too frequently given in *America*, for which the *Negro* before-mentioned has discovered a Cure.

The *Symptoms* are a Pain in the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, a Load at the Pit of the Stomach, and a regular Pulse, burning and violent Pains of the *Viscera* above and below the Navel, very restless Nights, sometimes wandering Pains over the whole Body, a Reaching and Inclination to vomit, profuse Sweats, which prove always serviceable; slimy Stools, both when costive and loose; the Face is of a pale and yellow Colour; sometimes a Pain and Inflammation of the Throat; the Appetite is generally weak, and some cannot eat any Thing; those who have been long poisoned are generally very feeble and weak in their Limbs; sometimes spit a great deal; the whole Skin peels, and likewise the Hair falls off.

For the Cure; take the Roots of Plantane and wild Horehound, fresh or dried, three Ounces; boil them together in two Quarts of Water to one Quart, and strain it; of this Decoction let the Patient take one third Part, three Mornings successively; from which if he finds any Relief, it must be continued till he is perfectly recovered; on the contrary, if he finds no Alteration after the third Dose, it is a Sign that the Patient has not been poisoned at all, or that it has been with such Poison that the *Negroes* Antidotes will not remedy.

During the Cure, the Patient must live on a spare Diet, and abstain from eating Butter, or any other fat or oily Food.

The

The *Plantane* or *Horehound* will either of them cure alone, but are most efficacious together. In the Summer, one Handful of the Roots and Branches of each may be taken in the room of three Ounces.

For Drink during the Cure, take of the Roots of *golden Rod*, six Ounces; or in Summer two large Handfuls, the Roots and Branches together, and boil them in two Quarts of Water to one Quart (to which may be added a little *Horehound* and *Sassafras*.) To this Decoction, after it is strained, add a Glass of Rum or Brandy, and sweeten it with Sugar, for ordinary Drink. If there is an inward Fever, take a Pint of Wood-Ashes and three Pints of Water, stir and mix them well together, let them stand all Night, and strain or decant them at Six in the Morning, of which, ten Ounces may be taken six Mornings following, warmed or cold, according to the Weather.

These Medicines have no sensible Operation, tho' sometimes they work in the Bowels and give a gentle Stool.

Of Disorders of the SENSES.

I SHALL now proceed to such Disorders of the Senses, as are not already treated of in the Course of this Work; for by these the Objects impress a Motion upon the Nerves, which is transferred to the Brain and to the Soul; but when the Mechanical Structure is hurt, with regard to the Solids or Fluids, or a Fault happens in the Animal Spirits, the Senses are either abolished, diminished, or depraved, according to the Nature of the Impediment: Sometimes the Organ is not only hurt in one or more Places, but there is a Fault in the Spirits or Humours themselves.

The less plentiful the Influx of the Spirits is, into the Organs of the Senses, the less is the Sensation, whence arise Faintings, and other Disorders, for want of Strength, and all or most of the Senses are abolished. So that the less the Humours are accumulated about the Organs and Nerves of the Senses, they are consequently more or less hurt. Thus, from a Hurt of the sensory Organ, for Instance, a Wound of the Eye, or a Rupture or Hurt of the Membrane of the *Tympanum*, the Seeing or Hearing are either destroyed or lessened.

Of a GUTTA SERENA.

A *Gutta Serena*, or *Amaurosis*, is an Abolition of the Sight, when no Fault appears in the Eyes, except in the Pupil which is larger than usual and more black, nor will it contract, though any luminous Object is placed directly before it, but continues quite immoveable. It may be distinguished from the Disorder of the Eyes proceeding from the Vertigo; for the Objects seem to turn round: From a Cataract, for then an Opacity of the CrySTALLINE Humour is perceivable, and the Pupil will contract in a glaring Light.

When this Disease comes on suddenly, it generally proceeds from external Causes, as Blows, Falls, and the like. When it comes on by degrees in old Persons, it arises from a Hemiplexy or Palsy; as also in other weak and languid Constitutions. Sometimes its Concomitants are Pains in the Head, the Vertigo, Sleepiness, Noise in the Ears, and sometimes it comes on without any preceding Symptoms.

There is likewise a periodical *Gutta Serena*, which coming on instantaneously will last for some Hours and Days, and then disappear, but often returns, as in Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Patients. Sometimes the Light may be distinguished from Darkness, and then it is said to be imperfect.

From Dissections it has appeared that the Optic Nerves have been in fault, that is, they are wasted away or much less than common; as also compressed by extravasated Fluids, hard Tumours about their Origin; and thus *Platerus* once found the Cause of it to be a globous Tumour in the Brain, which compressed the Optic Nerves, as appeared after Death.

And yet it is no Wonder the Eyes should appear to be sound, because the Circulation of the Fluids which supply the Muscles of the Eyes are in a good Condition; because they have no Dependence on the Optic Nerves, nor do they proceed from thence. However the Cause may be in the Optic Nerve itself, and in the Blood-Vessels thereof, of whose Existence there is no longer any Doubt; for, when the Blood stagnates in these, they may compress and distend the fine Capillary Tubes, as well as stop the Progress of the Lympha in the Vessels encompassing the Nerves. This appears to be the Cause of the periodical *Gutta Serena*, which ceases as soon as the Stagnation of the Blood is removed.

The

The Indications of Cure are to discuss the stagnating Humours, which compress the Nerves, and then to strengthen the affected Parts.

Heister affirms, it is to be cured by Aromatics, Carminatives, and Attenuants; chiefly *Eye-bright*, *Veronica*, *Hyssop*, *Rosemary-Flowers*, *Sage*, *Fennel*, and *Anniseeds*, *Valerian-Root*, *Sassafras*, *Cinnamon*, *Wood-lice*, either in Infusion, or Powder. The Juice of *Wood-lice*, newly expressed, and taken for some Weeks, increasing the Dose, is of excellent Use, as likewise Mercurials, taken in very small Doses, and a long while together.

If it arises from a Suppression of usual *Hæmorrhages*, they are to be restored; but, if this cannot be done, artificial Bleeding is to be substituted.

Cowardslay s, that the proper Medicines are Volatiles, Chalybeates, Mercurials, Cephalics, and nervine Medicines. *Pitcairne* seems to agree with *Heister*. Externally, Issues are held to be good, Clysters and Setons, especially in the Phlegmatic. The Eyes may be washed with *Fennel*, *Valerian*, *Eye-bright*, or *Rose Water*, *Spirit of Wine*, *Hungary Water* and *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, diluted, or an Infusion of *Fennel-Roots* in Wine, with Bags of strengthening Herbs, and *Fennel-Seeds*, often put thereon. Sneezing Powders may likewise be proper, especially *Florentine-Orrice*, or *Horse-Chestnuts*, likewise *Spirits of Hart's-horn*, or *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, may be applied to the Nose. *Riverius* affirms Cupping, with Scarification on the back Part of the Head, has drawn the Humours so effectually from the fore Parts, that some, after the Operation, have received their Sight in an Instant.

When the *Gutta Serena* proceeds from a Stagnation of the Blood, as is generally the Case in Plethoric Patients, who have a red florid Face, a large *Pulse*, and a Stoppage of the usual sanguineous Evacuations; then the Cure is to be begun with Bleeding in the Foot, or rather by the Incision of the frontal Veins, or temporal Arteries; for we have known some recover from a Wound in the Forehead, which has bled plentifully. Likewise Leeches may be applied to the Temples, or to the *Anus*, when the Bleeding Piles have been suppressed. But, if a periodical or usual Bleeding of the Nose is stopt, an *Hæmorrhage* from thence must be procured, by thrusting a Straw or Quill or a small Stick up the Nose.

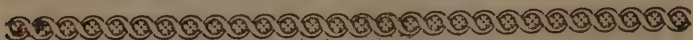
In all Disorders of the Eyes, but particularly in this, the Body must always be kept open, that the Humours may be invited downwards, with laxative Pills mixt with Calomel. Likewise strong Clysters are of very great Use.

In the inveterate *Gutta Serena*, the following Powder is excellent :

1. R. *Cinnab. nativ. ppt. Ocul. Cancr. Succin. ppt. an. 3ij. Sal. Volat. Succin. Sal. Volat. C. C. an. gr. x. M. F. Pulvis. Divid. in xii. Partes, quarum singulæ gr. iij. Sulphur. Antim. addi possunt.*

One of these Parts may be given every Evening, and in the Morning the Patient must drink an Infusion in the Manner of Tea, of the Leaves of *Balm, Fennel-Seed, and Valerian-Root*. If these fail, the Patient must have Recourse to a Salivation, which has recovered many ; or rather to a Solution of eight Grains of corrosive Sublimate in a Pint of Brandy. A common Spoonful is a Dose, which must be continued Night and Morning for a Month. This Medicine answers all the Ends of a Salivation, and is much more safe. It will likewise be proper to promote Sneezing with two Grains of the resinous Extract of *Lignum Vitæ*, which will draw a great deal of Phlegm from the Nose. Also a Linen Bag may be laid over the Eyes full of *Valerian-Root, Fennel-Seeds, and Rose-Leaves*, sprinkled with *Arquebuse-Water* ; and the Temples may be anointed with essential *Aromatic Oils*, especially when the Constitution of the Patient is Phlegmatic. The Decoction of *Sarsaparilla* is an useful Auxiliary in this Case.

Belloste recites several Instances of *Gutta Serena's* cured by Caustics applied behind both Ears, and kept long open ; and *Webster* mentions the Case of a Lady restored from one, tho', as he says, *talpâ cæcior*, by a perpetual Blister on the Back of the Head, and a Seton in the Neck.



Of a SUFFUSION, or CATARACT.

A Suffusion, or Cataract, is an Obstruction of the Pupil, by the Interposition of some opaque Substance, which diminishes or extinguishes the Sight : some are thicker than others ; some are white, black, citron-coloured, or brownish. It is always contained between the *Uvea* and *Sclerotica*, where it sometimes swims and fluctuates like a Bit of Lawn, in the aqueous Humour, and sometimes it adheres close to the Coats. It is generally an Opacity of the crystalline Humour.

The Medicines above-mentioned, in an incipient or recent Cataract, from thick or viscid Humours, may do good, especially if they arise in the crystalline Humour, as *Heister* affirms, because they attenuate, resolve, and render the Humours fluxile, and increase the Spirits. A Grain or two of *Mercurius dulcis*, given with

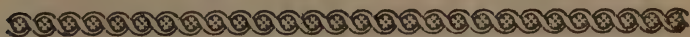
with twice the Quantity of prepared Oyster-shells for thirty Days together, has destroyed the Rudiments of a Cataract. But, if these have no Effect, and the Cataract grows inveterate, ripe, or perfect, it is to be suppressed, for which, see the Writers on Surgery: though *Coward* affirms, that there is but one Method of performing the Operation; that is, by thrusting the Couching-Needle through the *Adnata* and *Cornea*, from the lesser Corner of the Eye towards the Nose, and rolling up the Cataract with the same, and then gently moving it down to the Basis of the Eye, that it may be lodged there; this must be performed with a gentle and steady Hand; after that, it is necessary to keep the Patient as quiet as may be, for several Days, and to cover the Eye with styptic or agglutinating Medicines.



Of a GLAUCOMA.

A *Glaucoma* is a Change of the crystalline Humour into an azure Colour, from its Dryness and Condensation, as some affirm; but *Heister* says, it arises from an Opacity of the vitreous Humour, which becomes of a whitish green Colour; for, in a Suffusion, an opaque Body is placed behind the Pupil, or is next to the Uveous Part.

Sennertus says, this Malady is known from a very remarkable Whiteness appearing in the Eye, and lying deep behind the Pupil, and all Things are seen as through a Smoke or Cloud; it is said to be incurable.



Of the Amblyopia, or Obscurity of Sight.

THE *Amblyopia* is an Obscurity of Sight, and is four-fold; *Myopia*, or Short-sightedness; *Presbytopia*, or Seeing only at too great a Distance; *Nyctalopia*, or Seeing only in the Night; *Amaurosis*, of which before.

Myopia, proceeds from the two great Convexity of the *Cornea*, or crystalline Humour, or from the Eyes being larger than common, as we learn from Optics. This is best assisted by concave Glasses.

Presbytopia proceeds from the contrary Causes, and receives Assistance from Glasses of a convex Form.

Nyctalopia is a two-fold Malady, in which the Complaints are contrary to each other. In the first Species, the Sight is best in the Night, and in obscure Places; but in a clear Light the Sight fails, and they can hardly see any Thing at all. In the other

164 *Of Atoms and Flies appearing before the Eyes.*

Sort, which is improperly called a *Nyctalopia*, they see nothing at all, except in a clear and bright Light. This Infirmary arises from a naturally bad Formation of the Eye, and is therefore incurable. The *Presbytopia* may likewise be assisted by cephalic and strengthening Medicines, by watery and vinous Infusions, and comforting Eye-waters.

Of Atoms and Flies appearing before the Eyes.

TH E S E Images or Appearances arise before the Eyes from an Obstruction of the Optic Nerve, from the fine Fibres of the *Retina*, or from the small Veins contained therein; that is, they seem to be too much dilated, and are cured with Difficulty, and especially if they are inveterate, because they are not seldom the Fore-runners of a *Gutta Serena*, or a *Cataract*; though I have known some to have had them many Years, without the least bad Consequence; in the Beginning they may be cured with such Things as open Obstructions, especially those mentioned in the *Gutta Serena*.

Of a STRABISMUS, or Squinting.

A *Strabismus*, commonly called Squinting, is an unequal Contraction of the Muscles of the Eye, either from a Spasm, an Epilepsy, or a Palsy, whereby the Axis of the Pupil is drawn towards the Nose, Temples, Forehead, or Cheeks; so that the Person cannot behold an Object directly. Infants readily contract this Distemper, sometimes for Want of Care in the Nurses, who place the Cradles in a wrong Position, with regard to the Light. Children likewise, while growing up, sometimes fall into this Disorder, either from ill Customs contracted in playing, or by looking on others who are affected with it.

This Disorder is very difficult to cure; therefore the utmost Care should be taken to prevent it, and the Cradle should be so placed, as not to occasion the Child to look awry. *Ægineta* contrived a Mask, and so adapted it to the Face, that nothing could be seen except through two Holes straight forward; and for the same Purpose what we call *Gogglers* are used.



Of the Unguis, Pannus, or Pterygium, of the Membrane of the Eye.

AN *Unguis* of the Eye is a membranous fleshy Excrecence, which generally first appears in the greater Angle of the Eye, and increases insensibly, till it expands somewhat like a Wing over the conjunctive Coat, between it and the Cuticle, reaching to the external Circle of the *Iris*, and sometimes farther, and covers the transparent Cornea in such a Manner, that it obscures the Sight. It sometimes, though but seldom, begins in the lesser Angle.

It is distinguished into three Sorts, the *Membranous*, the *Fatty*, and the *Varicous*. Those are most subject to this Disease, who have been afflicted with Defluxions on the Eyes, Inflammations, or Sugillations. Sometimes a slight Fluxion of a sharp Humour, which, corroding the external Vessels and Membranes of the Conjunctive, causes this Disorder, but this is seldom.

The Adipous, or Fatty *Unguis* never becomes malignant, but the Membranous and the Varicous may, and especially the latter; and, when they become cancerous, the Cure is not to be attempted. A moderate recent *Unguis* is curable, or at least its Augmentation may be prevented: But, when it begins to cover the Horny Coat, all Remedies are useless, for then the Hand of a Surgeon is the only Cure.

The Medicines in Use are Sugar-Candy, Honey, White-wine, Bone of the Cuttle-fish, burnt Hart's-horn, and calcined Egg-shells; as also Waters of *Eye-bright*, the great *Celandine*, and *Fennel*, in which *Crocus Metallorum* may be infused, or *Sal. Gem.* dissolved. Particularly the Gall of a Pike dissolved in a proper Water, that is, two Ounces to one of the Gall. Some recommend a Water distilled from the Dung of young Geese, in *April*. If the Disorder is obstinate, the Juice of the greater *Celandine* may be used, diluted in Fennel Water. The following *Collyrium* is proper.

- I. R *Lapid. Hæmatit. ppt.* ʒß. *Vitriol. alb. gr.* xv. *Myrrh. Croc. an. gr.* v. *Sacch. Cand. alb.* ʒj. *M. F. Pulvis.*

This is to be mixed with equal Parts of the Waters of *Roses*, *Eye-bright*, and *Fennel*, and applied to the Eye with a Feather, taking Care not to injure the Pupil. Or,

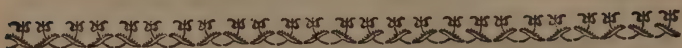
2. R *Os Sepiæ* ʒj. *Cryстал. pulverisat.* ʒß. *Vitriol. alb. gr.* xv. *Irid. Florent.* ʒß. *Sacchar. Cand.* ʒj. *M. F. Pulvis.*

166 *Of the ALBUGO, or Spot in the Eye.*

A few Grains of this must be blown upon the Unguis thro' a Quill three or four Times a Day, taking Care to wash the Eye Half an Hour after the Application. Some make use of equal Parts of Sugar-candy and fine Powder of Cryстал. This is likewise useful in the Albugo, and to cleanse the foul Ulcers in the Eye. The Powder of Cryстал is designed to consume the Unguis; but, when the Growth is only to be restrained, the following Powder will be sufficient:

3. R *Os Sep.* ʒ℞. *Vitr. alb.* ʒj. *Sacchar. Saturn. gr.* xij. *Sacchar. Cand.* ʒj. *M. F. Pulvis.* It is to be used as the former.

If this fail, the Operation must be performed.



Of the ALBUGO, or Spot in the Eye.

AN *Albugo*, or *Leucoma*, is a whitish Spot of the transparent *Cornea*; the broader and thicker it is, the more it obscures the Sight; when it is superficial, it appears the whiter; and, when it is deeply rooted, it tends to Blackness, and is scarce curable. That which is in Reality a *Cicatrix*, or Scar, left after a Wound or Ulcer in the Eye, is very difficult to be dissipated; that which follows an Inflammation of the Eye often goes away of its own Accord.

It may be distinguished from a *Cicatrix*, because this is of a shining White and without Pain; whereas the *Albugo* looks like Chalk, is attended with a slight Fluxion and some Degree of an Inflammation with Pain. It is generally the Forerunner of an Ulcer.

The Intentions of Cure are answered by Emollients, Resolvents, and Discutients, which must be used with great Caution. To take away a *Cicatrix*, the sharpest Topics, nay, *Cathæretics*, are sometimes to be used, with a very prudent Hand; but, first of all, mild Things may be tried, and, if they fail, we may proceed to stronger.

1. R *Rad. Altheæ*, ʒj. *Fol. Malv. Euphrag. Cbelidon maj. an.* M. j. *Sem. Lin. Fœnugr. an.* ʒiij. *Flor. Melilot. P. j. coq. in Aq. Fontan. q. s. ad ℥ij.*

The Eye is to be often fumigated with the Vapour of this Decoction; this Medicine perhaps will answer better, if used as a Fomentation, especially if you drop therein a few Drops of some volatile Salt or Spirit, but not too much, lest you irritate the Coats of the Eyes.

Others

Of a SUGILLATION, or BLOOD-SHOT EYE. 167

Others use Sugar-candy dissolved in *Fennel* or *Eye-bright* Water, the Juice of *Fennel* or *Celandine*, with a few Drops of Balsam of *Peru*, which, *Riverius* says, powerfully disperses an *Albugo*. He likewise recommends the following: Take four Ounces of *Rose* Water, and dissolve a little *Sal Ammoniac* in it, so that it may gently affect the Tongue; then put it in a brazen Vessel till it grows blue. If you make use of the Gall of a Pike, or the Juice of *Celandine*, it will be proper to mix them with a Mucilage of Gum *Tragacanth* or Quinces.

The *French* Surgeons scarify the Eye for this Disease, with the Bristles or Beards of Rye-Grass; that is, about twenty or twenty-five of them tied together, like a little Brush or Pencil; and with this they brush the Eyes sometimes till a little Blood comes, repeating the same every other or third Day, four or five Times, or more. After the Operation, they wash the Eye very often with warm Water, and at Night apply the Pulp of a roasted Apple.



Of a SUGILLATION, or BLOOD-SHOT EYE.

A Sugillation first appears of a reddish Colour, and afterwards livid or black. It is caused by a Stroke or Fall, or violent Vomiting, whereby the Blood is extravasated in the Coats of the Eye. If the *Cornea* is affected very much, all Objects appear of a reddish Colour; for some Veins run to the *Cornea*, in the Part towards the *Iris*, or the Blood may be poured out into it from the neighbouring Vessels.

If the Disorder is great, there will be Occasion for Bleeding and Purging, for the grumated Blood in the Sugillation is to be resolved and dissolved, which may be done by Discutients, such as Juice of *Fennel*, with Balsam of *Peru*, Juice of *Celandine*, simple Honey-Water, mixt with other Eye-Waters.

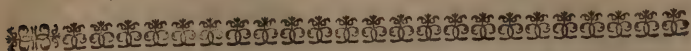
If from this or any other Cause there should happen to be an Ulcer of the Eye, *Demours* recommends coarse Sugar, as a good Ingredient for deterging those of the *Cornea*, in which Astringents are hurtful; but it must be mixed with *Collyria*. When the aqueous Humour of the Eye is evacuated at a Wound or Ulcer of the *Cornea*, he exposes the Patient to the Light, from Time to Time, till the *Cornea* is again raised by the aqueous Humour; for the Light occasions a Motion in the *Iris*, which may prevent its Adhesion to the *Cornea*.

If the Sugillation is great, there will be Occasion for Bleeding and Purging, and the Topics ought to be Discutients. The following Cataplasm is said to be very good,

168 *Of the Epiphora, or LIPPITUDE of the EYES.*

2. R *Rad. Symphit. maj.* ℥vj. *Sigil. Solomon.* ℥ij. *Flor. Samb.* ℥i℥. *Farin. Fabar.* ℥j. *coq. in Aq. Fontan. q. s. pro Fotu.*

The Decoction may be used for a *Fotus*, and the Ingredients for a Cataplasm. A slight Sugillation will go off without the Assistance of Medicines.



Of the EPIPHORA, or LIPPITUDE of the EYES.

AN *Epiphora* is a Defluxion of a salt, sharp Humour upon the Eyes, attended with Itching, Pain, and Redness; as also a Dimness of Sight. It is but slight when there is no Defect in the Bulb of the Eye; when the Eye-lids swell and look red; when the Matter of the Fluxion is thick and sometimes glues the Eye-lids together in the Night; continuing in this State for some Time.

Children are often afflicted with this Disease, particularly those who have had a Scald-Head improperly cured; who have Swellings in the Glands of the Neck or about the Ears, and then it cannot be cured until these Tumours are discussed. It sometimes likewise succeeds the Small-Pox and Measles.

The Seat of this Disease is in the Glands of the Eye, especially in those called the Lachrymal Glands.

This Disease may be certainly cured in the Beginning, by a plentiful Drinking the Infusion of the Leaves of *Veronica*, in the Manner of Tea for some Time. When it is inveterate, the Patient must be very regular in his Diet, and must avoid every Thing salt, sharp, acid, Wine, Strong-beer, and Drams. His common Drink may be a Decoction of Hartshorn and Fennel-Seeds, using warm *Pediluvia* at Night going to Bed.

Externally a Grain of Vitriol may be mixt with unsalted Butter, to which a small Portion of Sugar of Lead may be added and put into the greater Corner of the Eye. This is a most useful Medicine. When the Lippitude is of the dry Kind, all acid Applications must be avoided, and the Eyes must be covered with a Poultice of white Bread and Milk, with a little Saffron mixt with it. The Success of Setons and Issues is uncertain, but a perpetual Blister on the Nape of the Neck is of great Service. But it must be continued for a considerable Time.

If an *Epiphora* has been of long Standing, it is difficult to be cured, and often degenerates into a *Fistula Lachrymalis*. *Lapis Calaminaris* is a singular Medicine. See the *Ophthalmia*.

Of a WATERY EYE.

A Watery Eye, if it arises from the Weakness of the Lachrymal Gland, it will be proper to use Strengtheners externally, as Spirit of Wine, *Hungary Water*, Spring Water, Fennel, or Valerian Water, wherewith the Parts adjoining are to be washed; internally, the abounding *Serum* must be evacuated or revulsed; if it be very sharp, it is to be corrected by Balsamics, and Medicines against Catarrhs, such as Essence of Amber, and Decoction of the Woods: The Revulsion must be made by Blisters and Issues. If the Nasal Duct is obstructed, or there is a *Fistula Lachrymalis*, they may require the Assistance of a Surgeon. If the *Caruncula Lachrymalis* is corroded or destroyed, which Disease is called *Rhyas*, it is incurable, as well as that which arises from Old-Age.

Of the FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

THE *Fistula Lachrymalis* is a Disease which attacks the great Caruncle in the inward Corner of the Eye, and stopping up the natural Passage of the Tears, forces them to run down the Cheek; but this is the first Degree of the Disease. The second is, when *Pus* is mixed with the Tears, which proceeds sometimes from an Opening in the Skin, between the Nose and the great Corner of the Eye. The last is, when the *Pus* has not only corroded the neighbouring Parts which are soft, but has affected the Bone which lies underneath. This Sort of *Fistula* sometimes turns cancerous; and *Riverius* advises not to meddle with it at all.

Whatever may be the Cause of this Disorder, whether of the Small-Pox or the *French Disease*, it always stops up the Nasal Conduit. *Anel*, a *French Surgeon*, has treated this Disorder in a new Manner, when it is recent. He introduces a small Probe through the Lachrymal Punctum into the Lachrymal Sack, and so into the Nose, in order to break the Concretions which stop up the Canal; and likewise he forces in an Injection by the other Lachrymal Point with a Syringe, in order to clear the Canal. But another ingenious Surgeon [*Foret*] when I was at *Paris*, says *Sharp*, has discovered a new Method, by which he declares he has cured several *Fistulae Lachrymales*, without making an Incision

cision into the Lachrymal Sack; it is somewhat in *Anel's* Manner, who employed balsamic Injections, by the *Puncta Lachrymalia*, in order to deterge the Ulcers of the Sack, and to open the Obstruction of the *Ductus ad Nasum*; but this Surgeon passes his *Canula* from the Nostril through the *Ductus ad Nasum* into the Sack.

He does not introduce the *Canula* when he flings up the Injection, which is usually twice a Day; but, when he has once past it into the *Ductus ad Nasum*, he leaves it there for nine or ten Days, and then exchanges it for a clean one, which he continues from Time to Time, till the Fistula is cured by the Injections. The *Canula* is a Semi-circle, about an Inch and an Half Diameter, with a small Portion of it at the Handle, almost strait, so that it nearly resembles the Figure of a Sickle. The Diameter of the Orifice at the Handle is one Tenth of an Inch, and the *Canula* is made taper through all its Length, so that its Extremity is very minute. The Point of the *Canula*, when introduced, reaches to the *Saccus*, and the Handle of it lies within the Nostril.

But I have not yet tried this Method, which I am afraid may sometimes prove hurtful. Besides, when the Coats of the Sack are become very thin, as is generally the Case, when it is enlarged and ulcerated, I should imagine an Incision into it, or even the cutting away a Portion of it, absolutely necessary for effecting the Cure.

Many Authors say, they have sometimes treated this Disease as a simple Abscess of the Sack, though they generally recommend the actual Cautery. But, when the Abscess is so sordid that the Incision will not heal, Part of the Sack must be taken away: Thus *Celsus* treated it, without penetrating the Bone, though he made use of the Cautery.

If the Abscess is not open, a Time must be chosen when it is fullest of Pus. For this Reason, the Eye of the Patient must be closed in the Evening before the Operation, and small, longish Pieces of Plaster must be put one upon another, across the Eye-lid, from the *Puncta Lachrymalia* to the great Angle of the Eye. The superior Branches of the Canal being thus compressed, that nothing can pass that Way, it will be amassed in the Sack, and a Place proper for an Incision would be pointed out.

If the Abscess is already open, the Orifice and the Probe will shew where it is to be dilated. Then, placing the Patient on a Seat of a proper Height, you must take the *Bistoury*; and make a Dilatation above and below, from the superior Part of the Sack to the Edge of the Orbit. There is no Danger in cutting the

the Tendon of the orbicular Muscle, nor even the Blood-Vessels. However, they are to be avoided, if possible, and the Incision should be near Half an Inch long.

Care must be taken in making the Incision, not to cut too near the Joining of the Eye-lids, because it would leave a Deformity.

The *Sack* being opened, it must be filled with dry Lint, which may be taken away the next Day, and in its Place must be put a Pledgit dipt in a mild Digestive. This must be repeated once or twice in a Day, according to the Quantity of the Suppuration. If the *Pus* is not laudable, Precipitate may be employed; and a Sponge Tent may be used from Time to Time, to hinder the Top of the Abscess from uniting too soon.

When the Suppuration begins to diminish, at every Dressing a small Probe must be introduced into the Nasal Canal, or a Silver Wire to dilate it a little, and to leave a Passage for the Tears and the *Pur*. This Method must be continued till the Suppuration is almost ended, which will be in a few Weeks; then it may be dressed superficially, with dry Lint, or with a Desiccative, which will compleat the Cure. After which it will be proper to wear a compressing Bandage a few Weeks longer, to prevent its Return.

When the Bone is bare, and the *Fistula* requires Perforation, you must direct the Instrument towards the Nose, and not carry it down the Nasal Canal, for fear of entering the *Sinus Maxillaris*. You will find when the Bone is sufficiently penetrated, by the Blood which will pass freely from the Nose.

Then the Wound must be dressed in the Manner I have already described, and the Probe or Wire must be thrust through the Canal every Day, for fear it should remain stopt after the Healing of the Abscess. If you find you cannot cause the Wire to pass, because the Canal is full, the Passage must be kept open with a small Tent in the Nose, till the Suppuration is quite finished.

Of DEAFNESS.

THE Causes of Deafness are a cutting off the external Ear, or an Obstruction of the Auditory Passage from Wax or other Things; from a Rupture of the Membrane of the *Tympanum*, or when it is corroded or ulcerated, or the Auditory Nerve is obstructed or compressed. External Causes are Falls from high Places, excessive Noise, such as the Explosion of Cannon;

172 *Of a Tinnitus, or Noise in the Ears.*

Cannon; likewise acute Diseases near their State, which are like to terminate by a critical *Hæmorrhage*.

As to the Prognostics, those who are born deaf are rarely cured. A real Deafness is hard to remedy. A Deafness in acute Diseases, with crude Urine, foretells a Delirium; but, when the Signs of Coction are good, it portends a critical *Hæmorrhage*.

With regard to the Cure; if the Obstruction be in the external Cavity of the Ear, it is discernible by the Sight. If there is Occasion to syringe the Ear, a Decoction of Sage and Rosemary Flowers will be proper, with equal Parts of Water and white Wine; but great Caution should be used. Some pump the Head with warm Bath Waters. Some say, the Eggs of Ants bruised and put into the Ear, with the Juice of an Onion, cure the most inveterate Deafness. Others affirm, that a Salivation will sometimes perform a Cure.

A critical Deafness will cease of itself. *Etmuller* recommends Amber and Musk, and I have known Hardness of Hearing often cured by putting a Grain or two of Musk into the Ear, with Cotton-Wool.

Hoffman says, Deafness sometimes arises from a Slackness of the Auditory Nerves, which often happens from too great a Humidity, which, if neglected, will terminate in a perpetual and incurable Deafness, and may be dispersed, if taken in Time, by proper Cephalics and Sudorifics. Some for this Purpose recommend equal Parts of Spirit of Lavender and *Hungary Water*, which should be dropt warm into the Ear. *Lindanus* advises the Gall of an Eel mixed with Spirit of Wine; and others, the Fumes of Sulphur conveyed into the Ear, with a Pipe or Funnel. But Regard must always be had to the Cause, if discoverable.

Heister informs us, that medicinal Waters, drank in the Summer-time pretty largely, are the best Means as Preservatives, and for curing Disorders in the Ears, and that they often perform more than any other Remedies whatever, as he learnt from his own Experience, because he had struggled with these Disorders upwards of twenty Years.



Of a Tinnitus, or Noise in the Ears.

HOFFMAN observes, that this is caused by the Spasms of the Coats of the Ear, which line the inward Parts, such as the *Labyrinth*, *Cornea*, and Auditory Passage, which is often attended with intolerable Anxiety. The

The Cure is to be performed, says *Heister*, by temperate diaphoretic Powders, and resolving Essences, commonly called *Anticatarrhales*; as, of Amber, the Woods, Rosemary, together with Diaphoretics and Alexipharmacs, taken often in a Day, with Tea of Betony, with Rosemary Flowers, Sage, or Lavender and Sassafras: In the Morning, and at Noon, the Essences are to be taken, and at Night the Powders.

Outwardly, Essence of Amber may be applied, either alone, or with a few Drops of Oil of Amber, or one or two Drops of Camomile put into the Ear with Cotton, Morning and Evening; or a Grain or two of Amber and Musk, or Castor in Cotton, either alone or with *Peruvian* Balsam; or Carminative Oils, such as *Anise*, Fennel, Carraways, or Calomile; not neglecting *Pediluvia*, and frequent Rubbing of the Feet and Head. I have known many cured by the Vapour of a Decoction of Lavender Flowers or Rosemary made with Wine, being conveyed to the Ear by a Funnel. If the Disease is obstinate and inveterate, the Patient must bleed in the Foot, together with Scarifications, and frequent Purges for the Sake of Revulsion. *Et-muller* says, this Noise, proceeding from burning Fevers, will go away of itself, but, if it proceeds from chronic Disorders, it is difficult to cure. However, he recommends Vapours of Southernwood, Wormwood, *Origanum*, Eyebright, Balm, &c. as also of Amber or Gum *Ammoniac*; likewise Oil of Peach-Kernels, and Spirit of Urine put into the Ear with Cotton. The following *Formula* is greatly praised;

I. R *Hellebor. alb. Castor. an* ʒij. *Cost. veri.* ʒiʒ. *Rut.* ʒiʒ. *Euphorb.* ʒʒ. *Amygd. amar.* ʒijʒ. Coq. in Oleo *Rutæ*, quod tepide instilletur.

Shaw recommends Half an Ounce of Oil of Bitter Almonds, with two Drams of Oil of Castor externally applied.



Of the Disorders of SMELLING.

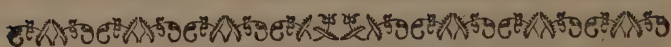
SMelling is diminished or destroyed by the Defect or Solidity of the four small spongy Bones of the Caverns that are in the *Os Frontis*, the upper Jaw, and the *Os Cuneiforme*; from the Dryness, Moisture, Humidity, Inflammation, or Suppuration of the Olfactive Membrane; from the Compression of the Olfactive Nerves, occasioned by Tumours formed in this Place, by *Exostoses* and *Polypus's*; from Faults proceeding from the Brain, at the Origin of the Olfactive Nerves; as also from a fetid Mat-
ter

174 *Of a Coryza, or Catarrh of the Nose.*

ter contained in these Caverns, and which exhales without ceasing. **BOER.**

There is a remarkable Sympathy between Tasting and Smelling, because the Membrane of the Nostrils is appended to the hinder Part of the Bone of the Palate, which joins to the *Uvula*, and because the fifth Pair sends Nerves both to the Palate and Nostrils. From a spastic Stricture of this Membrane may be deduced the Reason why hysteric Women, and those who are troubled with grievous Fits, are not able to bear sweet Smells, which increase the Strictures by their penetrating Agility; by which Means the whole nervous System is drawn into Consent, and terrible Symptoms are induced, such as Fainting, Anxiety of the *Præcordia*, Difficulty of Breathing and Convulsions. **HOFF.**

The Sense of Smelling once lost is seldom restored, especially if the Patient is very old. The general Remedies are Evacuations, Resolvents, Strengtheners, and Remedies against Catarrhs, because they open the obstructed Vessels, and the Nerves. Some recommend Marjoram as an excellent Medicine, as well as Pennyroyal and Rosemary. The Nostrils may be anointed with Balsam of Marjoram, or the Vapours of *Gum Anime*, Amber, &c. may be received into the Nose.



Of a CORYZA, or CATARRH of the NOSE.

A *Coryza* is too great a Moisture of the Nose, by a thin, sharp Serum, which gradually becomes thick, and sometimes coloured.

The Cause of this Disorder proceeds from the *Lympha* and Mass of Blood, most commonly in the Winter-time, which hurts the Nostrils; at first it arises from a thin, sharp Humour, which excoriates the Parts, which, becoming more thick, almost stops the Nostrils and hinders Breathing. Sometimes it arises from *Sternutatories* too often taken, and from mineral Fumes; this is accompanied with Spitting and a Cough. Sometimes the *Effluvia*, affecting the Nostrils, have the Nature of a Ferment, and become infectious.

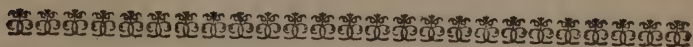
As to the Prognostics, it is without Danger, unless the Lymph is exceeding sharp and ulcerates the Nostrils, and so degenerates into an *Ozæna*, or sordid Ulcer of the Nostrils. *Hoffman* says, this Excretion is often salutary, and is exasperated by Purges.

With

Of the DEFECTS of TOUCHING.

THE Sense of Touching is hurt by a *Stupor*, in which the Part has scarce any Feeling, but seems as if a Medium was interposed; which may happen from the extreme Cold of the Organ, or by a Fault of the Nerves or Brain, as well as by the Interposition of something improper for Perception; or by an exquisite Sensibility, when the Nerve is not sufficiently covered by the *Epidermis*, or when there is too great a Tension of it, or it is too delicate: This Defect may proceed from any Cause which obstructs the Nerves or the Brain, or both, and renders them incapable of this Function, as may be seen in the Apoplexy and Palsy.

In a *Stupor* which arises from an Obstruction of the cutaneous Nerves, mercurial Purges and Revulsions being premised, Recourse must be had to nervine and spirituous-Medicines, externally and internally; chiefly Spirit of Hart's-horn, *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, internally; outwardly Spirit of Ants, Earth-Worms, *Sal Ammoniac*, with frequent Frictions of the disordered Parts, Sinapisms, scraped Horse-Radish, or Blisters; stinging the Part with fresh Nettles, and nervine Baths; especially bathing in hot natural Baths, as in the Palsy.

*Of WATCHING.*

Watching is produced by too great a Determination of the nervous Fluid to the Organs of the Senses; from its too great Influence in the Brain, while the lower Parts are obstructed with Colds or other Causes, as in hypochondriac, melancholic, and mad Patients, whose lower Parts are cold. By any irritating Body, in whatsoever Part it is placed, which disturbs the Senses, and especially the Brain. From too great a Motion of the Humours, while the Passages of the Brain are open. From Disorders, in which the Causes above-mentioned are predominant, as Fevers, Phrensy, Melancholy, Pains, Suppurations, and such-like Disorders.

When the Cause is known, it must be removed, if possible, and the irritated Spirits must be appeased with Emulsions, especially of Poppy-Seed, or with the *Thebaic Tincture*, or *Thebriaca* and other Opiates in general, not neglecting the original Diseases. In Fevers, a moist, softening Diet is beneficial, as also Preparations of Barley, Emulsions of Poppy-Seeds, and

Almonds, Decoction of *Scorzonera*-Roots, Almond Cream, and Winter-Flummery, used as Aliment; likewise Tea made of Cowslip Flowers, and gentle Laxatives. When the Patient is restless and wakeful, the Night before a Crisis, no Hypnotics should be given.

When there is no other Disease, the Patient should shun all Care, and intense Thinking, especially in the Evening; he should use Exercise, and eat light Suppers. If it is caused by Pains, they should be appeased by Antispasmodics, Things which temperate, and Diaphoretics; if these will not do, mild Opiates must be added. In old Persons, all Care and Sollicitude should be banished; the Mind should be quiet, and the moderate Use of generous Wine may be allowed in the Evening; likewise Medicines of Amber and Musk will be proper, and *Confectio Alkermes* or *Theriaca* with Wine. The Drinking of hot Water, and principally Coffee, must be forbid after Dinner.



Of SLEEPINESS.

Sleepiness may proceed from any Cause which hinders the free Flux and Reflux of the Spirits, from the Marrow of the Brain through the Nerves to the Organs of the Senses, and the Muscles which are governed by the Will, and from hence back to the Origin of these Nerves, and the medullary Part of the Brain; all these Causes may proceed from a *Plethora* and an Obstruction or Effusion of the Humours, a Compression and Inflammation, a Gangrene, and Inactivity of the Vessels, a Collapsion from Inanition, from the Use of Opium and Narcotics, Aromatics, spirituous, fermented Liquors too much applied to the Nostrils, or taken into the Body, hard, fat, plentiful Aliment, which remains a long Time in the Stomach.

In the Cure of this Disorder, Attention must be always given to the Cause; when the Spirits are deficient, they must be increased; if the Motion is disorderly, they must be regulated, that they may flow freely and without Impediment; all Hindrances must be removed; the Organs which are hurt must be restored, and the debilitated Parts must be strengthened.

In Fevers, when the Patient is almost continually dozing, sharp Clysters are to be injected, Blisters are to be laid on, and Cataplasms of Herrings or Horse-Radish must be applied to the Soles of the Feet. If the Countenance is red, and the Eyes are inflamed, it is best cured by Bleeding and relaxing the Belly.

Of a DEFECT of the MEMORY.

THE remote Causes of Defects of the Memory are Hurts of the Head, Falls, Contusions, Passions of the Mind, and certain Things taken inwardly, acute Diseases, especially the Epilepsy and Melancholy.

If the Memory is suddenly hurt, without any external Cause, it is a Forerunner of an Apoplexy. If it proceeds from malignant, acute Diseases, or Poisons, it is incurable.

With Regard to the Cure ; if the Spirits are too fervid, they are to be appeased ; if torpid, they must be excited with Aromatics. The general Remedies are *Cubebs* eaten fasting (but young People must not be too busy with them) *Caster*, Amber, and all Spirituous Aromatics. Externally, Oil of Myrrh should be applied to the Temples and *Vertex* ; if the Fluids are abundant and cold, Pepper infused in Wine is good, and Aromatics in general.

Heister says, the Diet should be moderate and strengthening, as well as the Remedies, which should be carminative, aromatic, cephalic, and stomachic ; Spirit of Lavender, *Hungary Water*, *Hoffman's Balsam of Life* are proper, as also *Sal Volatile Oleos.* &c. used internally and externally ; likewise Oil of Cinnamon, with Sugar, native Cinnabar, or Cinnabar of Antimony ; but hot Medicines should be used with Caution.

In old Persons, Amber should be mixed with other Things. Externally may be used *Hungary Water*, Spirit of Lavender, cephalic Balsams, and volatile Salts, shunning all the Causes from whence this Disorder arises.

Allen praises the following Troches ;

1. R *Rad. Cassimunar. subtiliss. pulv.* ʒj. *Spec. Aromat.* ʒij.
Sacchar. albiss. q. s. M. F. Tabellæ.



Of the INCUBUS, or NIGHT-MARE.

WILLIS observes, that the *Incubus* rarely seizes any one, except during Sleep, and when the Stomach is oppressed with Aliment of hard Digestion, especially if the Patient lies on his Back.

Those that are seized with it, seem to have a Heaviness on their Breasts, and about their *Præcordia*, and, if they want to speak, they cannot ; sometimes they see Spectres of various

Forms, and cannot get rid of the Load, or move their Body, but after a long Struggle: At length they awake, and the imaginary Weight vanishes; but sometimes they find a Tremor of the Heart, and many Times a quick and violent Vibration of the *Diaphragm*.

Heister observes, that those who have troubled Dreams, or walk in their Sleep, are to be cured in the same Manner, as proceeding from the same Cause, and should purge, bleed, and use a spare Diet.

Etmuller is much of the same Opinion, and advises the Patient to eat slight Suppers, and to lie with their Heads raised pretty high. If it be very troublesome, Antiepileptics may be used, as well as Medicines prepared of Steel. It frequently affects Children, because they eat more than they can digest. There are some Instances of its being mortal, though it is generally without Danger.



Of the SYNCOPE, or FAINTING.

HEISTER observes, that this Disorder may arise from Want of Strength from profuse Bleeding, from sudden and violent Terror and Dread, or from the Sight of any greatly affecting Thing; for some cannot see Blood, Wounds, or any Thing of that Kind without fainting away. The Patient is deprived of Sense and Motion, either wholly or in Part, with Paleness of the Face, and a very weak or low Pulse. They are generally roused by Shaking and Pulling, or by volatile Medicines, which distinguishes it from the Apoplexy.

There are two Kinds; the one slight, the other grievous. The slight Kind is attended with Paleness of the Face, disturbed Vision, Singing of the Ears, and sometimes with a Vertigo; the Strength fails, and the Patient is almost deprived of Sense, falls or sinks down, till some proper Remedy is applied to the Nose and Mouth. The more grievous Sort is, when the Patient falls into a *Delirium*, and is deprived of all Sense and Motion, except Breathing, and a very small Pulse, but yet he may be roused by spirituous Medicines and other Means, much more easily than in the Apoplexy.

Besides the Causes already mentioned, there may be added the Hysteric Passion, which seems to proceed from Spasms; some of this Sort are thus affected with the Smell of sweet Things.

Things. Some incur this Disorder by deep Study, great In-anitions and Fasting.

With Regard to the Prognostics, it has generally more Terror than Danger attending it, unless it proceeds from profuse Bleeding, or Wounds, or a Loss of Strength by other Diseases, or a most violent Terror. The slighter fainting Fits have little Danger, and Patients are brought to themselves by volatile Medicines, taken by the Mouth, or applied to the Nostrils.

As to the Cure, if the slighter Sort happens when a Vein is opened, or from the Sight of Blood, Wounds, Ulcers, or any chirurgical Operation, which proceeds from Horror and Fear, affecting the Imagination, it often happens that changing the Room, and going into fresh Air, will perform a Cure. But if any Thing hinders this, that they can neither walk nor leave the Room, the Smell of *Hungary Water* alone, or volatile Spirits, or Wine and strong Vinegar, or sprinkling the Face with cold Water, or a Draught of generous Wine, will bring them to themselves. When a Person is to be let Blood, and is afraid of Fainting, it will be proper to lay him upon a Bed, and, if the Fit is coming on, to change his Place for one more proper for that Purpose.

In more grievous fainting Fits, where gentle Cordials are of little Use, the stronger Sort must be applied, such as Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac* to the Nostrils, Temples and Pulses, with strong Frictions, or 40 or 50 Drops of volatile Spirits, may be given inwardly, to which may be added Cinnamon-Water, Orange-Flower-Water, or the like, not forgetting a Draught of generous Wine, with Vellications and Frictions of the Extremities of the Nose, Ears, Head, Hair, &c. till they recover; likewise *Elæo-Saccharum*, or Cinnamon, or Things of the same Kind, have brought many to themselves, as well as *Hoffman's Balsam of Life*.

When the Patient is Hysteric, none but fetid Things should be applied to the Nose, such as *Castor*, *Assa Fœtida*, Partridges Feathers burnt, or burnt Leather, Horn, or the like; as also fetid Spirits, in a grievous Fit, not omitting Vellications and Frictions of the aforesaid Parts.

If it proceeds from too great a Flux of Blood, from Wounds or other Parts, it must be stopt as soon as possible, and the Patient must take Broths, Milk, Emulsions, Jellies, Spirituous Liquors, and generous Wine, till he is quite recovered. Which Remedies are useful, when it proceeds from Diseases, from Loss of Strength, and from a Defect of Spirits and good Juices.

Wepfer says, this Disease sometimes proceeds from a *Polypus* in the Heart.

Of DEFECTS of MOTION.

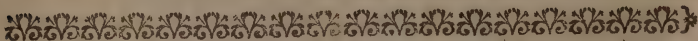
MOtion may be hurt several Ways in a Human Body, and may be either increased, diminished, depraved, or involuntary; and the Cause may be either in the Blood and Spirits, or in the solid Parts.

Preternatural Motions may be Convulsions, Epilepsies, and the like, and may proceed from any Thing that irritates; as the Blood and Humours being faulty, preternatural Salts, Teeth breaking out, Points of the Bones when they happen to prick, &c. From all which, if the Fibres or nervous Parts of the Body are affected rudely and irritated, the Spirits likewise are violently disturbed, and the solid Parts are inordinately moved, according to their Situation and Diversity. Thus the Spirits, rushing into the musculous Parts, produce Spasms, Convulsions, the Epilepsy, Vomiting, a *Diarrhœa*, *Priapisms*, &c.

If the Quantity of Blood be too much, or too thick, there arises a Palpitation of the Heart, difficult Breathing, a Suffocation, and chiefly an uterine Suffocation, commonly called the Hysteric Passion. From a sharp Irritation, proceeds Sneezing, a Cough, Hiccup, Eructations, Vomits, Nauseas, Spasms, Convulsions, Epilepsies, immoderate Hunger, and the like.

When the Motion is diminished or defective, there are Defects or Paucity, or a Disturbance of the Blood and Humours, or Obstructions of the Nerves, as in Want of Strength, Faintings, Appoplexies, Impotence, Defects of Speech, or Palsies of the Tongue; Want of Motion may proceed also from Fractures, Luxations, Wounds, Dissections of the Muscles, Tendons, and Nerves. Thus, in an *Anorexy*, from a Diminution of the Motion of the Stomach, a Want of Digestion proceeds. From a disturbed or depraved Motion of the Spirits arise Vertigoes, Vomits, Spasms, Convulsions, Epilepsies, and Alienations of Mind.

HEIST.



Of SPASMS.

A Spasm may be said to be present, when any Part of the human Body, by the Force of the muscular, membranous, or nervous Fibres, is contracted involuntarily.

It

It may be said to be either universal or particular, salutary or morbid. An universal Spasm happens if the whole *vascular Genus*, chiefly the Heart and Arteries, as also the Fibres of the System are affected, and there is a preternatural Constriction therein, whereby the Systole and Diastole are increased, and the Progress of the Blood accelerated: This constitutes a Fever, whereof a frequent Pulse is the most certain Sign.

The other Kind of Spasms is particular, and affects only one Part of the Body, which it constricts, and intercepts the free Progress of the Blood, and renders it unequal by sending it in greater Plenty to other Parts of the Body.

But particularly this spastic Affection affects the nervous and membranous Parts, such as the Stomach, and the whole Volume of the Intestines, whence proceed the hysteric and hypochondriac Passions. A Spasm is likewise present in Hæmorrhages, Congestions of the Blood, and unequal Flux of the Fluids, in all Anxieties, and suppressed Excretions. If a violent Spasm happens to affect the *Dura Mater*, which contains the Brain and *Cerebellum*, and the Origin of all the Nerves, as well as the Membranes of the Bones, there is not only a quick Passage of the nervous Fluid through the nervous and membranous System, but they are involuntarily contracted, distorted, or violently agitated, whence an Epilepsy or universal Convulsion proceeds; likewise convulsive Motions and Spasms of the Membranes and Nerves have their Origin from the *Medulla Spinalis*.

A Spasm is salutary, when it destroys the Cause of the Disease, by taking away the Stagnation of the Humours, correcting acid Caustics, and promoting the Excretion of the peccant Matter. But it is very pernicious when it constricts the Skin, and all the excretory Vessels, detaining the morbid Matter therein, and forcing it upon the vital Parts.

It seldom proceeds from a dense and thick State of the Blood; however, it is the Cause of many Diseases, it intercepts the Course of the Blood, diminishes Perspiration, suppresses Hæmorrhages, renders the Body costive, inverts the peristaltic Motion, generates the Strangury, Atrophy, Thirst, a convulsive Pulse, a Salivation, an Asthma and *Hippocratic* Countenance, a Tension of the Nerves, an Oppression of the Breast, a Sense of Constriction in the Throat, Disorders of the Mind and Head, troublesome Breathing, Anxieties, Vomiting, various Pains, the Accession of Fevers. It hurts the Senses, defiles the Fluids, disturbs the Excretions, renders the Urine thin, absolves the formal *Ratio* of Fevers, is present in Inflammations, Diseases of the Head, Catarrhs, Diarrhœas, the Appearance and Striking in of

184 *Of the Spasm of the Lower Jaw.*

Spots, and leaves an *Atonia* of the Part. It is increased by Bleeding, and terminates in remitting Diseases. *HOFF.*

It is caused by the Humours being faulty either in Quality or Quantity, or from foreign or preternatural Bodies.

For the Cure of Spasms, Recourse must be had to the Diseases which are caused thereby; but in general, in the Parts that are affected with a Spasm or a Stitch, it may be attempted with simple Frictions, whereby the viscid Fluid or sharp Matter may be removed and dispersed. Or it may be anointed with the *Saliva* of a young Person, or with Spirit of Wine or Lavender, or *Hungary Water*.

If there is a *violent Cramp*, Enquiry must be made whether the Blood is not too abundant, and whether customary or usual Bleedings have not been stopt or neglected. Hence, artificial Lessening of the Blood is to be tried, and Hæmorrhages are to be restored, which will generally cause a Cessation of Spasms and Convulsions; but, if these fail, Recourse must be had to nervous and epileptic Medicines. Externally may be applied nervous Spirits, such as that of Ants, Earthworms, Hart's-horn, *Hungary-water* with or without *Castile Soap*, or *Opodeldoc*, wherewith the Neck, Spine of the Back, Nostrils, and Parts affected may be washed, rubbing them carefully in. If the Parts are too rigid, emollient Remedies will be useful, as nervous Ointments, of Marsh-mallows, the Fat of Capons, Hares, Badgers, Neat's-Foot Oil, by themselves or mixt together, as also *Petroleum*, Oil of Amber, Rue, Rosemary, Sage, and the like. Besides these, mineral Waters are good, temperate Baths, regular Diet, and Tranquillity of Mind.



Of the Spasm of the Lower Jaw.

IN the Spasm of the lower Jaw, when the Patient can neither open his Mouth nor eat, as when Persons are wounded, and something foreign is lodged therein, or when the Nerves are hurt, or when sharp Things, such as Vitriol, are applied to stop the Blood, the Cure must be performed according to the Diversity of Causes, as particularly treated of in Surgery. But when this happens spontaneously in Infants, which I have often seen, they generally die, though the best nervous and antispasmodic Medicines have been used, both inwardly and outwardly.



Of the Cynic Spasm, or Convulsion of the Muscles of the Mouth.

A Cynic Spasm, if it proceeds from vegetable Poisons, as it generally does, they are to be expelled immediately from the Body by a Vomit, and then giving generous Wine, warm with Ginger or Pepper, as was the Practice of the Antients. If it happens from other Causes, it must be treated with Antispasmodics and nervous Medicines, both inwardly and outwardly, and chiefly with Plaster of Betony and Bayberries, prepared with Oil of Amber, and applied to the Temples, and behind the Ears. HEIST.

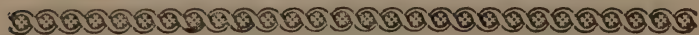
Allen observes, that a Bandage, if rightly applied, may reduce the Face to its natural Figure. I once cured a Man about eighty Years of Age, with the following Liniment, not forgetting internal Remedies;

R 10. *Sapon. Venet.* ʒij. *Camphor.* ʒij. *Ol. Mac. per express.*
Aq. Regin. Hungar. an. ʒß. *Spir. Sal. Ammoniac. Gut.* xxx.
Ol. Junip. Gut. xl. *Ol. Castor.* ʒiß. *M. F. Linimentum,*



Of too much Sneezing.

WHEN the Patient sneezes too much, from a sharp Matter which vellicates the Membranes of the Nostrils, warm Milk should be snuffed up the Nose very frequently, till it remits and ceases. If this should be wanting, warm Water and the Vapour of it will answer the Purpose.



Of the Palpitation of the Heart.

THE Heart often palpitates so much as to be heard at a Distance, by the By-standers, which they suppose to be an Affection of the *Thorax*. This may sometimes happen, from a violent Motion of the Body, chiefly when ascending high Places and principally in those who are plethoric and hypochondriac. Sometimes it is caused by Fear or Dread, when the Blood is forced too violently to the Heart. When it proceeds from violent

violent Motion or Terror, and returns often, it causes a Kind of *Polypus*, as is evident from the Dissection of those Bodies who have died of this Disease. Hence, almost a continual Palpitation arises. Sometimes it proceeds from a bad Conformation of the Heart and the neighbouring Vessels, such as an *Aneurism* of the *Aorta*, when it becomes bony. HEIST.

Others affirm, it sometimes may be caused by Wounds in the Ventricle, or Abscesses in the Heart; or from Wind, or a Disorder of the Animal Spirits, inducing spasmodic Affections.

In the Beginning of the Cure, if the Patient is plethoric, or when usual Bleedings have been stopt, it will be proper to bleed, by Way of Preservation, in the Spring and Autumn.

Besides this, saline, nitrous, and cinnabarine temperating Medicines are to be used, particularly Antispasmodics, to appease the Motion of the Heart, and render the Blood more fluid. The aqueous Infusions of Tea, Balm, *Veronica*, Primroses or Citrons, are likewise proper, especially with the Essence of *Scordium*, *Carduus Benedictus*, Citron or Orange-Peel, with a little dulcified Spirit of Nitre, or *Terra Foliated Tartari*, taken Morning and Evening; as also temperate *Pediluvia*, moderate, frequent Exercise, Riding, moderate Diet, Plenty of thin Drink, Whey, Mineral-Waters, especially the Chalybeate Kind, are very useful in this Disease.



Of a POLYPUS of the Heart.

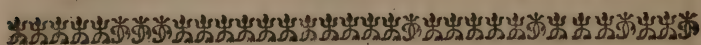
A *Polypus* is a Mass composed of various Pellicles and Fibres, generated in the Heart and large Vessels. They are generally founded in acute as well as chronic Diseases; and there are few Bodies to be met with, wherein they are not to be found after Death. Its principal Seat is in the Heart, pulmonary Artery, and the *Aorta*.

They principally attack the sanguine Constitutions, and Patients who have smaller Vessels, soft Fibres, of a sedentary Life, who drink little, or are free in the Use of acid Wines and Spirituous Liquors, as also those who eat large Suppers.

The Beginning of a *Polypus* may be known by a Compression of the Breast, a fixed Pain about the Heart, and when it increases there is a frequent Palpitation of the Heart, from a slight Cause, the Pulse is strangely unequal and often intermits. When there is a violent Motion of the Body, or the Patient has taken a Medicine which disturbs the Blood, or the Mind is violently affected, a Shortness of Breath and an incredible Anxiety of the Heart will

will arise. Lastly, there are frequent Faintings without any evident Cause, or from a certain Position of the Body. If the Blood is let fall into hot Water, it will congeal like Jelly, and cleave into white Filaments.

In the Cure, an exact Regimen and Diet must be made use of, with a frequent Exercise and Motion of the Body, and Mineral Waters, especially those of the Chalybeate Kind, and abounding with alkalious Salt: *Etmuller* says, when it proceeds from the Scurvy, or hystERIC Affection, it is curable, and that the Cure is to be attempted with Chalybeate and Coralline Medicines, with Cinnabar, Volatiles, Preparations of Amber, and all Antispasmodics. All saponaceous Remedies are of great Service.



Of the HICCUP.

A Hiccup is a spasmodic Affection of the Stomach and *Diaphragm*, arising from any Thing that irritates and vellicates their nervous Coats. When it proceeds from a slight Error in Diet, it will soon end spontaneously, or by drinking any thing which dilutes the acrid Matter. Sometimes it is of a more grievous Kind, and may proceed from a Hurt of the Stomach, Poison, an Inflammation of the Stomach, Intestines, Bladder, *Diaphragm*, or the rest of the *Viscera*. Sometimes, immediately before Death, it may proceed from Gangrenes of the outward Parts. In acute Fevers, and chiefly the malignant, a Hiccups is frequent, and often fatal.

When it happens in old or weak Persons, from a plentiful Meal, especially from hard and flatulent Aliment, a Draught of generous Wine, or a Dram of any spirituous Liquor, will generally take it away. Likewise stomachic Powders mixt with *Peruvian* Bark, and taken in generous Wine, are profitable; as also if it proceeds from Cold, or drinking cold Liquors. Sometimes it will be proper to anoint the Belly with distilled stomachic Oils, or to apply a stomachic Plaster or Cataplasm thereto.

When it proceeds from other Causes, especially from acid Humours in the Stomach, absorbent and alkalious Medicines are good. If it proceeds from an acute Fever, or an Inflammation of the Stomach, it is a dangerous Disease. However, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, joined to an *Alexipharmac*, and given often, is proper; a Dram or two of *Diascordium*, given in the Evening, may perform a Cure. If it proceeds from a Gangrene or Mortification, it is generally incurable; but *Peruvian* Bark, with
Medicines

Medicines against internal Inflammations, is most likely to succeed. If a Poison is the Cause, Plenty of Milk must be taken with Oil, as has been already taught.

Fuller declares, he does not know a better Medicine than his Julep of Musk, of which Allen has experienced the Truth.

R *Aq. Rosar. Damascen.* ℥vj. *Aq. Flor. Aurant.* ℥j. *Aq. Cin. nam. Hord.* ℥vj. *Peon. Comp.* ℥i℔. *Mosch. Ambr. gris.* (cum *Sal. C. C. gr. j. tritæ*) an. gr. ij. *Croc. in nod. ligat.* ℥j. *Ol. Caryophyl. gut. j. Confect. Alkerm.* ℥ij. *Syr. Caryoph.* ℥i℔. *M. Dentur. Cochlear. v. tertiis Horis.*

But the best Remedy of all is gr. x. or xv. of Musk given in a Bolus, and repeated occasionally.

Of TREMBLING.

Trembling is an involuntary Shaking, chiefly of the Hands and Head, sometimes of the Feet, sometimes of the Tongue and Heart. It is a Disorder which frequently attacks Persons advanced in Years, and sometimes the younger Sort. It seems to arise from a Defect of the Spirits; sometimes from Terror, and sometimes from a *Plethora*. Too much Drinking of Coffee will produce a Trembling in some Persons, as plentiful Drinking and Surfeiting will in others. The Cure is difficult in all. HEIST.

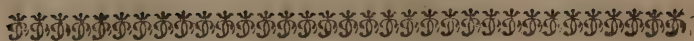
Trembling will sometimes happen from great Passions of the Mind, especially Anger; but this is accidental. Those that dig in Mines, and work about Metals, are pretty often subject to a Tremor.

Trembling is sometimes dangerous, because it degenerates into other nervous Distempers, as a Spasm, Palsy, Lethargy, Apoplexy; in old People it is incurable. ETMULL.

In the Cure, those Things should be avoided that promote the Disease, and the Patient should drink Balm or Sage Tea, or a Diet-drink made with *China Root*, and the same Ingredients; or *Peruvian Bark* may be taken, with the Infusion of Balm or Sage. or succinated Spirits of Hartshorn, twice or thrice in a Day, and in the Evening an antispasmodic Powder may be taken, especially if the Patient be hot or uses much Wine.

Outwardly, the Neck and Spine of the Back may be rubbed with the Spirits of Ants, Earth-worms, and *Sal Ammoniac*, mixed together; a fourth Part of the volatile Spirits will be sufficient, or *Opodeldoc* may be used in their stead.

If the Patient is plethoric, Bleeding is useful; and, in old Persons, a Draught of generous Wine at Meals. *Pediluvia*, hot Baths, and other mineral Waters may be carefully used.



Of a Languor, Marasmus, and Senile Vertigo.

AS this Languor and Impediment of Motion proceeds from a Defect of Spirits and Strength, it is as much as possible to be increased and excited, by Analeptics, Stomachics, Cordials, Cephalics, and nervine Medicines. Pure, generous Wine at Meals is commonly called the Milk of old Persons, which will be better if impregnated with grateful Aromatics; vinous Cinnamon Water is likewise useful, as well as that of Orange-peel, as also Waters of Balm and Orange-Flowers, with or without *Confectio Alkermes*, but they must be made with Wine; likewise Chocolate and Analeptic Jellies, poached Eggs, or Yolks of Eggs in Broth, together with the aromatic Species and Medicines of Amber and Musk, not forgetting the Jesuits Bark, distilled Oils upon Sugar, or *Hoffman's* Balsam of Life.

Externally, spirituous Waters may be applied to the Nostrils, Heart and Pulses, such as *Hungary* Water, Spirit of Lavender, or Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*, impregnated with a cephalic Oil, likewise the *Sal Volatile Oleosum*. Some use cephalic Balsams, made of aromatic Oils. All these Things are good in a *Vertigo* of old Persons, depending upon a Defect of Spirits, but not of the sanguineous; the Patient must shun, at the same Time, all Care, intense Thinking, and severe Study. **HEIST.**



Of Stiffness of the Joints.

WHEN a Joint is stiff, or has lost its Motion, it is called *Anchylosis*, which as far as possible ought to be restored. This sometimes proceeds from the Bones being broken, bruised, or wounded, especially about the extreme Parts, which being kept in one Posture in order for Cure, the *Synovia* of the Joints becomes thick, and depraves or quite abolishes its Motion; or it may arise from the bony Juice, proceeding from broken Bones, and insinuating itself into the Joint. *Hoffman* says, Diseases of the Joints sometimes proceed from Spasms of the Ligaments.

If Difficulty of Motion proceeds from long Rest, it is to be treated with emollient and resolving Fomentations, Ointments, Oils, and the hot Fat of Animals, often rubbed upon the Joints, at the same Time using a gentle Flexure till the Motion is gradually restored. If these will not do, then warm, emollient Baths must

must be used, or hot Bath Waters, till the inspissated Liquor is dissolved, and the Motion as much as possible restored. When it proceeds from the Juice of broken Bones, or the nodous Gout, it is generally incurable, if the former Remedies will not do.

Mr. *Morand* has lately given us an Account, in the Memoirs of the Academy at *Paris*, of the Virtues of *Pit-Coal*, the Substance of which is as follows.

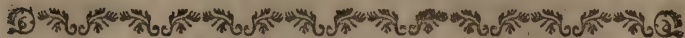
Pit-Coal is a Kind of a dry Bitumen, and abounds with a great Quantity of sulphureous Particles, to which the Bath of St. *Amand* in *Flanders* owes its Qualities; for all the adjacent Parts are also full of this Mineral; and the black Mud of the Bath itself, so efficacious in Diseases of the Joints, is a Sort of ocular Demonstration, from whence its Colour proceeds.

However, I was willing to try by Experiments, whether my Conjecture was right or not. If it was, I concluded that an artificial Mud made with Powder of Coal and Water would perform the same Cures. I therefore communicated my Sentiments to the Surgeons of the principal Hospitals of *Flanders*, and I had the Satisfaction to find the Event answer my Expectation. The Waters and Mud abovementioned have been greatly cried up in Disorders of the Legs, Weakness of the Limbs, Palsies, Rheumatisms, the Hip Gout, Swellings and Stiffness of the Joints. But the most remarkable Quality of all is in relieving Contractions of the Tendons and Nerves occasioned by large Wounds.

Mr. *Giot*, Surgeon to the Hospital at *Lisle*, has lately sent me an Account of two Cures of the like Disorders by this artificial Mud, in the following Words: ‘A young Woman, about twenty Years of Age, had been incommoded for eight Months past with a Swelling, attended with acute Pains in the Joint of her great Toe. She had tried the usual topical Remedies to no Manner of Purpose, when I advised her to make use of the artificial Mud; which she did by putting her Foot in it two Hours at a Time, for seventeen Day together, and was cured.’ A Peasant had a long while been afflicted with an Anchylosis or Stiffness of the Joint of the Knee, with a Fluxion, occasioned by a Fall. I advised him to apply Cataplasms of the Mud of *Pit-Coal* to the Part, which he did, and was cured in three Weeks Time.’

Since I received the Cases above, I made two Experiments myself with the same Success; the one was upon a Child who had a Swelling with a Stiffness of the Joint of the Elbow, and a Fistula, which was the Consequence of a Caries of the Bone. It was cured in a short Time by the Help of this Mud. The other

other was upon a Man that was wounded in the Hand, which occasioned a Stiffness of the Fingers, who was enabled to move them in a short Time by the Application of this Remedy.



The Anorexia, or Want of Appetite.

THE *Anorexy* is either an essential Disease, proceeding from a Fault in the Stomach, or else it is derived from other Diseases, or is a Symptom thereof. When it is an Original Disease, it generally proceeds from a hard Diet, and Greediness, whence crude and undigested Humours will arise, and prevent Digestion; which is often known from a Sense of Weight in the Stomach, or from copious Wind and Eructations of various Kinds, chiefly the nidorous and acid; or from a *Nausea* and Reaching to vomit. In old Persons, when the whole Body is feeble, it may proceed from Want of Spirits, or the Fluids being defective, or from a Debility of the contractile Force and Motions of the Stomach, whence an universal Decay proceeds.

This Disorder is oftener a Symptom of other Diseases, particularly the acute; Inflammations, Asthma, Dropsy, hypochondriac Passion, Melancholy, the Gout, Vomiting, or Dysentery; or when the Humours are so corrupt, and the Spirits so oppressed in malignant Diseases, that the Faculty of Digestion is depraved; or Nature may be so busied in expelling another Disease, as to neglect this. In this Case it cannot be cured till the Disease itself is vanquished.

In the spontaneous *Anorexy*, when the Stomach is loaded with Crudities, with a Reaching to vomit, a single Emetic will often perform a Cure, joined to a stomachic Remedy. But, if there is no Reaching, the Humours are to be incided and digested with bitter Salts, such as the Salts of bitter Herbs, Tartar Vitriolate, *Arcanum duplicatum*, or the like, in Powder, taken from a Scruple to Half a Dram, several times in a Day; *Terra Foliata Tartari*, dissolved, to sixty Drops or more; then the Cathartic may be used, of bitter Ingredients, or *Epsom* Salt.

When the Stomach and Intestines are purged, bitter Elixirs and Tinctures may be used, with Aromatics, from fifty to sixty Drops, or upwards, to restore the Tone of the Stomach. Candied Ginger, Orange-Peel, or *Elixir Vitrioli* may be proper, especially when the peccant Humour is alkalious or bilious, as well as the Infusions of bitter Roots and Herbs, with Aromatics

matics in Wine, especially Wormwood Wine, and the like stomachic Liquors.

When the Crudities of the Stomach are acid, then Absorbents are proper, such as Crab's Eyes, Mother of Pearl and Coral, and then a suitable Purge of aloetic Pills or Rhubarb, or a bitter Cathartic Salt: *Magnesia alba* is likewise useful on this Account, being absorbent and helpful in the hypochondriac Passion, as *Hoffman* asserts; which should be taken for some Days, from fifteen to twenty Grains; if the Dose be enlarged to a Dram or two, it will purge pretty briskly. The Crudities being evacuated, Bitters and Aromatics are proper, as well as Chalybeates and Tinctures of Steel; likewise *Spaw* Waters, and other mineral Waters of the same Kind, together with Exercise, and now and then a Draught of generous Wine. Smoaking Tobacco frequently is hurtful, as well as the Drinking of Drams; the Diet should be regular, and the Patient should avoid Aliments that are hard of Digestion, fat, flatulent Things, and intense Studies.



Of a N A U S E A.

WHEN there is a *Nausea*, the Patient is so far from desiring Aliment, that he rather loaths it. It is much of the same Nature as the former Disease, and proceeds from the same Causes, but exists in a greater Degree.

Vomiting in this Case is proper, or Purging when that is forbid. To these should be joined Strengtheners of the Stomach, and chiefly stomachic Balsams made of Oil of Nutmegs, and distilled Oils, and stomachic Plaisters. *Hoffman* says, there is nothing better than Mint, its spirituous Water and distilled Oil; likewise Mastic and its Spirit, or Balsam of *Peru*, distilled with Salt of Tartar.

In acute Fevers, especially the malignant, epidemic and spotted, there is generally a *Nausea* and Reaching to vomit, for which Reasons Emetics are good; likewise in the Dysentery, especially when it is epidemic and rife in a Camp, Emetics are not only useful but necessary, with a slender Diet.



Of the Bulimus, or Canine Appetite.

A *Bulimus* is a Disease contrary to the former, wherein the Patient is affected with an insatiable and perpetual Desire of Eating, and, unless he is indulged, he often falls into fainting Fits.

It generally arises from a too contractile Force of the muscular Coat of the Stomach, or from very sharp Humours therein. In some, the right Orifice of the Stomach has been found too large after Death, and consequently the Aliment was expelled too soon.

To allay the contractile Force, Oils and fat Things are proper, fat Meat, Pork, hot Bread and Butter; likewise Milk, and *Lactinia*, especially Compositions of Meal and Milk. Rice, Millet, Barley, Buck Wheat, Beans, Pease, Lentils, Almonds, and the like. As also Chocolate made with Milk, and sweetened with Sugar. If these are insufficient, Opiates must be added, particularly a Dram of *Theriaca* in the Evening.

If it proceeds from sharp Humours, Absorbents must be added to the former Things. If an Acid is in Fault, thirty or forty Drops of Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium* will be proper, and *Alkalies* in general, especially Filings of Steel taken in large Doses. In some, Brandy drank in a Morning has been useful. Frequent Smoaking Tobacco is likewise beneficial.



Of Unquenchable Thirst.

A N unquenchable Thirst sometimes proceeds from sharp *Alkalies*, or salt or bilious Crudities in the *Primæ Viæ*, which is usually called a bilious or hot *Intemperies*, and the Patient feels Heat and Thirst; or sometimes from the Humours being too thick and salt at the same Time, and consequently cannot be secreted, to moisten the Mouth and Gullet.

If it proceeds from the former Cause, a sufficient Quantity of aqueous Liquor, with a little Nitre, or Orange-Juice, or some acid Spirit, will be proper. Thus, a Quart of Water mixed with an Ounce or two of Wine Vinegar, with a little Sugar, will be an agreeable Drink. I have cured a young Woman with Plenty of Whey and Cream of Tartar, and Sorrel, taken Morn-

ing and Evening. If it proceeds from acute or inflammatory Fevers, acidulated, nitrous Water, drank often, is profitable, as also Jellies and acidulated Juleps.



Of the Apepsia, or Want of Digestion.

THIS Disease is attended with Pain and a Sense of Weight, with Eructations and copious Flatulencies, from corrupt Humours in the Stomach. It generally arises from a bad Diet, particularly from eating too plentifully, especially fat and oily Aliment, with a sedentary Life and Idleness.

When the Humours are corrupt, after a Vomit, Laxatives should be used; afterwards with a spare Diet, Stomachics and Strengtheners, with Exercise and Abstinence from Studies. The Use of Spaw or Chalybeate Waters is very efficacious for the Cure of this Disease. HEIST.

In almost all Weaknesses and Distempers of the Stomach, Chewing of Rhubarb is convenient, especially in those that are costive.

Allen recommends the following Compositions as Strengtheners, and to promote Digestion :

1. R Cort. Aurant. sic. ℥j. Rad. Gent. ℥ij. Zedoar. Sem. Cardamom. minor. an. ℥j. Caryoph. Croc. an. ʒj. Cochine. ʒß. Spir. Vin. Gallic. ℥j. M. R. Tinctura. Or,
2. R Rad. Gentian. ℥ij. Summit. Absinth. Roman. P. ij. Calam. Aromat. ʒiß. Cubeb. ʒj. Cort. Aurant. ʒiij. Infund. in Aq. bullient. ℥xx. Colat. add. Aq. Absin. comp. ℥iii. M. Or,
3. R Rad. Zedoar. Casumun. Gentian. Sem. Cardom. min. an. ʒj. Cort. Aurant. sic. ʒij. infund. in Aq. bullient. ℥j. Colat. add. Aq. gent. min. comp. ℥ij. Spir. Lavend. ℥ß. M.

Instead of the compound distilled Waters, now out of Use, four Ounces of the *Vinum amarum*, or Wormwood Wine, may be added.



Of the Soda, or Heart-burn.

THIS Disorder is a Heat or troublesome Burning about the Pit of the Stomach, or its left Orifice, which sometimes is extended the whole Length of the *Oesophagus*, with a Pressure

or spasmodic Constriction, usually attacking the Patient by Fits. The Cause is generally fat Aliment, if cold Drink be taken soon after. In some it proceeds from Acids, in others from Aromatics, spirituous Liquors, or bilious Humours. It frequently torments pregnant Women. This Disorder is generally slight, and vanishes of its own Accord; but in some it is of long Duration.

In the Cure the Cause must always be attended to; if from Acids, Absorbents are proper, particularly Crabs Eyes, and prepared Shells, mixed with a fourth or fifth Part of Powder of Nutmeg, given to Half a Dram, as also the *Tabellæ cardialgicæ*. It is common to take Chalk alone, or mixt with Nutmeg; but Care should be taken not to be too free in its Use. Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, given from 20 to 30 Drops, in Tea, Coffee, Broth, or warm Beer, is usually efficacious; as also Tincture of Tartar and Spirit of Hartshorn. If it proceeds from bilious Humours, 30 or 50 Drops of dulcified Spirit of Nitre in Water, Tea or Coffee, will take away the Pain. When it is caused by fat Things, and Draughts of cold Liquor, a Dram of Brandy is good. Now and then Laxatives should be given, to carry off the Humours. In sanguine Constitutions Bleeding may be proper.

Of the Cardialgia, or Pain of the Stomach.

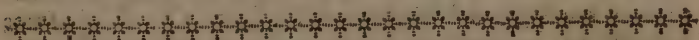
OF all Pains of the Stomach, the *Cardialgia* is the most severe. It is a spasmodic Pain of the Orifice of the Stomach, sometimes of the Right and sometimes of the Left. One Kind of this Disorder may proceed from a sharp caustic, or poisonous Matter; sometimes it arises from a redundant or caustic Boil, or from a Dysentery. At other times it may proceed from the Blood, when any usual Evacuations are suppressed, and the nervous Membranes of the Stomach are distended thereby. Hence it often happens to Women, after the fiftieth Year; and, in the Cure, Bleeding or Scarifications are proper; on the other Hand, if it is deduced from a caustic Matter in the Stomach, oily appeasing Things, Asses Milk, an Infusion of Camomile Flowers, Cream, with Absorbents, are proper. It must be distinguished from a painful Inflation of the Stomach, in which there is a Tumour like a Bladder under the false Ribs, chiefly on the left Side, and under the Pit of the Stomach; but the Inflation is generally on the right Side, with great Difficulty of Breathing. This is common in Infants before they are weaned, but more so in Hypochondriacs, if they are too luxurious. HOFF.

If it proceeds from the Remains of the Aliment grown sharp whence Flatulencies arise, it generally gives way to Tea or Coffee alone, or a Decoction of Camomile Flowers, especially mixt with Stomachics; likewise Preparations of Fennel, Anise, Orange Peel, and other Carminatives are useful. As also a Dram of the Powder of Orange Peel, or Camomile Flowers, with a few Grains of Saffron, in an Ounce or two of Wine.

When the Stomach is too much filled with Aliment difficult of Digestion, or fat Things, a gentle Emetic will be necessary, especially if there's a *Nausea* or Reaching to vomit, after which, a sufficient Quantity of warm Water must be drank, to wash the Stomach; this will be best promoted with a Decoction of *Carduus Benedictus*, or Half a Dram of Tartar Vitriolate, Salt of Wormwood, and the like, after which Stomachics must be given.

In a very violent *Cardialgia*, from Congestions of Blood, Vomits are improper, but Bleeding necessary, with Antispasmodics of Tartar Vitriolate, Nitre, Cinnabar, Crabs Eyes, and the like, in a proper Vehicle; as also Spirit of Hartshorn mixt with Tincture of Tartar to 50 or 60 Drops. To these may be added Emollient and Anodyne Clysters, and a Bladder of hot Milk, with Camomile Flowers, applied to the Pit of the Stomach.

When it proceeds from acute stomachic Fevers, Rhubarb is convenient, or *Ipecacuanha* in a moderate Dose. If from Worms, it must be treated with Medicines proper to kill them.



Of Flatulencies and Eructations.

THE Cause of these Disorders is generally a weak Stomach, and crude flatulent Aliment, such as Pease, Beans, Lentils, Coleworts, Turnips, Radishes, hard fat Flesh, and, the like; which degenerate into Wind, creating great Anxiety, if not evacuated, and Difficulty of Breathing. HEISTER. It is a Disorder familiar to Hypochondriacs, and, the Stomach being strongly contracted, the Wind breaks out with Violence. HOFF.

Another Cause of Flatulencies are Congestions of Blood, in the Branches of the *Vena Portæ*, whence proceed Anxieties of the *Præcordia*, difficult Breathing, Colic Pains, and the *Cardialgia*, and, by Consent of the Stomach with the Head, Pains in the Head, the *Vertigo* and Watchfulness.

If it arises from Crudities in the Stomach, Evacuations are necessary first of all, and then Strengtheners, Aromatics, Bitters, and

and Carminatives, such as have been mentioned in the preceding Diseases; with a sparing Diet and Exercise.

If it proceeds from Congestions of the Blood, in the Branches of the *Vena Portæ*, which is the Case of Hypochondriacs, or when usual Bleedings are suppressed, a Vein must be opened; if the Body is costive, an emollient Clyster or a gentle Laxative will be proper. If these fail, Chalybeate Medicines must be used as the Anchor of Hope, such as the Tincture of Vitriol of Mars, Steel-filings finely powdered to 6, 8, or 10 Grains, or Oil of Cinnamon with Sugar, or Bitters, or Spaw Waters, with constant Exercise.

Of W O R M S.

WORMS are various, with respect to their Shape and Magnitude, and have their Seat in the Stomach and Intestines. They differ according to the Places wherein they reside. The round are furnished with a *Proboscis*, and a Kind of crooked Claws, wherewith they sometimes gnaw and tear the Membranes. If these lodge in the Stomach, their Bites are attended with an inexpressible Pain, Anxiety, Inquietude, *Nausea*, and Flux of Spittle; a fetid Smell exhales from the Mouth, the Countenance is now pale, and then red; there is an Itching of the Nostrils, with an Inclination to vomit, and a dry and troublesome Cough by Fits, and sometimes Fainting.

When they are contained in the Intestines, especially the Illion, which they chiefly love, because they cannot bear the Bitterness of the Bile, then they produce the following Symptoms. The Belly is strangely distended, especially in Infants, and they seem to be afflicted with the Tympany, with now and then a *Diarrhœa*, and the Fæces are of an Ash-colour, not unlike Cow-dung; the upper Parts waste away, insomuch that the Bones are visible, and yet the Appetite is great. The Face is generally pale and tumid, the Excrements seem to be full of Cucumber-Seed, or the like.

These Worms are called *Lumbrici*, which are found in this Intestine, because they are generally broad and long, and roll themselves up in a strange Manner; they are not so brisk as the round, and frequently produce a Cough, Fever, and pleuritic Pain of the Side, which however may be distinguished from those Distempers, by a Pain under the false Ribs.

The Signs of the *Ascarides* are as follows: Their Seat is chiefly in the gross Intestines, and they are most plentiful in the *Rectum*. They are like Book-worms, and are thrown out in

large Quantities. They have many Things in common with the other Insects, and produce Inflation of the Belly, Leanness, and a *Nausea*; they are attended with a great Itching of the *Anus*, and cause fetid Excrements. In some these Worms are larger than in others. HOFF.

The broad Worm, called *Tænia*, is like a narrow Tape two or three Ells long, or longer, divided through the whole Length with cross Joints or Knots. *Andry* affirms, that there is only one in the Body at a Time, and therefore is called *Solium*. *Haquenot* found one in the Stomach of a Cat, and in the *Duodenum*; *Geoffroy* observed a *Tænia* in a Tench above two Feet long; and *Allen* says, he has seen one in a Dog above three Feet.

Heister remarks, that there are other Kinds of Insects or Worms generated in a human Body, which Physicians have not placed in any particular Class, but have looked upon them as uncommon Productions.

The Greeks called the Remedies against Worms *Anthelmintics*; the most approved of which are *Asa Fœtida* and *Sagapenum*, especially if mixt with Purges, such as *Mercurius Dulcis*, and Extract of *Rhubarb* in Pills; with this Caution, that, before and after the Use of them, a few Spoonfuls of Salad Oil, or Oil of Sweet Almonds, should be taken; for all Things of that Kind are of great Use. The two Medicines above-mentioned drive out the Worms by their Smell. The Seeds of *Cina*, *Santonicum*, and *Tansey*, are likewise useful, by resisting the putridinous Collu-
vies, and restoring the Tone of the Intestines. HOFF.

Some affirm, that Bitters are good Remedies, as the Tops of Wormwood, the lesser *Centaury*, *Scordium*, and Flowers of *Tansey*; likewise *Peruvian Bark*, and *Eleutheria*, in Beer or Wine, chiefly Canary, of which some Spoonfuls of the Infusion or Decoction should be taken every Day. Aloes, Myrrh, and *Corallina*, are likewise powerful Medicines in a proper Vehicle, or with Honey, in the Form of an Electary. The fresh Juice of Water-Cresses, taken every Morning for some Days, is likewise proper.

The Filings of Steel disturb the *Lumbrici* and *Ascarides*, as also Spaw Waters; likewise Spirit of Vitriol or Sulphur, and the Elixir of Vitriol: Wine itself is not a bad Thing drank at Meals.

Medicines of Quicksilver are likewise good, especially Half an Ounce of it boiled in a Pint of Wormwood-Water, in a Glass-Vessel, for Half an Hour, stirring the Quicksilver with a Stick; the Dose is a Spoonful for a Boy often in a Day; an Adult may take three, in an Ounce, or two of solutive Syrup of Roses. Or, it may be boiled in Milk, if the Children prefer it. I once cured

cured a Girl, with an Electary of *Peruvian Bark* and Quick-silver, mixt with a suitable Conserve, when many Things had been given before in vain. Likewise a few Grains of Ethiops Mineral, or *Mercurius Dulcis*, are beneficial. To an Infant, Half a Grain is a Dose; to an Adult, I give one or two, with the above Powders, or a bitter Extract.

If these fail, a Purge should be given every third or fourth Day, such as *Mercurius Dulcis* with Aloes, *Diagridium*, Resin of Jalap, or Troches of *Albandal*. When I have given these Powders for other Disorders, a great Number of *Lumbrici* have been evacuated.

When internal Things are rejected, the Belly may be anointed with Oxes Gall made hot, two or three Times a Day, or with Oil of *Coloquintida*, or of Wormwood, with distilled Oils of Wormwood and Tansey, to which the Decoction of Quick-silver with Milk may be added, and given as Food.

To kill the *Ascarides*, Chalybeates are good, and mercurial Purges, with Clysters of a Decoction of Wormwood, Seeds of *Cina*, Myrrh, and Quicksilver, to which may be added an Ounce and a Half or two Ounces of Oil of Wormwood made by Decoction. Or the Clyster may be of Salad Oil, or Oil of Sweet Almonds, or Linseed alone, and injected often. HEIST.

Simon Pauli affirms, that Fern-Root, given in *Hydromel*, from ʒj. to ʒiij. will kill all Kinds of Worms, not excepting the Tape-worm; and that the Quacks have sold it as a most wonderful Secret.

The Powder of Tin, says *Alston*, has been used many Years as a Remedy against Worms, and particularly the flat Kind, which often elude the Force of other Medicines; but the Success of this depends upon the proper Dose, and then it will have remarkable Effects.

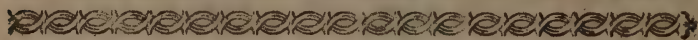
Take an Ounce and an Half of Pewter, and grind it to a fine Powder, and mix it with Half a Pint of Treacle. Let one Half of it be taken the *Friday* before the Change of the Moon, and, the Day after, a Quarter, and, the *Sunday* after that, the remaining Quarter; on the *Monday* the Patient must take a Purge.

To Adults I give two Ounces of the Powder of pure Tin, sifted through the finest Hair-Sieve, mixt with eight Ounces of Treacle, after the Patient has been purged with an Infusion of Sena and Manna, the *Thursday* preceding. On *Saturday* Morning I give Half an Ounce of the Tin in two Ounces of Treacle, and as much on *Sunday* Morning. On *Monday* I give a Dose of the same Infusion. Though probably there is nothing in the Day, I thought proper to follow the Directions of the Receipt, and, as I found the Medicine succeed beyond Expectation, I never altered it.

I gave this Mixture to a Woman for the Tape Worm, who had been long troubled with this Disease; she had taken many Medicines for it, and among the rest small Quantities of this Powder. Small Fragments had been often brought away, and she was far gone in an hecive Consumption. This Powder brought away the rest of the *Tania*, as I believe, for she was troubled no more with it; but the Consumption, continuing, at last carried her off.

I have often prescribed it for the Gourd Worm, and it never failed. A Man who had laboured under this Distemper for many Years, and had taken a great Variety of Medicines to no Purpose, was cured with this Powder in five Days. The first Purge brought away a few Worms, but none appeared the three Days he took the Powder, nor with the Stool after the second Purge; but, in the second, he avoided a large Number. The Medicines were repeated a Month after, but no Worms were seen then or afterwards.

This Powder immediately cures the Pain in the Stomach, occasioned by Worms, but it does not bring them away till some Days after. [*Aurum Mosaicum*, or *Muscovum*, which is nothing but Tin discoloured by the Process in making it, is perhaps as good, or a much better Preparation than any other of that Metal. The Dose is from gr. x. to xxx.]



Of COSTIVENESS.

BESIDES Defects of the Senses, and Hindrance to Motion, some Diseases proceed from Obstructions, among which is Costiveness. Gentle Purges serve to take off the Slowness from the Belly, to rouse the Spirits, and the languid Fibres of the Intestines; such as purging mineral Waters, purging Salts, *Sal mirabile Glauberi*, *Epsom Salt*, warm Water, and the common purging Potion, as well as the Lenitive Electary.

If Costiveness proceeds from hard Fæces, a moistening slippery Diet, of Plums, Cherries, or scalded Apples, with or without Raisins; especially Coffee drank with Milk, emollient saponeous Clysters, and the Things above-mentioned are proper.

Hoffman says, an obstinate Costiveness is generally owing to Spasms in the Intestines themselves, or in the lower Part of the Colon and Rectum, or as propagated by Consent from the more remote Parts. The Suppression of this Evacuation produces *Scybals*, generates Flatulencies, and other grievous Symptoms, especially in hypochondriac and hysteric Persons: But, when this Disease is constitutional, it may be borne a long while without Danger.

Of Difficulty or Suppression of Urine.

DIFFICULTY of Urine arises generally from a Stone, from an Inflammation of the Kidneys, or the Neck of the Bladder: In sanguine Persons, it may proceed from the Suppression of some usual Hæmorrhage, or from the blind Piles; or there may be a Congestion of Blood, in the spongy or cavernous Part of the *Urethra*, which may be so distended and inflated, as not to transmit the Urine, or at least with great Difficulty. In some it may be owing to a Spasm of the Neck of the Bladder, or to sharp Urine; in others to a Palsy of the Bladder; or a Caruncle of the *Urethra*; or from a Tumour, Abscess, or Ulcer in the prostate Gland; or from its being too large, or indurated, as often happens. Likewise in bloody Urine it is not seldom suppressed, at least it is expelled with great Pain and Trouble, which proceeds from a Concretion of Blood. *Etmüller* affirms, that a *Dysūry* is generally occasioned from the want of *Mucus* of the urinary Passage, or its being worn off.

As the Causes of an *Ischury* are various, they ought to be carefully distinguished from each other. When it proceeds from an Inflammation of the Kidneys, the Pain and Heat are principally in that Region, attended with a Fever; if from a Stone in the Kidneys, it is accompanied with Vomiting; if from a Stone in the Bladder, there is a violent Pain in the Bladder, which is extended to the very Extremity of the *Urethra*; a *Mucus* or *Pus* is excreted with pale Urine, and, upon proper Examination, the Stone may be felt; but the most certain Sign is searching the Bladder with a Catheter. When this Disorder arises from a Stone in the *Urethra*, it may be easily felt. If from an Inflammation of the Neck of the Bladder, there is a Tumour and Pain in the *Perinæum*, as often as the Place is touched; but it may be best perceived by thrusting the Finger into the *Anus*, and turning it up towards the Bladder; for a Tumour will be perceived by the Physician. and by the Patient, a burning and pressing Pain; and, when a Catheter is introduced into the *Urethra*, an Impediment will be felt near the Neck of the Bladder, which will hinder it from proceeding further. To these Signs may be added, when the Disorder is great, a *Tenesmus*, a Constriction of the *Anus*, an Anxiety of the *Præcordia*, Coldness of the extreme Parts, Vomiting and a febrile Pulse. When the cavernous Substance of the *Urethra* is too much distended with Blood, and the Urine is suppressed, a Silver Pipe cannot

be admitted into the *Urethra*, especially if the Patient abounds with Blood. When there is a Spasm in the Neck of the Bladder, it appears from the Causes aforesaid, and likewise the Patient perceives a Spasmodic Constriction about the Neck of the Bladder, and a Catheter will pass thereto, but no farther; and there are no Signs of a Stone in the *Urethra* or Bladder.

If the Urine is sharp, and produces a Spasm, we may discover it from its being very stinking, especially if the Patient is old or scorbutic; and there are many saline Particles in the Urine like Lime. When there is a Caruncle in the Neck of the Bladder, it may be known from the Signs mentioned in the *Lues Venerea*, where the Cure is treated of. An Abscess in the prostate Gland often is mistaken for a Caruncle. When a *Scirrhus* of the prostate Gland is the Cause of a Suppression, there is a hard or indolent Tumour in the Perinæum, or at least the Pain is not great.

When the urinary Passages are obstructed by solid Bodies, that is, the *Pelvis* of the Kidnies, the Ureters, or the Neck of the Bladder, or the *Urethra*, from a Stone contained therein; if it be small, Diuretics will be proper, which are mentioned in a Fit of the Gravel or Stone; to which may be added a Decoction of *Eringo-Root* and *Epsom Salt*, or *Selters Waters*, taken often therewith. But if the Stone is large, and cannot be excreted by this Means, strong Diuretics are highly hurtful, and it must be cured by Section. But if the Patient is too weak, or too old, and cannot undergo the Operation, the Stone, if possible, must be driven back; and the Pains must be appeased with Antispasmodics internally, and with Lenients, lubricant and oily Medicines, as well as gentle Anodynes: Externally with emollient Clysters, Ointments, Liniments and Baths. If the Pains are violent, lenient Injections may be thrown up into the Bladder, of Salad, Linseed, and white Poppy Oil, or Oil of sweet Almonds, or a Decoction of Linseed or Roots of Mallows in Milk, with the Addition of a little fresh Butter. This done, the Patient must have Recourse to *Lime-Water*.

If the Urine is suppressed from an Inflammation of the Kidnies or Bladder, Diuretics are pernicious, and mineral Waters not safe; but rather refrigerating nitrous Remedies, neutral Salts, Crabs Eyes, Tartar Vitriolate may be given, with a Grain of Camphire in every Dose; to render them more efficacious, they may be joined to a Decoction or Infusion of Parsley-Roots, *Eringo Tea*, Ground-Ivy, or the like; likewise Emulsions of the four cold Seeds, with Crabs Eyes, Calx of Antimony, and Nitre, or Seeds of Violets which are laxative and gently diuretic; to these may be added Fomentations, and a Bladder filled with

with hot Milk or Water, or emollient and resolvent-Cataplasms and applied to the Region of the Kidnies or Bladder, or *Perinæum*, according to the Place of the Inflammation, as well as Baths of the same Kind; but, above all, Bleeding is necessary, especially in the Plethoric, and the promoting of usual Hæmorrhages. In the mean while Aperients and Resolvents must be given, such as Powders of Crabs Eyes, *Arcanum Duplicatum*, Tartar Vitriolate, and Nitre; as also *Terra foliata Tartari*, or medicinal Waters, with bitter cathartic Salts given now and then, not forgetting balsamic Pills, chiefly in Women.

When the spongy Substance of the *Urethra* is swelled with Blood, and as it were inflated, a copious Bleeding is the principal Remedy; to which may be added, the *Bougie* before treated of.

When a Spasim affects the Neck of the Bladder, it must be treated with temperating and antispasmodic Powders, diuretic Waters and Infusions, with Emulsions or lenient Oils now and then, such as Salad Oil, Oils of Sweet Almonds, Poppy or Linseed; externally Cataplasms, Ointments, Clysters and Baths, of the emollient and demulcent Kind, with gentle Opiates, if the Disease requires them.

If the Spasim proceeds from sharp Urine, from the Scurvy or otherwise, it must be treated with gentle Purges and Diaphoretics, and Absorbents, such as Crabs Eyes, Mother of Pearl, prepared Chalk, Calx of Antimony and Amber; with lenient Decoctions of *China* Root, *Sarsaparilla* or Mallows, with Emulsions and demulcent Oils; to which may be added Syrup of Marsh-Mallows; when the Pains are violent, they must be appeased with moderate Opiates; together with the Ointment, Cataplasms, Clysters and Baths before-mentioned.

If the Disease proceeds from the Palsy, as sometimes happens in old Persons, wherein there is no Pain; the Belly and *Perinæum* must be treated with Frictions and Fomentations of strengthening nervine and spirituous Remedies, with Cataplasms of Onions, and other Stimulators applied to the Bladder; with Clysters of the same Sort of Herbs, especially the Nervine, not neglecting antiparalytic and strengthening Remedies, given inwardly with generous Wine. When the Urine is very urgent, it must be evacuated with a Catheter, which must be repeated as often as Occasion requires, till the Bladder recovers its Tone, which I have known happen in a few Weeks.

If the Difficulty proceeds from Blood remaining in the Bladder, or its Neck, the Concretion is to be resolved and expelled with warm Infusions of digestive Herbs drank like Tea, such as Ground-ivy, *Arnica*, Chervil or *Veronica*; with Tincture of Tartar,

Tartar, or Liquor of the *Terra foliata* of Tartar, with digestive Powders of Crabs Eyes, saturated with the Juice of Oranges or Lemons, *Sperma Ceta*, Tartar Vitriolate, Nitre and Cinnabar; to which may be added the Water of Chervil or Parsley; with roasted Onions applied hot to the Region of the *Pubes*, *Perinæum*, or Cataplasms of Wheat-Flour boiled in Milk, with Butter and a little Saffron, or with white Lilly Roots, Marsh-Mallows, or Camomile Flowers applied to relax the Spasm of the Neck of the Bladder; or with a Bladder of hot Milk, in which Camomile Flowers have been boiled; with emollient and resolvent Clysters of Camomile Flowers boiled in Milk, with Oil or fresh Butter: But, if all these fail, a Catheter is to be introduced into the Neck of the Bladder, to break the Concretion, and evacuate the Urine.

When there is an Ulcer in the Bladder, which will appear from purulent and fetid Urine, with a most violent Pain in the Bladder, as if a Stone was contained therein; all sharp and stimulating Things must be avoided, and the Infusions of vulnerary absorbent Roots and Herbs must be given, with Mucilages and soft Balsamics, especially Balsam of *Mecca*, *Tolu*, &c. with a moderate Use of Quicksilver, especially if the Case is Venereal. Then mineral Waters may be drank, either alone or with warm Milk, for several Weeks, or the hot Bath Waters: To these may be added Injections of a Decoction of the traumatic Herbs, such as Agrimony, St. John's Wort, Plantain, or Yarrow; or, in their Stead, Milk with Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, or fresh Butter, or Oil of St. John's Wort.

If there is a Difficulty of Urine in pregnant Women towards the last Months, Diuretics must be shunned. The best Remedy in this Case is to ease the Pressure upon the Part, but, if that will not do, to use a Catheter.

Lastly, if it proceeds from a Swelling of the prostate Gland, or it is become schirrous, it must be treated as such, as will be hereafter taught.

But, if these Remedies will not do, the Bladder must be pierced with a *Trochar*, which is called the Puncture of the *Perinæum*; and, when the Perforation is made, the Water must be evacuated, as in the Dropsy: The Instrument must be left in the Wound, and be fastened in such a Manner that it does not fall out, that so the Urine may be made as often as there is Occasion: It is a troublesome Operation, but the only one left.

In the Dysfury or Ischury of old Persons, Remedies will scarcely avail; however Analeptics are proper, with *Terra foliata Tartari*, or Tincture of Tartar alone, or mixed with dulcified Spirit of Nitre; likewise Emulsions of Violet Seeds, with Chervil or Parsley

Parsley Water, with a little spirituous Cinnamon Water, or Emulsions of Peach Kernels taken often.

Externally roasted Garlic, or Onions and Chervil, may be used as a Cataplasm; or Oil of Scorpions, Juniper, Amber, may be used as a stimulating Liniment, on the Region of the *Pubes* and *Perinæum*. If the Patient lives luxuriously, or usual Hæmorrhages are stopt, Bleeding is proper. If these fail, a Catheter must be used, or a Puncture of the Bladder; if the Cause is in the Kidnies, they must be omitted. Besides the Internals, the Region of the Kidnies must be often anointed with Oil of Scorpions, Juniper, and Amber, and an emollient Cataplasm must be laid thereon: Sometimes emollient Clysters and Baths are of great Service. When the Disorder is inveterate, no Cure can be expected. When the Urine cannot be voided from a Debility of the *Extrusores Urinæ*, then the *Peruvian Bark* is a certain Cure.

Of INDURATED GLANDS.

SWELLINGS of the Glands from viscid Humours, which at length turn callous and concerous, arise from an Obstruction of the Vessels, especially in the Glands, and from thick gross Humours.

They are known from hard Tumours, which are generally moveable and indolent; in this State they are called indurated Glands, and, if they do not digest or suppurate in a short Time, they grow harder, and are called Schirrous Glands; and if these, especially in the Breasts, begin to corrode, and are painful, they are termed *Carcinomata*, or incipient or occult Cancers; if they have continued a long while, they are called inveterate occult Cancers; if the Skin and neighbouring Parts break and ulcerate, they are called *Carcinomata* and ulcerated Cancers; whereof the former are not seldom cured by proper Medicines, the latter scarce ever. *Hippocrates* declares, it is safest to leave occult Cancers untouched, because they are generally made worse by Medicines.

The indurated Glands of the Neck, in Boys, proceed from Voracity and a bad Diet, which are to be cured by correcting the corrupt Humours by Exercise, by the Force of Nature, and the Length of Time. When this is not performed, and they increase and multiply, they become scrofulous, and are called the King's-Evil; when they are large, they are called *Strumæ*; but these are seldom indurated Glands, but rather tunicated Tumours, which contain various bad Humours in Bags, and increase to a wonderful Size, inducing various grievous Evils.

It is customary to attempt the Cure, by various external Remedies; but these are scarcely sufficient, without correcting the Intemperies of the Humours, for otherwise they generally grow worse.

The Remedies for indurated Glands are Emollients and Dissolvents; such as the Infusions and Decoctions of resolving Roots, Woods, and Herbs, taken twice or thrice in a Day; for Instance, the Roots of Sarsaparilla, with *Guaiacum*; as also the Bark of *Guaiacum*, *China*, and *Sassafras* Root; or of the Roots of *Scrophularia*, or *Vincetoxicum*. Likewise a Decoction of *Guaiacum* with Liquorish Root, with the Infusion and Decoction of Rosemary with Sugar.

Besides these, such Powders as attenuate the viscid Blood, such as the *Pulvis ad Strumas*, of the *Augustan* Dispensatory, to which may be added a Grain of Cinnabar, or *Mercurius Dulcis*. Likewise the crude Powder of Antimony, especially with a Grain of *Mercurius Dulcis* in every Dose, which is very useful in dissolving the Glands in the Neck of Boys. The Powder of *Millepedes*, from Half a Scruple to a Scruple, with a Grain of *Mercurius Dulcis*, is an approved Remedy in this Case, and in hard Tumours of the *Viscera*. Some greatly praise *Ethiops Mineral*: Which Remedies are to be continued a long while.

Russel observes, that, when the Glands begin to inflame, then *Aloetics*, *Resins*, and *Minerals* are to be avoided.

There are few Tumours of the morbid Glands, unless they begin to suppurate, that Sea-Water will not cure.

Some Tumours increase every Month, and are painful; and, when the Tension begins to go off, then the Water is to be given. After the Glands are softened by the internal Use of the Water, then Bathing is necessary, not before, with the Use of the *Peruvian Bark*.

Sea-Water cures all recent Obstructions of the Glands of Intestines, Mesentery, Lungs, and other Viscera.

Recent Tumours of the Glands of the Neck, and other Parts of the Body.

Tumours of the Joints not suppurated or schirrous.

Fluxion on the Glands of the Eye-Lids, whence *Lippitudes*.

All Descendations of the Skin, from the Erysipelas to the Leprosy.

Diseases in the Glands of the Nostrils, joined to Swelling of the upper Lip.

Obstructions of the Kidneys, without Inflammation or a large Stone.

Recent Obstructions of the Liver.

As to Diet, all austere, crude, gross, flatulent Aliment is to be avoided; Winter Pot-herbs, Pulse, and the like. The Quantity of Food should likewise be lessened; cold unwholesome Air avoided, as well as Sadness and Rest.

Externally, simple Spirit of Wine applied hot, or camphorated with a little Saffron; likewise resolvent Plasters with Mercury; as also digestive Bags of fragrant Herbs and Flowers: *Dedier* greatly commends hot Sea Sand applied to scirrhous Breasts.

Some commend Oil of Bricks, and the Balsam of Sulphur of *Rulandus*, if rubbed often in a Day therewith. In the Room of which may be applied a distilled Oil of Soap, *Petroleum*, Dog's Fat, and the martial Ointment; after which a Plaster of Gum Ammoniac or Salt, or Melilot, or *Sperma Ceti*, must be laid thereon; when the Tumour is softened, a Plaster of *Oxyroceum* may be properly used. See the Account of the *King's-Evil*.

Of the DIABETES.

A *Diabetes* happens when the Urine comes away crude, exceeding the Quantity of Liquids drank, attended with Weakness, which generally proceeds from the Kidneys, which are too weak and lax, especially in those who have been accustomed to drink too much. **HEIST.**

Lifter observes, that a *Diabetes* comes slowly on, and is a long while in Breeding. In the Beginning, the Mouth is dry, and the Spittle a little white and frothy; the Urine being somewhat more than usual, with a small Thirst. A Heat begins to be perceived in the Bowels, which is a little pungent; the Patient falls away, and the Mind is anxious and unstable. In Time the Thirst greatly increases, the Urine is plentiful, and the Body wastes. When they make Water without Intermiſſion, the Thirst becomes intolerable; and, though much is drank, it is not proportionable to the Water. When the Urine is retained a little while, there is a Swelling of the Loins, *Ilia*, and *Testes*, and it comes away with Pain. Now Death is at Hand. The Urine is pale, but, if I remember right, not sweet; but it is more sweetish at last than at first.

Sydenham observes, that the Juices, brought into the Blood, go off by Urine; whence the Strength gradually fails, the Body wastes, and its Substance is drained away; there is also a Thirst, Heat of the Bowels, a Tumour of the Loins and Hips, and the Spittle frothy.

Strength-

Strengtheners, moderate Astringents, and Species of Hyacinth, with *Crocus Martis*, are good in this Disease, especially with Anodynes: Or *Japan Earth*, or the Tincture of Vitriol of *Mars*, red Wine with Water in a small Quantity; the Drink should be sparing, and all Excesses avoided. Exercise and Frictions of the Body are likewise profitable, because they strengthen the Parts, and increase Perspiration.

Lister says, Almonds and a Milk Diet are proper in this Distemper; as also Wine with Ginger, allowing in the mean Time a Draught of Milk and Water to allay the Thirst.

Willis declares, he has often prescribed Tincture of Antimony with good Success; and Lime-Water with Sassafras, Aniseeds, Raisins, or Liquorice.

Harris esteemed a *Diabetes* to be like a *Diarrhoea*, the former respecting the Kidneys, as the latter did the Belly, and therefore he ordered the following Infusion with good Success.

1. R *Rhei elect.* ʒß. *Santal. alb. Citrin. an.* ʒj. *Sem. Cardamom.* ʒß. *M.*

This is to be infused with a gentle Heat in a close Vessel, in a Pint of Canary; the Patient took six Spoonfuls, at Six and Ten in the Forenoon, by which she was cured.

Bristol Water is reckoned excellent upon these Occasions; but *Morgan* says, that the Tincture of *Cantharides* is a Medicine that may almost be depended upon, for checking, restraining, and stopping the immoderate Flux of Urine. The best Tincture is made with Half an Ounce of Flies in a Pint of Elixir Vitrioli; the Dose is from 15 to 40 Drops, twice or thrice a Day, as the Symptoms indicate. And that the best Vehicle is the Hot-well Water of *Bristol*. When the Flux is restrained, it will be necessary to add the Bark in the following Manner:

2. R *Cort. Peruv. Cinnamom. Rhub. Zedoar. an.* ʒj. *Fiat. Infusio clausa, in Aq. bullient. Brift.* ʒj. *Dosis est.* ʒiv. *ter in die, cum. gut. xx. Tinct. Canthar.*

Dover says, ʒiv of Alum Posset-drink, as strong as the Stomach will bear it, taken first and last, is an infallible Cure.

Of EXCESSIVE SWEATING.

Sweating is rarely a Disease of itself, but the Effect or Symptom of some other: Sometimes a copious Sweat is a salutary critical Excretion, which frees the Body from any noxious Humours, or at least from those that are superfluous, as in Catarrhs, Fevers, and other Disorders. When it is a Symptom, which debilitates the Patient excessively, as in Hectics, Consumptions, in some malignant and other Fevers, it is then said to be colliquative.

When Sweating arises from too great Plenty of Humours, it is not to be stopped; for I have known many, who have sweated greatly in a Morning in Bed, without any Harm, and without shortening their Lives, and who were always disordered when it ceased. Therefore it should never be stopped, by taking off the Bed-cloths, nor by Cold, nor by astringent Medicines, nor by Opiates; but, if it be troublesome or prejudicial, the Patient must rise early in the Morning, and go into the cool Air, using a sparing Diet and Laxatives, that the Course of the Humours may be turned another Way; for the Increasing of one Evacuation lessens another, for which Reason Diuretics are useful.

The excessive Sweating of hectic and consumptive Patients is never salutary, but renders them weak, wherefore it is a Symptom, and never ceases till the Disease is cured. Nevertheless it may be diminished by light Covering, attemperating Powder of Crab's Eyes with Nitre, taken in the Evening; and it will be proper to add a Grain or two of Storax Pills, with a sufficient Quantity of Whey, or Butter-Milk, or an Emulsion: But the best Remedy of all is the *Peruvian Bark*. If it will not yield to these, and a Flux of the Belly supervenes, it is all over with the Patient.

The copious Sweats at the End of intermitting Fevers, as also in the Crisis of Fevers, are beneficial, and ought to be promoted by lying quietly in Bed, with a sufficient Quantity of a proper Fluid, and Diaphoretic Potions.

When the Patient sweats much after the Cure of a Fever, he should drink Bitters twice or thrice in a Day, with a fourth Part of the Tincture of the Bark, and at Night a Scruple of the Aromatic Species, with a Grain or two of Storax Pills.

Copious Sweats, especially if cold, supervening to acute, or malignant Fevers, or to Inflammations of the *Viscera* and internal Parts, or to a Gangrene and Mortifications, are generally Forerunners of Death, which is likely to happen in a short Time.



Of DISEASES of the SKIN.

THOUGH we have already treated of the Cure of some particular *cutaneous Disorders*, yet it will not be improper to give a general Idea thereof, and the Method of treating them, which shall chiefly be extracted from the judicious *Hoffman*.

Diseases of the Skin, whether of the *exanthematous, pustulous, or itchy Kind*, arise from an impure and acrid Serum, stagnating between the *Vasa Exhalantia* and the nervous and tendinous small Fibres of the Skin, which are by this Means corroded. They are differently denominated, from the various Degrees of Acrimony in the Humours by which they are produced. Thus there is a moist or dry virulent, malignant, or venereal Itch; a *Pso*ra, a *Serpigo*, a *Leprosy*, an *Impetigo*, an *Elephantiasis*, an *Herpes Miliaris* or *Exedens*, a *Tinea Capitis*, and a *Gutta Rosacea*.

The mildest is the *benign Itch*, whether it be moist or dry. The moist generally attacks Infants, and Children of *sanguineo-phlegmatic* Constitutions; the Pustules are turgid, with a sanious purulent Matter; whereas the *dry Itch* principally seizes Persons who are lean and old, of a melancholy and choleric Temperament; in these the Pustules are smaller, with a *serous Ichor*, which by irritating the Fibres of the Nerves, under the *Cuticula*, produces an intolerable Itching and Heat.

The *dry, scaly, and crusty Itch*, after the Cuticle is abraded, leaves bloody Spots on the Skin, and is called an *Impetigo* or *Tetter*. These chiefly assault scorbutic and cacochymic Patients, and is called a *lepraous Pso*ra, when it arises to a very great Height; the worst Kind affects the Head, and the whole Body is covered with a Crust. And the Skin, being ulcerated, discharges a serous, corrosive *Sanies* of an highly *fetid Smell*; the Appetite is sharp, and the Thirst insatiable.

When an *Impetigo* succeeds the *venereal Disease*, it affects the whole Body, chiefly the Face, with *Nodes* and *Tophi*. This is called a *venereal Impetigo*.

The *Serpigo*, or *Herpes Miliaris*, whose Pustules resemble a Millet-Seed, only affects particular Parts, as the Legs, Hands, Thighs, *Scrotum*, and *Perinæum*, on which arise itchy Pustules, without

without Moisture, which fall off in Scales, but return again. This sometimes affects the Head. To this may be referred the Scurf familiar to old Men, which, though without Pustules, causes a frequent Scratching. The *Herpes* sometimes attacks the *Pubes*, *Scrotum*, and even the End of the *Intestinum Rectum*, especially when the bleeding Piles begin to cease.

The *Herpes Exedens*, called by *Celsus* the *Ignis Sacer*, is not unlike an ulcerated *Erysipelas*, and corrodes the whole Skin with an Ulcer; and separates into Scales, sometimes thick and sometimes thin, chiefly about the hairy Scalp; and, when it disappears, it leaves hard Tumours behind.

When a malignant *Herpes* seizes the Breast and *Præcordia*, and incircles the Body like a Belt of an Hand's-Breadth, it is called *Zona Ignea*, or the Shingles. It may arise from improbable Causes; for an Ulcer of the Leg, ill cured, has produced it.

The crusty and scaly Itch, which seizes the Legs, is called by some the *Elephantiasis*. These are swelled and full of Crusts, which, being abraded, leave itching and vellicating reddish Spots; whence a thick Humour being discharged, it forms fresh Crusts and Scales.

But the true *Lepra* of the *Arabians*, or the *Elephantiasis* of the *Greeks*, is much more loathsome: It is a chronical Disease, which affects the whole Body, even the Bones, and the Skin is covered with Spots and Tumours, which, from being red, at last turn black. The Body falls away, while the Face, Legs, and Feet are enormously swelled. When the Disease is inveterate, the Fingers and Toes are hid in the Tumour, and a slight Fever, arising, carries the Patient off.

The Itch and *Leprosy* differ greatly from the white sordid Ulcers, which appear principally on the muscular Parts, as the Back, Arms, Legs, Thighs, and Loins, discharging a putrid *Sanies*; sometimes Worms lodge in these Ulcers, which are hard to be extirpated.

These Disorders are generally contagious, especially by the Skins of Animals and woollen Cloaths.

The Seat of Diseases of the Skin is the *Membrana Adiposa*, from whence the impure Matter cannot freely transpire, but becomes acrid, and corrodes, irritates, and inflames the cutaneous Fibres, producing various Pustules and *Papulæ*; hence fat Persons are more afflicted thereby than the lean. This Membrane probably contains the *Fomes* of the Small-Pox, Measles, miliary Fever, *Lues Veneræa*, and the like.

Infants and Children are most liable to these Disorders; and it is a vulgar Error to suppose that *Achores*, the *Tinea Capitis*, and Itch, preserve Children from the Small-Pox and Measles;

for many, after the Cure; fall into the confluent Small-Pox and malignant Measles; whence it is evident, that every pustulous Disorder has a peculiar Quality lodged in the Fat.

The different Ages of Patients discover a Reason why cutaneous Disorders appear in some Parts, and not in others. Thus Infants and Children are subject to *Favi*, *Achores*, a *Tinea Capitis*, *Epiphora*, purulent Inflammations of the Eyes, and *Serpigines* on the Forehead and Chin; young Persons are subject to the *Itch*, *Herpes*, and other cutaneous Disorders, chiefly on the Arms, Hands, and Back; and old Persons to Itching in the Arms, *Scrotum*, and *Perinæum*; as also a *Pso*râ, *Leprosy*, *Elephantiasis*, *Erysipelas*, and Ulcers of the Feet.

When the Skin is soft, spongy, and thin; in sanguineous Persons; a greater Quantity of *Ichor*, *Sanies*, and purulent Matter, is collected in the Vessels, which, drying, change into Scales and Crusts. Choleric Persons; and those of a more compact Habit, and the old; are more subject to a dry *Itch*, and Pimples and Pustules, with little or no Moisture.

The Viscidity and acrid Quality of the Matter producing these Pustules is apparent from the Blood, which in these Disorders is viscid, and as it were condensed into a *Coagulum*, insomuch that it can hardly be separated.

Besides the peculiar State of the Body in these Disorders, there are many concurrent Causes, such as the Suppression of usual Bleedings, whether natural or artificial, especially if the Patient is luxurious. Another Cause is the Impurities proceeding from a Suppression of Perspiration, by a cold, moist, vapid, and unwholesome Air. For this Reason, those that dwell in low and moist Houses, Marshes, Places subject to Inundations, Prisons, Northern Countries, are most subject to these Disorders. To these may be added sudden Changes of Air, Food, Water, and other Liquors.

To these we may join bad Digestion, voracious Eating, incongruous Food, Smoak-dried Flesh, Salt Bacon and Pork, fat Aliments, crude Summer Fruits, Pulse, acid Wines, Malt Liquors, and impure Waters. By these Means salt, viscid, and acrid Crudities are generated in the *Primæ Viæ*, and conveyed into the Blood. Passions of the Mind, and sedentary idle Lives, contribute thereto.

Thus Weavers and Taylors are subject to a loathsome *Itch*, with a pale Complexion, and tumid State of Body.

The *Prognostics* of these Diseases are various. An *Itch*, when caught, is more easily cured than others. The moist *Itch* is generally more mild than the dry; all cutaneous Disorders, when recent, are more easily cured than the inveterate, and

and in the young than in the old. If they proceed from a Fault of the *Viscera*, they are not curable till that is removed. Hence we are enabled to form a just Prognostic, if they appear after inter-mittent Fevers, the Small-Pox, Measles, and *Lues Venerea*. When they are found in the Back, and fatty Parts, like small Nodes, of the Shape of Glands, outwardly invisible, but may be felt inwardly, like Vetches, Pease and Beans, they are highly obstinate.

The Small-Pox or Measles, succeeding an *Herpes Miliaris*, are very dangerous, and Patients who die thereof, have often a mortified black Space on the Crown of the Head. Leprous Patients have generally been banished Towns and Cities, on Occasion of the Contagion.

In the Cure of cutaneous Disorders, the Patient must drink no Malt Liquor, but Decoctions of the Roots of *China*, *Sarsaparilla*, sharp-pointed Dock, Vipers Grass, Succory, Liquorice, and *Polypodium*; the Bark of Sassafras, *Eleutheria*, and Mistletoe; the Shavings of Sassafras and red Saunders, which may be variously mixed and boiled in pure Water, allowing a Quart to an Ounce of each Ingredient.

To carry on the Cure, the *Primæ Viæ* must be freed from bad Humours by gentle Laxatives of Manna, Sena, Rhubarb, Cream of Tartar, Cassia, and the bitter purging Salts.

But, if these fail, Purgatives, Diaphoretics, and Cleansers of the Blood must be used, that the viscid Humours, stuffing the Passages of the *Viscera*, may be discharged. Resin of Jalap, Extract of black Hellebore, or *Elaterium*, mixed with *Mercurius Dulcis*, or *Æthiops Mineral*, and Gum Ammoniac, are proper Purges. A Powder may be made with a few Grains of Resin of Jalap, with equal Quantities of Almonds and *Mercurius Dulcis*, with a Drop or two of the Oil of Mace. *Guaiacum* Wood, with its Bark, is an excellent Medicine in these Cases. The mineral Kingdom affords tartarized and acrid Tincture of Antimony, medicinal *Regulus* of Antimony; and, if a venereal Taint is suspected, a Decoction of crude Antimony is a singular Remedy.

In the worst Cases, we must have Recourse to Mercury and its Preparations; though, in some Patients, neither these nor Purgatives, nor Bleeding, can be admitted, as in Infants or very old Persons, or when the nervous System is highly delicate, and the Body rather dry and lean, than fat or flabby; or if the Fault is chiefly in the Acrimony of the Humours, for in this Case a Milk Diet will be best.

When there is a scorbutic *Lues*, or the Patient is afflicted with an hypochondriac Affection, the medicinal Waters are proper, mixed with half or a third Part of Milk. The *Selters* Water is good.

If these Waters cannot be had, the Patient must use Decoctions of Dodder of Thyme, Fumitory, Balm, Marsh-trefoil, Brooklime, Dandelion, Borrage, Endive, Succory, and others. Vipers have been greatly recommended, but are of little Efficacy.

If the Disease proceeds from Luxury, Abstinence and Exercise will be necessary. If crude, viscid Humours are in Fault, with a phlegmatic Constitution, Cathartics and Diaphoretics will be proper. When the Patient is plethoric, he must use Bleeding or Cupping-Glasses: If he is young, lean, and choleric, then give Whey, Mineral Waters, and Milk, nitrious Preparations and Manna. If the Stomach and *Viscera* are weak, Stomachics must be given. If Perspiration is suppressed, Frictions and gentle diaphoretic Infusions must be made Use of.

When chronical and dangerous Distempers terminate in the *Itch*, and other cutaneous Eruptions, as it were by a Crisis, no Evacuations must be made: The Case is the same when Nature throws out Eruptions for salutary Purposes, for then the Tendency of Nature must be assisted by gentle Diaphoretics, such as Infusions of Scordium, *Paul's* Betony, Scabious, Fumitory, and *Carduus Benedictus*, Flowers of Elder, the Roots of Burnet and sharp-pointed Dock. Likewise Diaphoretic Powders, of Diaphoretic Antimony, Cerufs of Antimony, with an Addition of a small Quantity of crude Antimony, medicinal *Regulus* of Antimony, and its Flowers; Cinnabar, *Æthiops Mineral*, and the like. The Powders must be given in an Evening in the Waters of Elder Flowers, *Carduus Benedictus*, Fumitory, or Scabious.

Diaphoretic Medicines alone will not do, for which Reason it is absolutely necessary in choleric Patients to give weak Decoctions and Preparations of Milk; and to the lax and phlegmatic, more strong and saturated Decoctions, in sufficient Quantities; and the *Sordes* of the *Primæ Viæ* must be evacuated. The following Purge is good:

1. R *Pulv. Cornachin.* ʒj. *Mercur. Dulc.* gr. viij. *Syr. Cichor. cum Rhabarb.* ʒij. *Aq. Fumitor.* ʒß. *M. F. Haustus.*

When the Decoction of the Woods and Sudorifics are used, if the Itching is increased, and Fainting supervenes, we must abstain from Medicines which produce a Commotion in the Humours,

mours, and give Milk with Waters of antiscorbutic Herbs, such as Water-Cresses and Fumitory, or Whey or nitrous Preparations, Emulsions, and Baths of sweet Waters.

If the Itch, or other Diseases of the Skin, retreat, or are driven back by Externals, the most dreadful Symptoms will ensue: In which Case give small Doses of *Mercurius Dulcis*, as an Alterative; as also eight or ten Grains of the Flour of Sulphur, with an Absorbent, at which Time the Mercury must be omitted; if there is a Fever, both are proper.

A Salivation must be used with great Caution, especially if the Patient is cachectic and scorbutic; and the Humours must be previously corrected and prepared, otherwise the most dangerous Symptoms will come on.

Infants must take fixed, absorbent, laxative, and depurating Medicines, on account of the Weakness of the nervous System. But, if these fail, a small Dose of Mercurials may be ventured upon.

In the *Herpes* of all Kinds, and the Shingles, Diaphoretics of a fixed Nature, and proper Waters, are an excellent Preservative. These are to be used in obstinate Ulcers and internal Abscesses.

External Remedies are of great Use in these Disorders. When moist Pustules and running Ulcers require Drying, or when the cutaneous Ducts are greatly relaxed, a small Quantity of Flour of Sulphur, used as an Ointment with Linseed Oil, *Cerufs*, and Tutty, is much esteemed. When there is Pain, Redness, Heat, and Itching, the Ointment of *Cerufs*, prepared with a Solution of Litharge in strong Vinegar, *Cerufs* and Hog's-Lard, is to be preferred, especially with Flour of Sulphur, and a few Drops of Oil of *Rhodium*. A dry painful Itch is best appeased by a Mucilage of the middle Rind of the Lime-Tree, extracted with Rose-Water. Linseed Oil, *Cerufs*, and a little Saffron, reduced to the Form of a Plaster, is also of singular Service.

When the Intention is to purify and consolidate deep Ulcers, distilled Oil of Juniper and Bays, or Balsam of Sulphur mixed with the same Oil, and *Æthiops Mineral*, may be used.

For a *Tinea Capitis*, after proper Intervals, the following Ointment is good:

2. R. *Ol. Vitel. Ovor.* ʒj. *Pulv. Pyr. Tobac. Flor. Sulph. an.* ʒij.
Essent. Benzoin. Balf. Peruv. an. ʒß. *F. Unguentum.*

When this has been used some Days, the Head must be washed with a Decoction made of equal Quantities of Wine

and a *Lixivium* boiled with *Scordium*, round Birth-wort, Club-moss, Flowers of Lavender and Myrrh. If these will not do, some use Mercury inwardly and outwardly, and apply to the Head a Cap besmeared with Pitch, and Balsam *Capivi*, to extirpate the Hairs, and they endeavour to heal with Oil of Yolks of Eggs. But this is a desperate Remedy, and should only be used in desperate Cases.

Artificial Baths may be prepared, with Dock and Elicampane-Roots, and Fumitory, Scabious and Soap-wort. These are proper for a Leprous *Psoa* and *Elephantiasis*, after Internals, to purify the Blood; likewise Baths made of the *Scoria* of Iron, or Copper, are proper in these Disorders proceeding from an excessive Thickness of the serous and lymphatic Humours, such as the *Itch*, *Serpigo*, and *Achores*; Baths of River-Water boiled with Bran, and corrected with Milk, are good in a dry *Itch*, and a great Roughness of the Skin.

Topics must be the last Resource, and never used till the viscid, acrid, and corrupted Mass of Blood and Humours has been corrected by Internals. While Topics are used, Diaphoretics must not be neglected, otherwise *Itches* and such-like Disorders, when suppressed by Externals, hurt the nervous System, producing Cramps and epileptic Spasms, the iliac Passion, Deliriums, inflammatory Fevers, *Cardialgia's*, and dropical Tumours, which can hardly be cured so as to prevent a Return of the former Disorder.

The *Gutta Rosacea* is an unsightly reddish Colour of the Face, with small Scales, and sometimes with Pustules and unequal Tubercles, arising from an impure *Serum*, conveyed to the capillary Vessels of the Face. The most considerable Disorder of this Kind is when the Nose appears preternaturally red, or the Forehead and particular Parts of the Face. It is worse when scaly, and worst of all with Pustules and Tubercles. This Disorder is produced in some Patients by a Turgescence and Distention of the capillary Vessels, or the lateral Vessels, which at other Times admit no coloured Lymph.

The slightest Kind, when the Constitution is good, is cured by cooling, diluting, and revulsive Medicines. But in scorbutic Patients the Blood must be purified, for which Purpose the following Potion is good;

3. R *Aq. Fumitor. Anagal. Aquat. Nasturt. Aquat. Acetos. an.*
℥j. Arcan. duplicat. ʒiij. Nitr. depurat. ʒj. M. F. Pótio,
Dosis ℥℥. Manè & Vespéri.

For a true Evacuation, give an Infusion of two Drams of the following Species, in a proper Vehicle:

4. R Polypod. $\mathfrak{z}$ β . Rhabarb. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Trochis. Agar. & Mechoac. alb. an. $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Nitr. pur. Arcan, duplicat. Sem. fœnic. an. $\mathfrak{z}$ j. M.

Besides these, especially in plethoric and scorbutic Patients, we should not omit Scarifications in the Nape of the Neck, Shoulders and Back, with *Pediluvia* of River-Water and Bran, drinking at the same Time the white Decoction. After this the following Epithem is very efficacious:

5. R Aq. Sperm. Ran. Sambuc. Flor. Fabar. an. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Aq. Scolopetar. $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Magist. Saturn. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Sacchar. Saturn. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Vitriol. Vin. gr. viij. M.

But the utmost Care and Caution must be used in the Application of these Topics.

Turner, in the *Gutta Rosacea*, recommends the Oil of Myrrh, made in the following Manner:

6. R Ovum duriusculè coctum; eximatur Vitellum, & cum Pulv. Myrrh, elect. impleatur Locus.

The Liquor which drops from thence is called the Oil. Some late Experiments give sufficient Encouragement to try the *Peruvian Bark*.





O F

WOMEN'S DISEASES.

Of the CHLOROSIS, or GREEN-SICKNESS.

SYDENHAM looks upon this to be a Species of the *Hysteric Affection*, and is known by a Paleness and Discoloration of the Face and the whole Body. The Complexion appears a little *sublivid* or *greenish*, with a red or dark Circle under the Eyes; the Face is bloated, the Eyelids and Ancles are apt to swell; the whole Body is heavy and dull; there is a tensive Lassitude of the Legs and Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain of the Head, a feverish Pulse, a Drowsiness, a *Pica*, or Desire of eating unfit Things, such as Coals, Chalk, &c. and a Suppression of the Menses. The *Clavus Hystericus* often attacks Patients in the Height of this Disorder.

The *Cure* is to be attempted with *Chalybeate Medicines*, such as are prescribed in the *Hysteric Disorder*, given according to the Patient's Age, drinking Wine after them; or the *corroborating Infusion* with *Angelica Root*. If the Patient is not very weak, she may be purged once or twice before the Course is entered upon; [or she may take the following Pills:

1. R *Chalyb. cum Sulph. ppt. Pulv. Ari comp. Sen. Rhab. an. ʒj. Extr. Absynth. q. s. M. F. Pil. mediocres; capiat iv. vel v. bis in die cum Aq. Chalybeatis: Or,*
2. R *Sapon. Castil. ʒij. Rhab. pulv. Spec. Hier. picr. limatur. Mart. an. ʒß. Syr. e Cort. Aurant. q. s. M. F. Electarium; capiat ʒij. bis in die.]*

Heister recommends Attenuants, Evacuants, and Strengtheners, with a good Diet and Exercise; particularly from v to viij Grains of Powder of Steel, with ʒß. of a proper *Elæosaccharum*, or with bitter Extracts given in the Evening: As also Emmenagogues

Emmenagogues at due Times, with *Pediluvia* and Bleeding in the Foot about the Time of Menstruation (if it is known.) If these will not suffice, he thinks Matrimony a certain Cure.

Astruc advises to add bruised *Mullepedes* to aperitive Broths made of *Rad. Aristoloch. rub. Tinct. Anon. Eryng. Asparag. Brusc. Apij* an Ounce of each. He also recommends *Borax*, the Dose is xv Grains, or *Arcan. dupl. & Tartar. Vitriol. ʒ ʒ. Tartar. Martial. solub. gr. xxiv.* which Remedies should be continued for twenty-two Days or thereabouts. *Mineral Waters* do Wonders in these Cases, for they are diluent and aperitive at the same Time. Electaries, if prepared, may be made of Preparations of Steel, the *Martial Flowers, Crocus Martis, &c.* the Dose ʒj. After these the Preparations of Mercury that do not purge, may take Place; such as *Æthiops Mineral, ʒj. Cinnabar, gr. viij.* After these *Borax, gr. xij. or Arcan. duplicat. ʒ ʒ. or Millep. ʒj.* The Gums are not without their Merit, such as *Asa Fœtida, Aloes, and Myrrh.* Add to these emollient Baths, frequent Evacuations and Exercise, but above all Matrimony. He also praises a Fumigation of the *Sorice of Antimony* received into the *Pudenda.* But the Steam of a Decoction of *Pennyroyal*, or the like, is much better.



Of the Suppression of the Menfes.

AS soon as a healthy Female arrives at her full Growth, she generates more Blood than can be conveniently contained in the Vessels; wherefore the *Superfluity* is evacuated by the *uterine Arteries*, and is called the Menfes. BOERH.

[The Antients ascribed the periodical Return of this Flux to the Influence of the *Moon*, but, because in this Age few will believe what they cannot explain, this Opinion is not entertained by the Generality of Physicians. This Humour of denying every Thing not well understood prevailed so much after the Exploding of *occult Qualities*, that some took upon them to disprove that there is any Connexion between the Tides and that Planet. But this Infatuation was removed from among the Favourers of the *Newtonian Philosophy*, as soon as Sir *Isaac* had shewn that it was in Conformity to mechanical Laws, in Consequence of the Lunar Attraction: but, what this Attraction is, we are as much at a Loss to comprehend as ever. Many, who have been very unwilling to allow the Moon any Influence at all, have been forced to submit to Facts, which in some Cases are so glaring that they

are undeniable: Among these is *Junker*, * who, speaking of the *Procatartie Causes of Convulsions*, among other Things mentions the *Lunar Phases*, acknowledging at the same Time that the Manner by which it is done continues a Secret hitherto. *Freind* affirms, that the Moon is out of the Question in this Affair of the *Menses*, because, says he, if it were otherwise, all Women of the same Country, Age and Constitution, would have this periodical Flux at the same Time. Admitting the Argument to hold good, yet it proves nothing, for the precise Constitution of different Women is unknown to any Physician; for it is impossible for him to prove that the Constitutions of any two are exactly alike, and, which ought to have been added, that they observe a *Regimen* exactly the same. The most barbarous Nations are persuaded of the Moon's Influence in this Case, and it ought not to be rejected, because we are ignorant how it is performed. That *Oysters* and *Muscles* are more fat and plump at the full than the *new Moon*, I can assert upon my own Experience. This Fact has been often observed in different Ages, and *Hughes*, in his *Natural History of Barbadoes*, has taken Notice of the same; but how it is done is impossible for us to explain. Many have been the Disputes about the *Crisis* in *Fevers*; but this Debate would soon be brought to an Issue, if Nature was permitted to remain undisturbed by incongruous Medicines, and, instead of reckoning the Periods of them by the Days, Practitioners would take Notice of the Motion of the Moon, which is sometimes quicker and sometimes slower. *Hoffman* says, *Crisis septenario & semiseptenario judicanda*; and, from *Hippocrates*, determines the fourth, seventh, eleventh, fourteenth, &c. to be *critical Days*; but the most certain Method is to observe the Place of the Moon, at the Beginning of the Disease, and then to compute the Time in which she moves 45, 90, 135, 180, 225, 270, 315, or 360 Degrees, which will sometimes a little anticipate, and sometimes exceed the Number of Days allotted by Authors. Would the Nature of my Design permit, I could shew that this is no new Opinion, and that it has been well supported by Authors, but this would lead me too far out of the Way.]

Mead pronounces more absolutely in the *present Case*, for he says, every one knows how great a Share the Moon has in forwarding the monthly Evacuations of Women: And that there is no Question to be made, but the Correspondency which we here observe, would be greater still and even universal, did not the infinite

* *Causæ procatarticiæ sunt certæ temporum periodi & imprimis Phases lunares, de quibus tamen causarum Nexum detegere & firmis Rationibus probare nemo hæcenus potuit, licet varia passim in medium proferantur.*

finite Varieties in particular Constitutions, Climates, Manner of Life, one way or other, concur to make a Difference.

Boerhaave observes, that in a Suppression of the *Menfes* there is a Plethora, with a Listlessness to Motion; a Heaviness; a Pale-ness; a Pain of the Loins, and of the Groin; all the Functions, whether natural, vital, or animal are depraved. Sometimes the *Menfes* will force a Way through the Eyes, Ears, Nostrils, Gums, the Salival Ducts, the *Oesophagus* from the *Alvus*, Bladder, Breasts, Skin, Wounds or Ulcers.

Hence often arises a Depravation of all the *Viscera*, as also Diseases without Number, partly from a Putrefaction already begun, and partly from the Hurt which the Vessels have received. **BOER.**

From this Disorder proceed Want of Appetite, the *Pica* and *Malacia*, or a depraved Appetite. If it is habitual and obstinate, a *Scirrhus* or Dropsy of the Womb are to be feared, or a Rupture of some Blood-Vessel, especially of the Lungs. It is not so dangerous when the *Uterus* is not infarcted, or when there is no other Symptom of the *Menfes*. If this Disease is attended with the *Fluor Albus*, it may become habitual, and from *Yellow* become *Green* and *Acrid*, corroding the *Uterus*, and laying a Foundation of a Dropsy therein.

Things which retard the *Menfes* are *immoderate Cold*, *Sorrow*, a sudden *Fright*, too great *Evacuations*, *incrassating Diet*, a *Crudity of the Humours*, *Acids*, and *astringent Medicines*. **ASTRUC.**

This Disorder is to be cured in the same Manner as the hysteric Affection, but, if the Remedies for that fail, the Patient must take every Morning five Spoonfuls of an *hysteric Julep*, with twelve Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn; and every Night ℥j. of *Pulv. è Myrrh. Comp.* made into a *Bolus* or Pills with *Syr. è Cort. Aurant.* **SYD. Allen** recommends *Cantharides* and *Camphire*; the Dose is from two Grains to six.

Hoffman directs *Chalybeates*, or Pills made of *Aloes*, *Myrrh*, *Saffron*, *Amber*, *Castor*, and round *Birthwort*. *Pitcairn* thinks Mercury more efficacious than Steel, [which may be taken thus,

1. R *Mercur. dulc. gr. x. Conserv. Rosar. rubr. q. s. ut fiat Pilula, Horâ somni sumenda.*

In the Morning the following Bolus must be exhibited:

2. R *Pulv. Jalap. Pulv. è Sen. Comp. an. ℥j. Tartar. Vitriolat. gr. vi. Ol. Puleg. gr. ij. Syr. Cort. Aurant. q. s. M. F. Bolus.*

The Dose of these may be lessened according to the Age and Constitution of the Patient; but they must not be continued too long, lest the Spitting should be raised.

The following *Electary* may be continued for some Time, drinking a Glass of good white Wine after each Dose:

3. *R. Conserv. Absinth. Roman. Rutæ. an. ʒß. Chalyb. Rubig. ppt. ʒvi. Æthiop. mineral. ʒß. Pulv. Ari comp. Cort. Winteran. Castor. Croc. Myrrh. Rad. Aristoloch. rotund. Borac. an. ʒj. Syr. è Cort. Aurant. q. s. M. F. Electarium. Dosis quantitat. Nuc. Mosch. minor. ter in die.*

If the Fluids are inclinable to stagnate, their Fluidity may be preserved by Fomentations and Frictions of the Feet; by opening a Vein in the Foot, and Bleeding elsewhere; by giving *uterine Purges*; by Emmenagogues; by Plasters, Fomentations, Liniments, Vapours and Heat; by strengthening the Vessels debilitated with a *Plethora*, by Chalybeates and Astringents.]

Uterine Cathartics are *Aloes, Myrrh, Bryony, Colocynthis, Gum Ammoniac, Bdellium, Sagapenum, Opopanax, Asa Fœtida, Galbanum, and Elixir Proprietatis.*

Emmenagogues, besides the former, are *Aristolochia, Mugwort, Motherwort, Camomile, Juniper, Marjoram, Marum, Feverfew, Pennyroyal, Rue, Savine, Sage, Elder, wild Thyme, Tansy, Thyme.* [To which may be added *Balm, Rosemary, Wall Flowers, Saffron, Bay and Juniper Berries, Amber, Rhubarb, and Aromatics.* As also *Borax, alkaline and volatile Salts, warm stimulating acrid and aromatic Oils; the Barks of Guaiacum, Sassafras, Cinnamon, and Juniper; the Rinds of Oranges, Citrons, and Lemons.*]

Boerhaave elsewhere has the following Resolvents:

4. *R. Aq. Rutæ. ʒxij. Borac. Venet. ʒij. Sal. Volat. Oleos. ʒiiij. Mellis puriss. ʒiiij. M. Capiat. ʒj. omni Hora Diei. Or,*
5. *R. Elix. prop. cum Sal. Tartar. ppt. Sal. Vol. Oleos. Sal. purgant. Sennert. an. ʒß. Capiat gut. xxv. quater de die ex Vino. Or,*
6. *R. Sapon. Venet. Borac. Aloes pur. an. ʒij. M. F. Pilulæ, singulæ, gr. iiij. Capiat unam quater de die. Or,*
7. *R. Sperm. Cet. Borac. an. ʒij. M. F. Pulvis. Divid. in Doses viij. Capiat unam omni Hora ex pauxillo Vini.*

Resolving Plasters are those of *Cummin, Melilot, Galbanum, Bayberries, Labdanum, Oxycroceum*, which must be applied to the Soles of the Feet, Navel and Groin. The Fomentations may be made of *Venice Soap*, and some of the above-mentioned Herbs.

The

The Liniments may consist of nervous Ointments and aromatic Oil, as, for Instance,

8. R *Unguent. Virid. Nervin. an. ʒij. Ol. Baccar. Juniper. Sabin. Extract. Rutæ. Castor. an. ʒß. M. F. Linimentum.*

This is to be applied to the Navel, Pubes, and Groin. *Vapours* may be made of some of the Herbs, and conveyed into the *Uterus*.

A strengthening Wine may be compounded as follows:

9. R *Limatur. Ferri recent. ʒij. Cort. Peruv. Winteran. an. ʒij. Rad. Rhæb. exsiccata ʒß. Vin. Rhenan. generosis. [Vel Vin. dict. Angl. Old Hock.] M. F. S. A. Vinum medicatum. Dosis ʒij. ter de die vacuo Stomacho. BOER.*

I should have observed that *Astruc* does not derive the *Menses* from a general, but a particular *Plethora* of the *uterine Vessels*, whence twice the Quantity of Blood, taken away by Venesection, will not give so much Relief, nor check the Violence of the Symptoms so well as the ordinary Quantity by the Vessels of the *Uterus*. Hence impoverished Constitutions may have regular *Menses* with little or no *Plethora*.

Of the immoderate Flux of the *Menses*, or uterine Hæ-morrhage.

EVERY large Flux of Blood from the *Uterus* is not to be esteemed noxious, but such only as is attended with Loss of Strength, which brings on other Symptoms, such as Want of Appetite, Crudities from Indigestion, a Sensation of Weight near the Regimen of the Stomach, an ill Colour in the Face, a languid Pulse, often with a gentle Heat; an œdematous Swelling of the Feet, and a disturbed Sleep without Refreshment.

Sometimes the *Menses* flow in too great Plenty and with Impetuosity at the usual Period; sometimes twice or oftener in a Month; sometimes again they continue several Days longer than ordinary.

This Flux sometimes consists of thin florid Blood, which happens chiefly in *Abortions*, and from a Retention of Pieces of the *Secundines*, which keep the Mouths of the Vessels open. Sometimes there are coagulated and clotted Masses like Flesh come away with the Blood of the Size of an Egg, which is occasioned by a Stoppage of the *Menses* for two or three Months. At other Times the Blood is grumous, coagulated and black, generally on the

the first Days of Child-bed, in slender and plethoric Subjects. When the Patient is *Cachectic*, and the Flux continues long, it is thin, watery and mucid. In the *Scorbutic* it is corrupt and fetid, with Acrimony and Pain. In the younger Sort before Child-bearing, if the Evacuation be immoderate, it is commonly followed by a *Fluor Albus*, or the Dripping of a white, impure, mucid Matter.

The Cause may be referred to a copious and impetuous *Afflux* of Blood to the *Uterus*, and an unequal and impeded *Reflux* by the Veins; which, distending and relaxing the uterine Vessels, make the Orifices too wide, or tend and corrode them, by which the Blood flows too freely. This may happen from a *Plethora*, or when there has been a long Suppression, or an Abortion, or a difficult Labour. It generally happens to Women about the fiftieth Year, when the *Menses* are going to leave them, and not always without Danger. It sometimes happens to Women upwards of sixty, which, if attended with a slow Fever, hastens Death.

The *concomitant Signs* are generally these: A Tension and Inflation of the *Hypochondria*, a heavy pressing Pain about the Loins, sometimes with a Chillness; a Coldness of the Extremities; a Sinking of the Vessels; a Paleness of the Face; a quick Pulse, with an internal Heat; a Costiveness, and little Urine; all which shew there is not only a Debility and Laxity of the *Uterus*, but *Spasmodic Strictures* of the vasculous and nervous Parts, which force the Blood to the *Uterus*. Hence the Reason is evident, why *Hysteric*, *Hypochondriac* Women, and those of tender Constitutions, are most liable to this Disorder.

If the Body is *cachochymic* or *scorbutic*, or full of bad Humours, or afflicted with the Venereal Disease; when the *Viscera* are unsound, and the *Liver*, *Spleen*, and *Meseraic Veins* are stuffed with thick Blood, the Case is dangerous and troublesome; for the Fault of the Fluids and Cachexy continually increase: Besides, the more the Strength is weakened, the more the Stomach and Digestion are hurt; the Blood is depraved, and the Excretions disturbed and lessened. When this happens to Women when the Child is dead, their Lives are in great Danger, and nothing but speedy Assistance from a Man-midwife can save them. The Case is also dangerous when the *Secundines* are violently extracted, or Parts of them are retained, and which sometimes degenerates into *Moles*. HOFF.

Immoderate Evacuations are produced by a sedentary Life, which gives room for Abundance of thick Chyle and Milk; whence

whence the * *Colatoria lactea* are dilated therewith, while very little of the Humours of the Body is dissipated; for this is commonly the Disorder of the rich, not poor Women, who exercise much, and live sparingly. It is caused likewise by too frequent Use of salt, acrid, and seasoned Meats; by spirituous Liquors, &c. by violent Agitations and Passions of the Mind, from Losses, Gaming, Love, Anger, &c. It may be observed likewise, that violent Exercise does as much Harm as the Moderate is serviceable, especially if the Patient is subject to this Flux from other Causes. Such immoderate a Repetitions of the Venereal Act, especially in Women of a delicate Constitution; too frequent Child-bearing; for by these the † *Appendices cæcæ* become sensibly larger and longer than in a natural State. This happens particularly after Abortion, through the Rupture of several of the *Appendices*. But, above all, this will supervene in Consequence of forced Abortions; for then Nature is much more injured.

The Cause of this Disorder may proceed from the *Colatoria lactea*, when they are too full of Milk, and compress the *Appendices venosæ*, whence an habitual Evacuation of Blood; from the Laxity, Rupture, Aperture, or Corrosion of the Extremities of the *Appendices venosæ*; or from the Blood alone, when there is a general or particular *Plethora*, or a great Impetuosity thereof.

The Cure should respect the restraining a present Flux, and the keeping within Bounds a future one.

It should be begun with Rest, if convenient, in Bed; the Patient lying on her Back, and silent as much as possible. Bleed in the Arm, according as the Constitution and Strength of the

* The *Colatoria lactea* were formerly called Glands, and are situated on the third and internal Tunic of the *Uterus*, which is thicker than the external one. It is full of *Asperities* on its convex Part for the closer Adhesion to the upper Membrane, but smother on its concave Surface, the better to express the *Menses*, and embrace the *Semen virile*. These *Colatoria lactea* are vesicular Bodies; for if you macerate an *Uterus* in Vinegar, and pinch and press it in some Parts, the gaping Orifices of these Vessels will spew out their Contents. ASTRUC.

† The *Veins* of the *Uterus* form numerous Angles, Contorsions, and *Anastomoses*; besides which, there is another remarkable Singularity in them: Each Vein is divided at its Extremity into two Branches, the one to preserve the Circulation, the other is a Kind of an *Appendix*, like the *Intestinum cæcum*, to receive the *Menstrual Blood*. These *Venous Appendices*, especially in the Time of Conception, become so turgid with the Quantity of Blood they receive, that they acquire a considerable Length, and are pendulous in the internal Surface of the Matrix: Besides this, they serve to unite the *Placenta* to the *Uterus*, for they are inserted therein. ASTRUC.

Patient, as well as the Urgency of the Symptoms, will admit or require. Avoid Ligatures of the Limbs, and a Cupping-glass on the Breast. Let the Patient fare slenderly on Veal and Chicken Broths, Fish-Soups; and drink a Ptisan of *Nettle-Tops*, *Yarrow*, and *Plantane*, with Orange-Peel, or of the greater Comfrey; if she be hot and bilious, with Linseed.

If these fail, have Recourse to Astringents, such as Boles or Electaries of the following Composition:

1. R *Sang. Dracon. Mastic. Coral. rub. Ovor. putamin. calcin. Cret. Bol. Armen. Terr. sigil. Crac. Mart. Syr. Rosar. rub.*
q. s. M. F. Electarium.

Thirty or thirty-five Grains is a Dose twice a Day; *Diacodium* may be likewise added: Continue the Broths.

If these miscarry, take xxv or xxx Grains of Roch-Allum in Substance, with a Draught of an astringent Decoction. This may be corrected with a little *Sang. Dracon. Gum. Tragacanth*, or *Conserv. Rosar.* of which make a Bole from ʒij. to ʒj. In pressing Cases give it every four Hours, or oftener; or a single Grain of *Ipecacubana* at a Time.

In more desperate Cases, the Uterus, whose Orifice is now lax, may be syringed, with a Syringe made for that Purpose, with a Decoction of *Plantane*, *Red Roses*, and *Yarrow*, with Vinegar, or Powder of *Roch-Allum*. I have known an Injection of warm Vinegar save a Woman's Life after Abortion. ASTRUC.

An Excess of the *Monthly Evacuations* generally proceeds from an *Acrimony* in the Blood; and as the *Peruvian Bark* is very powerful in allaying the Effervescence of the Blood, whereby the Vessels are distended, it will be proper to give it some Days before the Time. This is necessary in all *periodical Hemorrhages*; and, to restringe and brace up the Fibres, exhibit burnt Allum, with a fourth Part of *Sang. Dracon.* MEAD.

If the *Menses* appear in Breeding Women, the true and only Remedy is *Opium*, which must be given freely, till the Intention is obtained; for, when the *Lower Viscera* are concerned, it does not so much affect the Head. I saved a Woman in Child-bed, not delivered, almost expiring with a Flux of Blood, with the following Draught, repeated in about an Hour:

2. R *Aq. Cinnam. simp. Aq. Theriacal. an. ʒj. Eltx. Vitriol. gr. xx. Laud. Londinensis. gr. v. [vel Extract. Thebaic. gr. iiß] M. F. Haustus.* MORGAN.

An Astringent Powder from *Etmuller*:

3. R *Coral. Rub. ppt. Lap. Hæmatit. Bol. Armen. an. ʒj. Borac. Calcinat. Alum. crud. an. ʒß. Laud. Opiat. gr. iv. M. F. Pulv. pro chart. vj.*

Hamilton recommends the following *Apozem*:

4. R *Cort. Aurant. No. viij. Coq. in Aq. Fontan. ℥iij. ad ℥ij. Colatur, edulcoretor cum Sacch. Alb. Dosis est Coch. x. ter. quaterve in die.*

Allen praises the following *Acid Mixture*, in a Draught of *Florence Wine*, taken plentifully:

5. R *Aq. Plantag. Syr. Papaver. errat. an. ℥ij. Ol. Vitriol. ℥ij. M. Dosis Coch. j.*



Of the Fluor Albus, or Whites.

THE *Fluor Albus* consists in the Efflux of a whitish, lymphatic, serous, or aqueous Humour from the *Matrix*. *AST.* It is sometimes white, sometimes pale, yellow, green, or blackish; sometimes it is sharp and corrosive, sometimes foul and fetid; the Face is discoloured, there is a Pain in the Spine of the Back, the Appetite is lost, and the Eyes and the Feet swell. *SYD.* Some Women have a periodical Flux of the *Whites* instead of the *Menses*.

There are remarkable Distinctions in this Disorder; as the *Lacteous*, *Semilacteous*, and *Lymphatic*. It may be more or less copious. The Colours may be different, as yellow, brownish, like the Washings of Flesh, green or blackish. It may be so acrid or caustic as to excoriate the *Vulva*. And it is either habitual or periodical.

The Symptoms are a Pain and Weight in the Loins, which is worst in the *Lymphatic Flux*, as being attended with a Swelling of the *Uterus*; turbid Urine; Barrenness; a Pronehness to Abortion; a Loathing of some Things, and Longing for others; Indigestion; Thickness and Crudity of the Blood; whence proceed œdematous Swellings of the Feet by Day, and of the Face by Night; difficult Breathing; Palpitation of the Heart; *Syncope*; Relaxation of the Ligaments of the *Uterus*; a total or partial *Procidentia Uteri*: If the Flux is acrid and corrosive, it ulcerates the *Vulva*; creates *Phyltelæ*; which last generally proceed from a *Scirrhus* or *Cancer* in the *Uterus*; a slow Fever; Dropsies of different Parts; of which, or a Consumption, the Patient generally dies.

It may be confounded with an Ulcer in the *Uterus*, or a *Gonorrhœa*: The Flux of an Ulcer is always fetid, of a *Fluor Albus* not: The former is less in Quantity, and commonly preceded with Pain, Heat, an Inflammation and a Fever; is attended, now

and then, with an acute Pain, and the Patient cannot bear conjugal Embraces. It may be known from a *virulent Gonorrhœa*, because this is attended with Pain and an Inflammation of the external Parts of the *Pudenda*, chiefly about the *Clitoris*; Heat, Sharpness and Difficulty of Urine, Pain in Coition; it makes its Progress sooner. If the *Gonorrhœa* is inveterate, it is very like a *Fluor Albus*. ASTR.

Besides *Arterial Blood*, the *Menses* consist of redundant *Lymph* or Serum, chiefly from the membranous Cells, and Ventricles of the Glands of those Parts of the *Membrana cellulosa*, which are more immediately connected with the *Kidneys*, *Uterus*, and *Ovary*. When this *Lymphatic Secretion* becomes morbid, it is called the *Fluor Albus*. At first the Parts of the *Membrana adiposa* of the Loins, *Kidneys*, and Uterine Appendages, are wasted by it; but at length the Flux becomes acrimonious, and may melt and carry off all the Fat of the Body. MORG.

The *Fluor Albus* sometimes is discharged from the *Uterine Vessels*, and sometimes from the Glands of the *Vagina*: In the first Case it stops when the *Menses* begin to flow; in the latter it continues with them, and pregnant Women are not exempted from it. *Pitcairn* has observed a Case which lasted four Years, in which the Disorder returned regularly every new Moon, and lasted eight Days. MEAD.

When this Flux is unseasonably stopped, it causes the Belly to swell, with Pains of the Loins, slow Fevers, Numbness of the Joints, and great Lassitude of the Body. HOFF.

When the Flux is *lacteous*, it may be cured in fifteen Days. The Patient must feed sparingly, use frequent Exercise, and sleep little. If this is not complied with, she must bleed in the Arm once or twice a Month, and take Purges and Emetics, or at least frequent Clysters. The Efficacy of these must be assisted with *Diaphoretics*, *Decoction* of the *Woods*, and *Diuretics*.

In the *Semilacteous Flux*, inspissating and nourishing Diet will be best, such as *Creams*, *Soups*, *boiled Milk*, *roast Meat*, *Jellies*, &c. Milk, or Milk turned with a *Decoction* of *China*, is very good. Likewise a *Ptisan* made with *Rad. Consolid. Major. Althæa. Malv. Sem. Lin. and Syr. Limon.*

Narcotics are highly useful, especially if the Patient is restless, or delirious. In the Beginning the Dose must be small, which may be gradually increased.

When the *Vesiculæ lacteæ* are relaxed, the Tone must be restored with hot mineral Baths, Fomentations and Injections of and Bathing in the same. The Stream may also be conveyed into the *Vagina* with a Funnel.

Decoctions of the Woods are also good as *Diaphoretics*; and *Diuretics* of a Decoction of Roots of *Eringo* and *Rest-Harrow*, with Powder of *Millepedes*, or *Glauber's Salt*.

When *Astringents* are necessary, give *Fol. Argent. Verben. Virg. Aur. Marrhub. Calaminth*, with *Bals. Peruv. Capiv. Terebinth. è Chio*, from vi to xviii Drops, if very fluid, in Sugar.

More powerful *Astringents* are *Rad. Bistort. Tormentil. Consolid. major. Fol. Plantag. Millefol. Burf. Pastor. Balaustia* in Broth, Decoctions, *Ptisans*, &c. In obstinate Cases, *Sang. Dracon. Mastich. Succ. Hypocistid. Ter. Japon. Terr. Sigillat. Succin. Santal. rub. Pulv.* The Dose of these is about x or xij Grains. If given together, the Dose must be diminished in Proportion to the Number of the Ingredients. If the Case is pressing, order some Grains of *Allum* and *Dragon's Blood* to ʒ β. or ʒ j. in Conserve of *Roses* twice a Day.

If the *Lymphatic Flux* is attended with a *scrophulous*, *scorbutic*, or *venereal Taint*, these Disorders must be first removed. If the *uterine Lymphatics* are compressed by *Scirrhusities*, *Cancers*, *Ganglions*, or the like, Regard must be had to the Causes.

In *Obstructions* of the *Glands* of the *Uterus*, begin with *Bleeding*; then a gentle *Purge*, or an *Emetic* of iij gr. of *Tartar. emetic.* or *Ipecacuanha*. Afterwards, if the Patient's Constitution is cold, attenuating *Aperients*. If she is hot and bilious, with a sensible Pain in the *Uterus*, cooling Broths and *Apozems* with the Addition of *Cray-Fish*; *Asses Milk* with a Decoction of *Barley*; *Chalybeate Whey* with *Chervil* boiled therein. Gently purging *Mineral Waters*, *Baths*, and half *Baths* are convenient in the Summer.

The aperient and attenuating Remedies are *Rad. Asparag. Ering. Anon. Lapath. Acut.* in Broths or *Apozems*; ʒ ij. of a Mixture of these Ingredients may be used at a Time. *Fol. Cichor. Charefol. Summitat. Nasturt. aquat.* are diuretic. *Argent.* and *Agri-mon.* are somewhat astringent, aperitive and vulnerary. Towards the Ends of the Decoctions may be added *Millep. Viv.* or *Sal. Glaub. Arcan. Duplicat.* ʒ ij. Or the *Millep.* may be powdered.

Chalybeates are likewise proper: xx Grains of the Powder of any Preparation is a Dose, and x Grains of *Flor. Martial.* As also *Cinnabar*, *Æthiops Mineral*, &c. The Dose of the *Æthiops* is from ten Grains to a Dram; of *Cinnabar* from vi. to xviii. beginning with the smallest Dose.

Pulv. Millep. and *Gum Ammoniac. Sagapen. Opopon. Galban.* and *Myrrh* are very efficacious; of the former iv or v Grains is a Dose. Of *Myrrh* more may be prescribed. You may begin with the mildest *Aperitives*, and proceed to the last Class, which

use for about fifteen Days, unless the Heat, Sensibility, or Pain in the *Uterus* be increased. Astringents taken inwardly, or used as Injections, are frequently pernicious. To every Dose of the stronger Aperitives add a quarter or half a Grain of *Opium*.

In the Falling down of the *Uterus*, after it is restored to its Place, the Astringents beforementioned must be used, with hot Baths of *Vitriolic* or *Chalybeate* Waters and Fomentations of the same. See the Account of this Disease.

When the Flux is discoloured, and attended with Heat, Pain, and Ulcers, which threaten a *Scirrhus* or a *Cancer*, a palliative Cure must be only attempted when once a *Cancer* is induced. For which bleed once a Month, and purge with *Manna* as often, with a Milk Diet, and Narcotics Morning and Evening: The latter Dose must be largest. Emollient Decoctions may be drank often; but Bleeding can be only depended upon. All Aperitives must be banished. ASTRUC.

In the Cure of the *Fluor Albus* no Glutinants nor Astringents must be used; but the Tincture of *Cantharides* in a strong Decoction of *Guaicum*. If the Case be obstinate, crude Mercury taken so as not to salivate, nor require Confinement, is a most effectual Cure. Persons of a tender Fabric cannot bear it mixt with Purgatives, therefore the best Way is to give it in smaller Doses, and suspend the Use of it now and then for a few Days, where there are any Appearances of [a Tendency to] a Salivation, till those Symptoms disappear.

The following Preparation is the best *Deobstruent* of its Kind, as it neither injures the Stomach nor Bowels.

1. R *Mercur. Viv.* ℥ij. *Terebinth.* ℥ij. ad *Mercur. fixand.* cui add. *Rhabarb.* ℥i℥. *Cochin.* ℥℥. *Elixir. prop.* q. s. *M. F. Massa Pilularis.* MORG.

Sydenham in the Cure recommends the following Purge to be taken three Times, omitting a Day or two between each Dose;

2. R *Pil. ex Colocynth. cum Al.* ℥ij. *Castor. gr.* ij. *Balsam Peruv. gut.* iij. *M. F. Pil. No.* iv. To be taken at Four in the Morning.

After these he recommends an hystERIC Julep, a little of which is to be drank when faint. Then the following Electary, which is to be continued for a Month, and the Quantity of a Nutmeg is to be taken in the Morning, and at Five in the Afternoon, drinking vi Spoonfuls of the Infusion after each Dose.

3. R *Ther. Androm.* ʒiʒ. *Conf. Flav.* *Aurant.* ʒj. *Electar.* ʒ
Scord. ʒʒ. *Zinzib. Cond. N. Mosch. Cond. an.* ʒiij. *Pulv.* ʒ
Chel. Cancr. comp. ʒiʒ. *Cort. exter. Granat. Rad. Angel.*
Hispan. Coral. rub. ppt. Troch. de Ter. Lemn. an. ʒj. *Gum*
Arab. ʒʒ. *Bol. Armen.* ʒij. *cum q. s. Syr. Ros. sol. M. F.*
Electarium.
4. R *Rad. Enul. Campan. Imperator. Angel. Cal. aromat. an.*
 ʒʒ. *Absinth. Roman. Marrhub. Alb. Centaur. Min. Calaminth.*
vulgar. Salv. sic. an. M. j. Bacc. Junip. ʒj. *incidantur mi-*
nuim & infundantur in Vin. Canar. ʒiv. M. F. Infuso
frigid.

She must abstain from all Herbs and Fruits, and drink Wine at Meals: Some recommend xx Drops of the *Balsam Guaiac.* to be taken every Night at Bed-Time.



Of the FUROR UTERINUS.

SAlacity in Women, attended with Impudence, Restlessness, and a Delirium, is called the *Furor Uterinus*. ETM. I should chuse to refer this Disorder to the Head, as there is sometimes a *Melancholy*, and sometimes a *maniacal Delirium*. The Patients delight to talk obscenely, and solicit Men to satisfy their Desires, both by Words and Gestures.

It arises from a too great Sensibility, or Inflammation of the *Pudenda*, or Parts wherein the *venereal Stimulus* resides, which are chiefly the *Clitoris* and *Vagina*; or the too great Abundance and Acrimony of the Fluids of those Parts; or both these Causes may exist together.

In the *Delirium Maniacum*, the Patient is intirely shameless; in the *Melancholicum* more reserved, and her Folly is confined to fewer Objects.

It may proceed from the Abuse of hot *Aperitives*; thus *Sal Ammoniac*, *Borax*, and *Cantharides* have produced it; from powerful *Emmenagogues* in hot and bilious Constitutions; sometimes from difficult and suppressed *Menses*; from Remedies given against Sterility. Musk dissolved in *Oleum Aromaticum*, and rubbed on the *Membrum virile*, has raised a *Phlogosis* in the *Vagina*, whence a *Furor Uterinus* ensued.

It is difficult of Cure in those whose *Menses* are difficult at first; in inveterate Cases; in old Subjects. It is easier cured, when the *Furor Uterinus* is essential, and the *Delirium* symptomatic,

232 Of an Inflammation of the Womb.

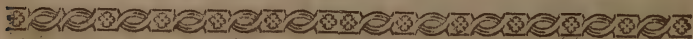
matic, than when the *Delirium* is essential, and the *Furor* symptomatic. The *Maniacal Delirium* is harder to manage than the *Melancholic*. If it continues a Month or two, the Fault of the Brain becomes obstinate, for it degenerates into real Madness.

The Indications of Cure are to diminish the Heat and Sensibility of the affected Parts. To cool, sweeten, and dilute the Blood, and to render it balsamic; or to pursue both Intentions at once.

The first Indication is answered by frequent and copious Bleedings, as in an *incipient Madness*; even to eight Times in two Days, if nothing forbids; if she faints, there is no Danger. She must likewise be purged, as mad Folks are, with *Jalap*, *Scammony*, *Diagrid*. The Dose must be increased one third, as being hard to purge. Emetics are also good, for they evacuate the Bile, which abates the Acrimony of the Humours. In the Intervals, order frequent emollient Clysters, to which add ʒß. of *Sal Prunel*. or a little Vinegar Morning and Night, *Baths* and *Semiscupia*, moderate the Heat, Irritation, and Sensibility of the Parts affected. As also emollient Injections into the *Vagina* and Fomentations, or Pessaries of Cotton may be steeped therein; *Sal Prunel*. may also be mixed therein.

To abate the Acrimony, the Patient must drink plentifully of a cooling emollient Ptisan; or a Decoction of *Rad. Anth. Nymph.* &c. adding to each Pint ʒj. of *Sal Prunel*. or *Spir. Nitr. ad grata Aciditatem*. Or, she may take mineral Waters or Emulsions with Chicken-Broth, and Seeds of *Papav. alb. Lin. Cannabis*, &c. and sweetened. In the Summer, Whey with ʒß. of *Sal Prunel*. for each Dose. After this she must be kept to a Milk Diet only. *Narcotics* are also good at Night, and Half a Dose in the Morning, and the same every four Hours. Simple *Opium* dissolved is best.

In a *Delirium Melancholicum* [lawful] Coition may be admitted, for I knew a Woman of some Consequence run to the Guard-Room, and return perfectly cured.



Of an Inflammation of the Womb.

AN Inflammation of the *Uterus* appears from extraordinary Heat, and a fixed Pain in the Groin, with an acute Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Belly, an Inflation of the *Abdomen*, a *Stimulus* to make Water and go to Stool; Heat and Difficulty of Urine. *Hoff.* Tumour, Pain, Heat, and Tension of the hypogastric

pogastric Region, Redness of the *Os Uteri* and great Heat of the *Vagina*. If the fore Part of the *Uterus* is affected, there is a Dysury or Heat of Urine; if the back Part, a *Tenesmus*; frequent Faintings and Cardialgia; a burning Fever; or, if the Inflammation is violent, a [*Lipuria* in which the *external Parts* or *Extremities* are cold, and the *internal* burn] and the Pulse is imperceptible; a *Delirium* and *Phrensy*: The Breasts swell in Proportion as the inflamed *Uterus*. ASTR.

This Disease may be said to be superficial or more grievous and profound. It is easily formed in *Child-bed* Women, and frequently accompanies the *Milk-Fever*, and may be cured in a few Days, if rightly managed: But when it is very intense, and attended with grievous Symptoms without Remission, it kills on the seventh, ninth, or eleventh Day, and if a *white miliary Fever* generally supervenes, which is the worst *Omen*, for it shews a Mortification of the *Uterus*. When this Fever happens, there are spastic and painful Strictures in the *Abdomen*, the Flux of the *Uterus* is stopped, the Body is costive, the Feet are cold, there is an Urging to make Water, which is painful; the Head looks red, and swells; the Eyes shine; Drops of Blood fall from the Nose, the Mind is disturbed, the Sleep is little with terrifying Dreams: There is likewise most difficult Breathing, Faintings, Convulsions, a *phrenetic Delirium*, which commonly have a fatal Tendency. HOFF.

This Disease should be distinguished from an Inflammation of the *Bladder* or *Rectum*, which may be done from the Place of the Pain; in that of the *Bladder* it is superficial, as if it were in the Integuments; in that of the *Rectum* it is very deep, as if about the *Os Sacrum*; in that of the *Uterus* it is in the Middle, with a violent Heat in the *Vagina*, if the Finger is introduced. If the *Bladder* is affected, there is an extraordinary Heat and Retention of Urine; and a *Tenesmus*, if in the *Rectum*: In the *Bladder* the Pain is precisely on the *Os Pubis*, in the *Rectum* the *Anus* is affected. If these Symptoms happen in an Inflammation of the *Uterus*, they are more slight. ASTRUC.

If the Inflammation is not resolved, it generally ends in a *Mortification*, *Ulcer*, or *Cancer*. A *Mortification* soon kills, and the *Womb* and *Vagina* after Dissection appear to be of a blackish Brown. If it ends in a Suppuration, the Disease is of longer Date, which generally happens to Women not in *Child-bed*: HOFF. It begins to discover itself about the 9th or 10th Day, by the Cessation of most of the inflammatory Symptoms, which will return about the 12th, with a shooting Pain in the affected Part.

234 *Of an Inflammation of the Womb.*

A *Gangrene* or *Mortification* happens on the 4th or 5th Day, and is known by a weak, languishing, and intermitting Pulse, and by a sudden Cessation of all the Symptoms. *ASTRUC.*

If the Disease exceeds the Time of the former Terminations, and the Inflammation is superficial, it is apt to turn to an *Induration* or *Scirrhus*, which, ulcerating, becomes a *Cancer*, and is incurable. If, about the 22d Day, there is a Renitency or Hardness, and a dull heavy Pain in the Region of the *Uterus*, there is a *Scirrhus* formed. *HOFF. ASTR.*

Women in *Child-bed* sometimes have the Womb inflamed, from the Fault of unskilful Midwives, or hard Labour; or the *Lochia* are stopped by Pains, or hysterical Spasms, Dread or Cold; wherefore proper Precautions should be used to prevent it; which may be done by keeping them under a gentle *diaphoretic Regimen*, and by allaying the almost febrile Heat; for this Purpose,

1. R *Pulv. Marchion. Ocul. Canc. ppt. an. ʒj. Calc. Antimon. ʒʒ. Nitr. pur. gr. xvi. M. F. Pulvis, cujus quarta Pars sit pro Dosi.*

If there are *hysteric Spasms* at the same Time, add iv or vi gr. of Castor, with Camomile Water, distilled with Beer, made of Wheat. Oil of Almonds is likewise proper alone, or with a fourth Part of *Sperma Ceti*, given daily to Half an Ounce in Chicken-Broth; externally the whole Abdomen should be anointed with Oil of Dill, Camomile and white Lillies, of each an Ounce, Oil of Caraways a Dram, or a Dram of Camphire; laying a warm Napkin doubled over the same.

The Tumult being thus appeased, the *Lochia* are to be promoted with Pills of *bitter Extracts*, *temperate resinous Gums*, and *Aloes* well corrected, of which xv gr. is a Dose Morning and Evening, to be continued from five to eight Days. These are also good when the After-birth or Part of it is retained.

If there is a *Fever*, the Belly is distended with Wind, the *Lochia* are retained, and the Spasms tend to the upper Parts, you must bleed in the Foot, and the stagnating Blood must be rendered fluxile by the following Mixture:

2. R *Aq. Chærefol. Card. Benedict. Scord. Flor. Samb. Acac. Acet. distillat. an. ʒiʒ. Ocul. Canc. ʒiʒ. Calc. Antimon. ʒʒ. Spir. Nitr. Dulc. gut. xx. Syr. Card. Benedict. ʒij. M. Capiat duo vel tria cochlearia singulis bihoriis*

The Drink may be Chicken-Broth, with *Scorzonera* Root, Succory and Shavings of Hartshorn boiled therein. Sometimes Tea made of *Fol. Veron. Scabios. Sonch. Flor. Hormin. Chamomel. Sem. Fœnicul.* As also temperating and resolving Powders, made

made of Crab's Eyes, and their Solution, Nitre, and *Sal Poly-
chrest*. To which may be added Clysters of Whey, Camomile
Flowers, Mug-wort, Sage, &c. with Honey, Nitre, and Fat of
Hens.

In Women out of Child-bed the Inflammation generally hap-
pens in the Neck of the *Uterus* and the *Vagina*, and then, besides
the foregoing Things, you must apply Epithems to the *Pubes*,
uterine Injections, Pessaries and Suppositories; the Epithem may
be of *Arquebusade Water* four Ounces, Essence of Saffron, cam-
phorated Spirit of Wine, of each two Ounces, Nitre a Dram,
dissolved in Elder-Flower Water; and, as Circumstances require,
mixt with Vinegar, or Rue, or Scordium, and applied with a
double Cloth. The Injection may consist of Asses Milk, with
Flowers of Elder, Myrrh, and Saffron, and a little Nitre may
be added to the Decoction. The *Tenesmus* may be appeased with
emollient half Baths, or with ℥j. of Oil of sweet Almonds, and
gr. xij. of Saffron, injected into the *Anus*. These Remedies are
useful in Case of a Suppuration.

If it proceeds from external Causes, and there is a Fever,
Pain in the Groin, Difficulty of Urine, and Costiveness, bleed
first in the Arm, and then in the Foot; give a Clyster, and ap-
ply *Melilot Plaster* ℥ij. *Sperm. Cet.* ℥℥. *Gum. Ammon.* ℥ij.
Saffron ℥j. *Camphire* ℥℥. mixt together; not omitting gentle
Diaphoretics and Discutients. HOFF.

After Bleeding to relax the Fibres of the Womb, some re-
commend emollient Ptisans every Quarter of an Hour of Roots of
Mallows, Marsh-Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, &c. I have
frequently succeeded with equal Parts of *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* and
Syrup. Alth. Besides this use Clysters, Injections and Fomentations,
of the Decoction of *Flor. Solan. Cap. Papav. alb. Verbasco. Branc.
ursin.* To every Clyster add ℥j. of Oil of sweet Almonds.

To ease the Pain give *Anodynes* and *Narcotics* from the Begin-
ning. Begin with the mildest, and ascend to the most powerful.
Diacodium ℥vi. *Extract. Thebaic.* Half a Grain. *Tinctur. The-
baic. gut.* xxv.

The Patient must live on Chicken and Veal Broth, in which
you may add the four cold Seeds. To promote Urine add ℥℥.
of Nitre to a Pint of the Ptisan. If the Patient is extremely
weak, give the following Cordial in a small Dose:

3. R *Aq. Card. Benedict.* *Scabios. an.* ℥ij. *Confect. Alkerm.* ℥ij.
Flor. Aurant. ℥j. *M.*

After three or four Days give Manna ℥j. dissolved in Whey
℥i℥. About the fifth, seventh, or eighth Day, as the Violence
of the Disorder begins to decline, use the Injections into the
Vagina,

Vagina, more discutient than the former, of Decoctions of *Artemis. Matricar.* with *Flor. Chamæmel.* which must be done gently.

Of the Abscess of the Womb.

Abscesses of the Womb are either *inflammatory, tuberculous,* or *steatomatous.*

The Symptoms of an incipient Abscess are much the same as the Inflammation, such as Pain, Heat, Tension, &c. which intermit for some Time, and appear again, when the Suppuration begins; of which the Inflammatory is most sensible, the Steatomatous the least. When the Abscess is formed, all the Symptoms of Inflammation vanish: But Coldness of the Extremities, a slow Fever and Marasmus, gradually increase from the Absorption of the Pus into the Blood.

If no Inflammation has preceded, and the Patient was subject to Obstructions, especially of the Glands of the *Uterus*, and had a *lymphatic Fluor Albus*, it may be *Tuberculous*; if the Tumour is soft and indolent, it may be *Steatomatous*; but these are rare. The Place may be partly discovered by the Touch, but more especially by the Complaints of the Patients.

If it breaks into the *Bladder*, and passes off by Urine, or into the *Rectum*, and is discharged by Stool, or into the *Groin*, it is dangerous; if into the *Abdomen*, incurable: If it breaks into the *Vagina*, it may become an Ulcer, which is commonly mortal; or the Patient may perish by a *Hætic Fever* before the Eruption. The *Tuberculous* and *Steatomatous* are much the slowest.

The Work in this Case must be left to Nature, in a confirmed Abscess; unless it can be come at through the *Vagina*, and opened with a Lancet, and then deterfise Injections may perform a Cure.

Of the Ulcer of the Uterus.

AN Ulcer may have its Issue and Seat in the concave Surface of the *Uterus*, or may be lodged more deep, and have Issues into the *Rectum*, *Bladder*, *Groin*, or Cavity of the *Abdomen*.

It may be cured by an Abscess, by an Erosion of the internal Tunic, and by Wounds.

The Causes of an Erosion may be the *Fluor Albus*, or rather *Lymphaticus*; the Corruption of the *Fœtus*, or *Placenta*, in the Womb; acrid or caustic Injections; the frequent Use of *Cantharides*, the *Lues Venerea*, or *acrimonious Menfes*.

If the Ulcer proceeds from an Abscess, it may be Inflammatory, Tuberculous, or Steatomatous; if from an Erosion, it may be Venereal, Scorbutic, Scrofulous, or Simple: It may be also Simple, Scirrhus, or Cancerous.

The chief Sign of an Ulcer is the Efflux of purulent Matters; and the greater the Quantity, the profounder the Ulcer. If the Flux is sanious, or mixt with Blood, the Blood-Vessels are eroded. Mortal Hæmorrhages sometimes supervene. Sometimes they may proceed from a Fever, and Rarefaction of the Blood.

An Ulcer is hard to be distinguished from a *Fluor Albus*: However *Pus* is always more compact and fetid, unless it is lymphatic; and there is always a fixed Pain from an Ulcer. The Scurvy rarely produces Ulcers.

All Ulcers of the *Uterus* are dangerous; when they are fistulous, or scirrhus, or both, they portend Death: The same may be said of the cancerous; or when they are attended with a slow hectic Fever, Swellings of the Feet, a *Marasmus*, &c.

In order to the Cure, it is necessary to know whether the Ulcer is seated in the Body of the *Uterus*, or near the *Os Uteri*, in the *Vagina*, or whether it be *Venereal*, for the last must be treated as that Distemper requires.

To correct the vicious *Acrimony of the Blood*, use Broths, or Decoctions of Lettuce, Succory, Borrage, with *Sal Prunel*. Sometimes with Veal or a Pullet. Also chalybeated Whey, sweetened with Syrup of Violets. But the best Thing is a *Milk Diet*; to which, for Variety-sake, may be added Rice, Eggs, a Decoction of China, Barley, &c. Or Chervil, Agrimony, Fumitory, or the second Lime-Water, or Steel-Waters alone. Likewise emollient Baths or *Semicupia*.

Internal Deterges are Decoctions of *Fol. Agrimon. Pimpinell. Alchimil. Sanicul. Virg. Aur. &c.* Also a slight Decoction of *China*, for ordinary Drink; in every Dose *Bals. Capiv. gut. vi.* may be added, with or without *Syr. Capil. Vener.*

Injections of Whey and brown Sugar are good: *Aq. Hord.* with *Mel. Rosar.* is more powerful: A Decoction of *Fol. Matricar. Aristol. Artemis. &c.* with fine Honey, exceeds the former. If the Ulcer is very fetid and foul, add a little *Unguent. Ægyptiac.*

Egyptiac. Some Surgeons use a Fumigation of equal Parts of *Ma-
sic, Myrrh,* and *Tacamahac,* and a few Drops of *Bals. Capiv.*

To consolidate the Ulcer, use Injections of *Fol. Pimpinell Agri-
mony,* with the second Lime-Water; or warm sulphureous *Bath-
Waters,* and the Fumigations of the Gums, as above.

To ease the Pain, give gentle *Narcotics.*

If the Ulcer comes in Sight, it is to be cured as before, but the Medicines may be stronger. Or, by the Help of a *Speculum Uteri,* the common Digestive of *Terebinth, Vitell. Ov. & Ol. Hyperic.* may be applied on a Pledget; and, at every Dressing, a deter- sive Injection. If the Ulcer be very fetid, use *Tincture,* or *Powder of Myrrh,* mixt with *Ol. Hyper.* then *Bals. Arcæi & Vi-
tell. Ov.* If there is fungous Flesh, you may employ *Bals. Virid. Metensf.* keeping the Patient in Bed; though some walk about in these Cases. ASTR.

When there is a Flux from the *Uterus,* which is viscid, yellow, and bloody, it is a pretty evident Sign that the Substance of the *Uterus* is vitiated; and that an Inflammation and Ulceration are at Hand. When this happens, frequent Purges are necessary; of *Rhubarb, Tamarinds,* and *Manna,* in order to divert the depraved Humours from the Womb. *Forestus* says, he cured a Noblewoman of an Ulcer of the Womb, by giving her every fourth Day five Ounces of a Decoction of *Sena, Epithym. & Myrobalan.* sweetened with Sugar; and by injecting abstergent Decoctions into the Womb. If the Ulcer is curable, after some gentle Purges, she must drink a Decoction for twenty-five Days of *Santal. Lentisc. Sarsaparil. Menth. Epithym. Liquirit. & Rbo-
dium,* with a sudorific Regimen.

The Pain is sometimes so great, that they require powerful Narcotics, which in this Case do as little Hurt as in any. *Astringents* and *Repellents* must be used with Caution. The best Injections are made of Goat's Milk; Saffron, and Elder-Flower Water. HOFF.

In *venereal Ulcers,* let the Mercurial Ointment be conveyed into the *Vagina,* which should be always made with fresh Lard, *Bals. Capiv.* or fresh Oil. The other Treatment may be seen elsewhere, which must be suited to the Occasion. ASTR.

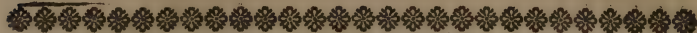
Of a GANGRENE of the UTERUS.

THE Gangrene and *Sphacelus* differ only in Degree; the former being an incipient Mortification; the latter a confirmed one:

The

The Signs of which are Coldness, Insensibility, Relaxation, or Softness, and the livid Colour of the affected Parts.

This Case is always mortal, [and therefore little need to be said about it] for the only probable Remedy is the Extirpation of the mortified Part, which can only take Place in the *Procidencia Uteri*. When this happens, make your Ligature as high as possible, three Fingers Breadth at least above the Mortification. This I have never seen performed; but I once mistook a *Sarcoma* of the *Vagina* for a Mortification, which the Surgeon cut off, and the Wound was soon after cured. ASTR.



Of the SCIRRHUS of the UTERUS.

Sometimes an Inflammation of the *Uterus* ends in a *Scirrhus*, which is a hard, renitent, and indolent Tumour, without Heat and Pain.

It is a very troublesome Disorder, and often incurable, and the Attempt to remove it is dangerous, though it is apt to bring on Dropsies, a Cancer, a Marasmus, &c. Its Seat is in the Glands, Lymphatic Vessels, or Lacteals of the *Uterus*.

The Symptoms are a Weight in the *Hypogastrium*, when the Patient stands or walks; Difficulty of lying on the well Side; if the Tumour is painful, she is obliged to lie on her Back. The *Menses* are suppressed; sometimes there are violent and dangerous *Hæmorrhages*; a Dropsy of the *Abdomen* or *Uterus*: If it suppurates, there are Signs of an Abscess. It may be partly discovered by pressing the Hand on the Region of the *Os Pubis*.

If the Tumour be small, recent, and void of Pain, you may give Broths of *Rad. Ering. Anon. Asparag. an. ʒß.* Or, *Fol. Agrimon. Pimpin. Menth. Aquat. Scolopend.* boiling them Half an Hour, with a little Flesh. To these may be added Salts, as *Tartar. Chalybeat. ʒß. vel. ʒj. Flor. Martial. gr. xvij. Arcan. duplicat. Sal Glauber. Tartar. Vitriolat.* of any of these from ʒß. to ʒj. for fifteen Days. Whey, with one of these Salts, or Chalybeated Whey, are more gentle. Or give a Pint every Day of Vitriolic Waters, for two or three Months.

If these heat too much, she must drink Asses or Goat's Milk. This is a palliative Cure. But, to dissolve the scirrhus Matter, the Patient must use Baths, and Half Baths, of emollient Decoctions. But, if the constitution or the Season disallow the Use of these, you must order Cataplasms to the Regions of the *Uterus* of the Pulp of *Branc. Ursin. Nymph. Viol. Malv. Alb.* with Mucilage of *Sem. Psyll.* and Linseed Oil. Or Fomentations, emollient

emollient Injections, and moderate Clysters. This End may be farther pursued, by *Croc. Mart. gr. xvij. Flor. Mart. gr. xv.* By *Mercurials* not purgative, as *Æthiops Min. gr. xvij.* By *Neutral Salts*, as *Tartar Vitriol. gr. xx. &c.* By *Millep. gr. xv.* *Gums* are the last Refuge, such as *Gum. Ammoniac. Sagap. Bdell. Galb. Opopan.* from gr. iv. to vij. They must be taken in a proper Vehicle, that they may dissolve in the Stomach, and the Blood must be diluted with aperitive Broths, and Decoctions, as above.

While this is doing, you may apply *Cataplasms* to the *Pubes*, of *Roots of Cicut. Brion. Cucum. Sylvest. Irid. Nostrat.* with Oil of Earth-worms; or you may leave *Mercurial Plasters* thereon, purging the Patient at certain Intervals.

When Heat, Pain, and Tension of the *Uterus* are perceived, forbear Deobstruents, and bleed. Use no Aperitives at the Time of purging. At other Times use *Diluents* and *Narcotics*. If the Tumour does not diminish, leave these Medicines off, and have Recourse to the palliative Cure. ASTR.



Of the Cancer of the Uterus.

A *Cancer* is a *Scirrhus* become exquisitely painful. When there is a darting or lancinating Pain in the *Scirrhus*, and in fifteen Days or a Month it becomes much larger than it was before, and *scabrous*, that is, angular and rugged; and the Skin that covers it is smoother, till a Fissure appears; the Lips of which are retorted, and an *Ichor* or acrimonious Serosity proceeds therefrom, with a soft fungous Flesh about the Fissure; you have the Progress to a *confirmed Cancer*. The Matter never becomes *Pus*.

An *Ulcer* of the *Uterus* resembles a *Cancer*, when a putrid *Sanies* issues from the corrupted Substance of the Womb, with great Stench, exquisite Pain, and grievous Symptoms. This Disease is almost incurable.

The principal Symptom of a *Cancer* is Pain, which is attended with Restlessness, Watching, Indigestion: which produce a slow Fever, Consumption, Marasmus, and the like.

A hard, renitent, painful Tumour, preceded by an indolent *Scirrhus*, plainly evinces the Existence of a *Cancer*. If nothing is discharged by the *Uterus*, but a limpid, pellucid Lymph, it is an occult *Cancer*; if acrid *Serum*, or *Ichor*, it is open. ASTR.

There is nothing to be done in this Case, but by *Demulcents* and *Lenients*. If there is any Hope of Cure, it must be placed
in

in Asses-Milk, the *Selters* Waters, and in bathing in soft Water, wherein Wheat-Bran has been boiled; in which the Patient must sit for an Hour, and longer. She must abstain from all sharp, acrid, stimulating, and heating Things. HOFF.

To mitigate the Symptoms, you must forbid the Use of Flesh, spirituous Liquors, high-seasoned Meats; and allow Rice, Rice-Cream, new-laid Eggs, Gruels, Broths. Give *Manna* once a Month; bleed now and then, especially if the *Menses* are suppressed. If she cannot live upon a Milk-Diet, give Chalybeated Whey, the second Lime-Water, the Juices of Water-Mint, Chervil, or distilled Milk. Besides Baths, use Injections of Housleek-Juice, warm; or it may be rubbed in a leaden Mortar till black; to which may be added Drops of Mercury. For Variation's Sake, you may use *Saccharum Saturni*; not forgetting *Narcotics*. ASTR. The best Injection is the Juice of red Beet, which should be used frequently pretty hot. HOFF.

Of a Dropsy of the Uterus.

THE Dropsy of the Uterus is distinguished from that of the Abdomen, in being prominent, circumscribed, round, and confined to the Region of the Uterus; whereas the whole Abdomen is equally swelled when there is a Dropsy therein. Besides, in the former, the *Vagina* and *Os Uteri* are soft and relaxed; also the Neck of the Uterus bears downward.

In Pregnancy, the Head of the Child makes a sensible Elevation near the Navel, while the rest of the Womb is flat; whereas, in a Dropsy, it is perfectly round and spherical, and the Breasts are soft and flabby. In the third or fourth Month, the Motion of the Child puts the Matter out of doubt.

In a *Scirrhus* and *scirrhus Tumours*, the Tumours are never in the Middle, but irregular, and never round like the Dropsy. They are likewise more hard, and make greater Resistance to the Pressure.

The *Ascites*, *Vesicular Dropsy*, and *Oedema* of this Organ, are distinguished by their great Weight and Distraction, from a *Tympanites*, or flatulent Distension of the Uterus.

The *Oedema* is known from the rest by a continual *Fluor Albus*, or *Lymphaticus*, which attends it. The *Os Uteri* is open and relaxed; but the Tumour always subsists.

This Dropsy is very difficult to be removed, but it is not so dangerous as that of the Abdomen; it often induces a slow Fever,

universal Dropsy, *Leucophlegmatia*, *Marasmus*, &c. The least dangerous and troublesome is the *Tympanites*; the worst is the *Ascites Uteri*.

To cure the *Ascites*, a *Cannula* should be introduced into the *Os Uteri*. There should be no Perforations on its Sides, nor in the Extremity, that it may not be plugged up. This may easily be done, unless the Orifice is stopped with *Scirrhi*, *Tubercles*, *Cicatrices*, or the like. If this miscarry, sometimes hard Riding, or violent Shocks will succeed, by Emetics or Cathartics. Or the following stimulating Decoction for an Injection:

R *Rad. Asar.* ʒiij. *Sem. Sabin.* ʒj. *Calaminth. Sem. Cumin. P.*
j. *M. F. Decoct.* ʒv. *pro Injectione.*

To this may be occasionally added a little irritating Oil. If a little Water distils, continue the Remedies. Or you may make a Pessary of *Pulv. Colocynth.* ʒj. *Sal Nitr.* ʒß. *Mecoachan.* ʒj. boiled with Honey. Or Fumigations of the same Things, with Powder of Nutmeg.

Some recommend a Tincture of *Jalap*, and *Florentine Orris*, as an *Hydragogue*; the Dose is from ʒiij. to ʒvi. Aperitive Broths should also be given between whites; to which you may add *Millep. Sal. Glauber. Arcan. Duplicat.* &c. *Borax* to xxv gr. is a great Deobstruent, with gr. xij. of oriental Saffron; but less Doses are much more safe. Decoctions of the Woods are good. Or you may make half Baths of *Brion. Cumin. Sylv. Bacc. Lauri & Juniper. Flor. Agrimon. Flor. Ebul.* which may be boiled in a Lixivium of Vine-Branches. Some give Preparations of Steel and Mercury. The *Cannula* is best and speediest.

The Treatment of the *Tympanites* is much the same as the former, only milder, with copious Diluents and large Baths.

ASTRUC.

Of the Procidentia Uteri.

IT is a common Disorder, and the *Uterus* presents itself in the *Vagina* between the *Labia*, or is quite visible. Sometimes it is only the internal Membrane of the *Vagina*, sometimes the Body of the Womb.

This Disorder is rarely dangerous, for Women bear it a long Time; I have seen some who have had it for thirty Years.

The Cure consists in reducing the *Uterus*, and retaining it in its Place. To reduce it, order a simple Clyster to evacuate the Rectum; the Patient should also bleed three or four Times:

Then

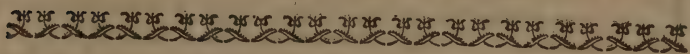
Then emollient Cataplasms should be used of white Bread and Milk, or of emollient Plants; emollient Baths are also to be employed. The Parts being thus relaxed, the Patient must lie on her Back, with her Hips higher than her Head, and her Legs quite asunder; then put back the *Uterus* by Degrees, where you find the least Resistance, and without any Violence. This done, the Patient must be confined to her Bed for about fifteen Days, with her Thighs closed, or her Legs across, and her Hips raised.

The Cure must be compleated with astringent Injections, Baths and Pessaries; with Fumigations of Frankincense, red Roses and Mastich. Internally may be taken *Sang. Dracon. Corn. Cerv. Alum. rup. Coral. ppt.* in any suitable Form. Their Dose is $\mathfrak{zj}$. in a Day.

If these fail, you must have Recourse to a *Circulus Uterinus*, made of Cork, and covered with Wax, which will admit Exercise and Coition without Trouble.

Sydenham recommends the following Fomentation with Flannel, which is to be applied, Morning and Evening, till the Patient is cured:

$\mathfrak{R}$ Cort. querc. $\mathfrak{Zij}$. Coq. in Aqua fontan. $\mathfrak{Hiv}$. ad $\mathfrak{Hij}$. sub finem addendo Cortic. granator. contus. $\mathfrak{Zj}$. Ros. rub. Flor. granat. an. Mij. Dein adde Vin. rubr. $\mathfrak{H}\beta$.



Of the HYSTERIC PASSION.

THOUGH this Disease has been already treated of, I shall take this Opportunity to give some farther Light into this Disorder, especially as *Hoffman*, contrary to the Sentiments of *Willis*, will not allow the Uterus to be a nervous Part; for he affirms, that the Hysterick Passion, which is attributed to a Vice in the Womb, is owing to spastic, convulsive, and epileptic Disorders, all which arise from a Fault of the *Genus Nervosum*. For, says he, the Uterus cannot be a nervous Part, though it is not destitute of all torric and internal Motion; because there are such prodigious Distensions therein, in Case of Twins, as well as in Tumours and Excreescences, that they could not be borne without the highest Disturbance, and even Danger of Life.

But *Astruc* judiciously observes, that the Effects of Impressions are various, according to the Degree of their Intensity: Thus Tickling of the Nose with a Feather will cause Sneezing, of the Fauces Vomiting, while a violent Impression will only cause simple Pain, which is the Case of the Uterus in the Hysterick

Passion; for the Causes of this Disease from Observation are the preternatural Oscillations of the uterine Arteries on the Approach of the Menfes, or their Suppression when they are distended with Blood; an Irritation of the Uterus from the *Fluor Albus*; various Tumours in the Uterus; the Acrimony of the seminal Fluids. These Affections of the Uterus draw the other Parts into Consent, as Poisons in the Stomach produce Convulsions, a Syncope, and Sweats.

In the Fit, besides the Remedies mentioned already, he recommends a few Grains of Civet or Musk, alone, or tied in a thin Rag, and introduced into the *Vagina*, which helps to discharge the morbid and noxious Humours of the Uterus.

Out of the Fit, Mirth and Exercise have often cured this Distemper alone. The best Remedies are Castor, Asa Foetida, Galban. Sagapen. and Myrrh; five Grains in Powder is a Dose, or ten Drops of the Tinctures. As also gentle Purges of Cassia, Manina, or Infusion of Senna.



Of a M O L E.

BY a Mole is meant a Mass [of fleshy Matter] of a spherical Figure, generated in the *Uterus*; which is sometimes mistaken for a Child. Its Size is various, from a large Nut to an Infant: Some are soft and spongy, some membraneous, with a Cavity in the Middle. Sometimes they are filled with serous Matter, sometimes with *Hydatites*.

The *Symptoms* of a Mole at first are like that of a real Pregnancy, afterwards they vary; for a Woman feels a dull heavy Weight like a Ball of Lead; her Belly is round or spherical; there is no Motion like that of a living *Fœtus*.

The Mole itself threatens no Danger; all the Difficulty lies in being delivered from it: [Some Women are troubled with them for several Years together; some to old Age, without any other Inconvenience than Uneasiness and Weight.]

The Cure consists in assisting the Woman to expel it, as shall be explained hereafter. ASTR.

Sometimes it happens that abortive *Placentulae* remain in the Cavity of the *Uterus*, which increasing and growing more hard cause various Symptoms, which are said to be caused by a Mole. There is no Motion perceived outwardly about the Region of the Navel, but inwardly there is a weak and tremulous Motion. Some have Anxiety of the *Præcordia* and tensive Pains, with a heavy hard Tumour in the Belly, yet not about, but much lower than

than the Navel, with Difficulty of Urine and Stool. Sometimes they have cruel Labour Pains, and exclude membranous Concretions, and then the Belly subsides.

Fol. Puleg. Artemis. Matricar. Sabin. Menth. Flor. Cheiri. Calend. Rad. Aristoloch. as well as *Myrrh* and *Galbanum*, have almost a specific Quality in Disorders of the Womb, especially arising from an *Atonia*, in restoring the menstrual Flux, and expelling Moles. Clysters made of these Ingredients, and often injected, are very efficacious. HOFF.

Wedelius from *Fontanus* says, if you take a fresh slender Root of a Walnut-Tree of the Length of a Palm, and shave it to the Thickness of one's Finger, and then put it up the *Vagina*, it will cause a burning Heat, promote a Flux of Blood, and expel a dead *Fœtus*. He used it twice with Success.



Of an ABORTION.

AN *Abortion* is a spasmodico-convulsive Motion of the *Uterus*, whereby an immature and dead *Fœtus* is violently excluded; and is generally preceded with an enormous Flux of Blood.

However, a Child may be born five or six Weeks before the usual Term, and with great Care, warm and good Nursing, live to Years of Maturity.

An *Abortion* generally happens between the second and third Month; sometimes between the third and fourth; and more rarely between the fifth and sixth Month of Pregnancy, about the Time that the *Menses* were wont to flow. There are not wanting Instances of the *Placenta* being violently separated from the Womb, about the seventh Month, with a large Flux of Blood, whereupon the Infant's, and, unless Nature be strong enough to expel it, the Mother's Life is greatly in Danger.

The Signs of *approaching Abortion* are not unlike those of a natural Birth. In both Cases there is a Shivering and Coldness; a pressing Pain in the Loins; extending itself to the Bottom of the Belly; afterwards it proceeds to the *Os Sacrum*, *Coxendix*, and Groin, with a stronger Pulsation of the Arteries; the *Os Uteri* is moist and relaxed, and a Water, like the Washing of Flesh, breaks forth: Particularly in an Abortion there is pure Blood with Clots in a pretty large Quantity with great Weakness; sometimes Fainting, and on the third Day the *Fœtus* is expelled. There often precedes a sudden Rigour and Horror, with Lassitude, Inappetence, Nausea, Palpitation of the Heart, a

Pain in the Loins, a heavy Pain about the Pubes, and the genital Parts are cold. The greater the Fœtus is, the more sharp are the Spasms, and the Pains and Symptoms are the greater not without Danger. HOFF.

The Forerunners of an *Abortion* are a Pain in the Loins, or rather in the Bottom of the Uterus; a dull heavy Pain in the inward Parts of the Thighs; slight Shivering between the Flesh and the Skin; the Belly, from being eminent and pointed about the Navel, becomes flat and depressed. The Infant is motionless; the Breasts subside and become flaccid; a small Flux of Blood or Serum. that oozes from the Uterus, which is succeeded by an Efflux of the Waters, Flooding, &c. with acute Colic Pains in the *Uterus*, from its convulsive Contraction; Pain about the *Os Pubis*, and *Os Sacrum*, from the falling down of the *Fœtus* to the Orifice of the Uterus; a Desire of going to Stool; then follow Weakness, convulsive Contractions by Consent of Parts, a *Syncope* and other Symptoms. ASTR.

Women that abound with Blood often have their *Menses* in the second and third Month of Pregnancy without any bad Symptom. In this Case the Blood which proceeds from the Vessels of the *Vagina* yields Relief; I have known it happen to the Middle of the Pregnancy without Detriment to the *Fœtus*. The most violent Drugs will not procure Abortion in some Women. I have known some afflicted with acute Fevers, the Small-Pox, Measles, Diarrhœas, and even Dysenteries, and yet the *Fœtus* has remained safe and sound. Others have travelled Night and Day in mountainous Countries, or have been greatly fatigued with excessive Dancing, without any Harm. Nor do sudden Fires, or other terrifying Accidents, cause many Abortions, if any at all.

However, Women full of Juice, inactive, soft, fat, of a more subtile Habit of Body, who live high, are weakly, of greater Sensibility, Hysteric, inordinate in their *Menses*, who have miscarried, or whose Mothers were prone thereto, are more liable to Abortion than robust, strong, fleshy Women of the lowest Class, who are not fat but inured to Labour, and not apt to be terrified on every slight Occasion. HOFF.

Abortion is caused by the Separation of the *Placenta* from the *Uterus*, by the Extravasation of some Fluid; by a Corrugation of the *Placenta*, by violent Shocks; such as violent Fevers, Small-Pox, *Lues Venerea*, Vomiting, *Tenesmus*, Convulsions, &c. From strong Cathartics, Emmenagogues, Hæmorrhages, sudden Passions, Frights, Sorrow, violent Motions, as Leaping, Dancing, Riding, Jolting in Carriages, Raising great Weights, [Reaching

[Reaching too high] Strokes on the Belly, Falls, and Fluxes of all Kinds. ASTR.

To prevent Abortion, Bleeding is useful and necessary about the End of the third Month of Pregnancy, more or less, according to the Constitution of the Patient. When there are gentle Pains in the Loins, descending to the Hips and *Os Sacrum*, then Bleeding in the upper Parts is absolutely necessary. The Body, in the first Months especially, should be kept open with Manna, Rhubarb, or the like :

1. R *Pulv. Rhubarb. ʒj. Mann. ʒij. Crem. Tartar. ʒij. solvantur leni Calore in Aq. Veron. ℥ss. Colatur. addatur Passul. min. ℥j. Inspissetur leni Calore in Vase Stanneo; adjecta sub Finem Pulv. Cinnamoni ʒj. Capiat duo vel tria Cochlearia circa Prandium, vel somni Tempus.*

It often happens, through Neglect of taking proper Cathartics after Child-Birth, that there remains a Propensity to Abortion, which should be prevented by convenient Laxatives, Baths, and Tonic Medicines. The Laxative, among other Things, may be the following Infusion:

2. R *Rad. Aristoloch. rotund. Zedoar. Pimpin. Rhubarb. an. ʒss. Fol. Meliss. M. j. Flor. Cheiri. Anthos, Salv. an. P. iv. Sem. Levist. Cumin. Cardamom. Cort. Aurant. Bacc. Laur. an. ʒij. Fibrar. Helleb. nigr. Troch. Agar. an. ʒss. Passul. min. ʒiij. Quæ affus. Vin. Rhen. ℥iij. leni extrahantur Calore.*

Afterwards, Baths of soft Water, with Bags filled with nerve Simple, and applied to the Belly to strengthen the Womb. Such as Rosemary, Pennyroyal, Mugwort, Horehound, Sage, Marjoram, *Origanum*, *Serpillum*, Mint, Camomile-Flowers, and the four carminative Seeds.

When Abortions are epidemic from South Winds and a wet Winter, it will be proper to keep the Perspiration free, and the Body open. Wherefore the Patient must avoid the cold Air, and acid and astringent Aliment, large Suppers, Flesh, Cakes, and fat Substances.

When Abortion seems to draw near, and there are Pains in the Loins, Spasms tending to the Womb, Coldness of the Extremities, Astriction of the *Præcordia*, a Vein must be opened in the Arm, and the Spasms must be appeased with gentle Diaphoretics and Antispasmodics, made of the Waters of Balm, Lilly of the Valley, Lime-Flowers, Primroses, Cinnamon-Water, *Pulv. Marchion.* prepared Hartshorn, Tincture of Coral, and Syrup of Citrons.

If there is a Flux of Blood, it is not to be stopped with Astringents and Narcotics. If any Thing will do any good, it must be Bleeding in the Arm, nitrous Remedies, gentle papaveraeous Things, Antiepileptics and our anodyne Liquor. But, if Abortion is unavoidable or necessary, then it will be proper to bring away the *Fœtus* by Medicines or manual Operation. **HOFF.**

If the Patient is emaciated from Grief, Evacuations, or other Causes to prevent Abortion, she must enter upon an analeptic or restorative Diet, which consists in taking small Quantities of Nourishment at a Time, replete with balsamic Particles, and not too heating: Such as rich Broths made of Flesh Meat and taken by Spoonfuls: Jellies made of old Capons or Partridges, new-laid Eggs, Veal-Gravey, a Spoonful of *Canary* or *Alicant* Wine now and then, or a Toast dipped therein.

Sometimes it will be convenient for the Patient to lie on her Back, with a Pillow to raise her Thighs and adjacent Parts higher than her Belly, that the *Fœtus* may not press on the Office of the *Uterus*.

If she has met with a Fall, or received a Hurt on her Belly, give Soups, Rice, Gruel, Jellies, Panadoes, new-laid Eggs, little Wine and no Flesh-meat, and the Patient must keep her Bed. Thus may a slightly threatened Abortion be avoided. **ASTR.**

Linseed Oil is an experienced Remedy against a Miscarriage. **HAMILTON.**

If she feels a pricking or painful Irritation in the *Abdomen*, with a Desire to go to Stool, a small Dose of a Narcotic will be convenient.

If there is no Flux of Blood, you may give from gr. iv. to ʒß. of *Coral*, ppt. *Pulv. Rad. Tormentil. gr. Kerm. Sem. Plantag. Sang. Dracon. Rasur. Ebor. Terr. Catech. Mastich.* variously compounded Mace is good in a smaller Dose. And to these *Confect. Alkerm. ʒß. Diacodium ʒij.* or other gentle Narcotics. *Crato's* Remedy has been long famous:

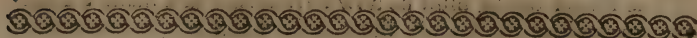
3. R *Rad. Bistort. Pulv. Granat. Kerm. Sem. Portulac. & Plantag. Pulv. an. ʒß. Sem. Coriand. Pulv. ʒiß. Sacchar. Cand. ʒj. M. F. Pulvis pro iv Dosis.*

The Dose is to be taken in a new-laid Egg every Morning. Some are fond of Plasters, especially the good Women, for which Reason a Rupture Plaster may be laid to the Loins. **ASTR.**

Or the following Cerate from **RIVERIUS**:

4. R *Picis naval.* ʒß. *Thur.* ʒj. *Masticb.* ʒß. *Sang. Dracon.* &
Ros. Rub. an. ʒij. *Fiat Ceratum, quod supertendatur Linteo,*
& applicetur Renibus.

This is not to lie on too long, for fear of heating too much.



OF CHILD-BIRTH.

IN order to attain the Knowledge of difficult Births, it is necessary to form a just Idea of those that are natural.

The Time of the natural Birth is from the 15th Day of the ninth Month to the End of the 30th of the same; yet some Women affirm it may be sooner or later. *Hoffman* says, the usual Time is nine solar Months; and *Juncker* that, Excretions from the *Uterus* being by Women referred to certain *lunar Phases*, they reckon their going with Child by the Weeks, and that they usually exclude the *Fœtus* forty Weeks from the Time of their being with Child, commonly on that very Day they were used to have their *Menses*.

The Signs of an approaching Birth are a remarkable Descent of the Womb, and a Subsidence of the Belly: The Head of the *Fœtus* falls down to the Orifice of the Womb and presses upon it: The Orifice of the Womb dilates by the Weight, and the *Chorion* and *Amnios*, being driven forward with the Waters they contain, form a Kind of a Pouch or Bladder at the said Orifice, which should be suffered to break of itself, or at least it should not be burst till the Woman is really in Labour. There is a Flux of a whitish Matter from the said Orifice: Pains which extend from the Loins and Groin towards the genital Parts: There is a frequent Desire of going to make Water, or going to Stool, or a continual *Tenesmus*: A Flux of the Waters from the Membranes which contain the Child, immediately before the Birth; or more early: A Trembling of the lower Joints. Sometimes the Head aches, and the Face looks intensely red.

The Infant gradually advances, the above Protuberance continually enlarging the Passage, that the Crown of the Head may be felt; the Birth is then advanced one Third, and the Midwife may now assist the Exclusion. However, Nature alone would now do the Work. When the Infant is advanced forward, as far as his Ears, he is said to be in the Passage. If the Membranes are not already burst, they may now be opened, and the Waters, by their Effusion, will render the *Vagina* slippery, and promote the Exclusion of the Infant. When the Child is born,

born, the Midwife should lay him on her Knees, so as to give Issue to the Waters from the Mouth, if any has been imbibed. Soon after the *Placenta* appears of itself, if not attached to the *Uterus*; if otherwise, the Midwife must separate it gently, by introducing her Hand.

The Navel-String must be now cut, having first made a Ligature, as well on the Child's Side, as the Mother's, to prevent an *Hæmorrhage*.

The Midwife at first, after having asked a few Questions, ought to examine by the Touch, with the fore and middle Finger, having paired her Nails close. She must introduce them from Time to Time, to know the State of the *Uterus*; and, as the Birth advances, she must relax the *Vagina* by some oily Remedy. The Mother should regulate her Throws, and use her Efforts all at once, not divide them, especially when the Head is advanced; that the Shoulders may immediately follow, and the Child escape the Danger of strangling.

After the Child is born, and the After-Birth brought away, let a warm Linen Cloth be applied to the Parts; but not so as to hinder the Flowing of the *Lochia*. An Hour after, let the Mother take a little Oil of sweet Almonds to ease the After-Pains, and let a Cataplasm of Oil of sweet Almonds ℥ij . and two or three new laid Eggs be boiled together, and laid to the Parts, renewing it every six Hours for two Days. Fifteen Days after the Birth the Parts may be bathed with an astringent Decoction of red Roses, Balaustines, or Nut-Galls in red Wine, in order to brace them.

If the Labour is long and difficult, it will be proper to bleed, to prevent Inflammations, and to give a little *Alicant* Wine; or with the Addition of Cinnamon-Water, or *Confectio Alkermes*, not forgetting an oily Clyster.

A DIFFICULT BIRTH may be caused by the Mother, or the Midwife. The Fault is in the Mother, if, when the Orifice of the Womb is open, and the Child rightly placed, she has not Strength to expel the *Fœtus*, especially if the Waters are come away, and the Pains cease, or when the Mother will not exert herself, or there is a natural Fault in the genital Parts.

In a Defect of Strength or Pains, all else being right, a Draught of generous Wine should be given, with Cinnamon or Mace, again and again, if the Work does not go forward. If there wants a greater *Stimulus*, Borax, Cinnamon, or Myrrh may be given with a proper Drink; which must be repeated in an Hour or two, if Occasion requires.

But the Abuse of forcing Medicines is dangerous; for they may induce acute or miliary Fevers, and therefore must be used cautiously.

cautiously. Stimulating Clysters may be injected now and then, especially if the Woman is costive. The Midwife should also press back the *Os Coccygis*, which tends to excite the Pains, and to ease the Labour.

If the Parts are over-strait, as in the first Birth, especially if the Woman is not young, emollient Liniments are to be used, and the Parts must be anointed with fresh Butter, or Oil, and dilated gently with the Fingers. If there is a Tumour, Caruncle, or Membrane opposing the Birth, a Surgeon's Assistance is required.

The Midwife is in Fault, when she hastens the Labour before the Time, when there is no true Pain, when the Orifice of the *Uterus* is not open; which alone distinguishes the true Pains from the false, whence the Woman is weakened, and both the Mother and Child are in the utmost Danger. Therefore the true Time of Birth must be waited for, the Woman must be composed; and her Spirits kept up with comfortable Liquors; for Nature may be led, but not driven.

If the Fault is with the *Fœtus*, and the Head is too large, or the Shape monstrous, or the Situation preternatural, then forcing Medicines are fruitless and noxious; and the *Fœtus* is to be brought forth by the Feet, by a skilful Hand, whether alive or dead. The Child must be turned and educed with the greatest Caution.

If the Feet present first, the Midwife must be wary, lest there be Twins, and lest she should take a Foot of each. The Feet must be wrapped in a dry Napkin, and the Child must be drawn gently, till the Waste is in the Orifice of the *Uterus*. Then the Infant's Hands should be drawn down close by the Sides; and, if the Nose be towards the *Os Pubis*, it should be turned towards the *Coccyx*, to prevent an Obstacle. Then the Orifice must be dilated with the Fingers, and the Woman's Throws should assist the Midwife's Efforts to educe the Child. If the Chin is embarrassed, the Midwife must disengage it, by putting her Finger into the Mouth, in order to turn it to Advantage.

If the Infant's Head presents across, or laterally, it must be put back, and gently turned to its natural Situation. If the Shoulder presents, the same Art must be used, though the Difficulty is greater.

If the Belly, Hip, or Thigh, appears first, the Child must be extracted by the Feet, and the Mother must lie horizontally on her Back. If one or both Hands are directed upward, and lie close to the Head, the Case is not so bad as some apprehend; for

for they will keep the Orifice equally dilated, till the Head passes and prevents Strangling.

If the Infant is dead, there is generally a Collapsion of the *Abdomen*, the Breasts are flaccid, the Infant bears on the lower Parts of the *Pelvis*, and the Child, upon Motion, rolls like a Lump of Lead. The Bones of the Skull are wrapped over one another, an ichorous lymphatic Sanies flows from the *Uterus*, and the Mother is subject to Fainting. There is no Pulsation in the Navel-string, and it is soft and indolent to the Touch, and absolutely deprived of Motion. If the *Placenta* comes first, and is hot, the Child is alive. Above all, if any Part of the Infant's Body appears, and is full of small Vesicles, livid, soft, and brittle, it is not only dead, but beginning to putrify.

In these Cases it must be extracted by the Feet, and, if it cannot be done otherwise, with an Instrument: But a Man-midwife's Assistance must not be neglected.

When the *Fœtus* dies before the Time of Birth, and the Membrane continues whole, it will not putrify. Therefore the Work must be left to Nature, for Birth-Pains will at length come on spontaneously.

If the Navel-string first appears, and is compressed soon after by the Head of the Infant, its Life is in Danger; and the Remedy is to return the Infant, and reduce the Cord, till the Head fills the Orifice. But, if this cannot be done, the Woman must be put in a suitable Posture, and the Child must be extracted by the Feet.

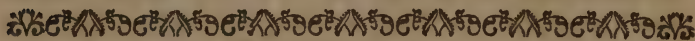
When the *Placenta* first presents itself, which is known by its spungy, soft, Texture, and the great Quantity of Blood flowing at the same Time, it requires speedy Assistance. If the Membranes are intire, they should be broke, the *Placenta* and Membranes should be reduced into the *Uterus*, and the Child be extracted by the Feet; which is more easily performed in the Membranes than in the *Uterus*, and put into a proper Situation, But if the *Placenta* is disengaged from its Membranes, and these are broke, and the *Placenta* or both appear before the Infant, they may be brought away first, and the Infant immediately afterwards.

When there is a great Flux of Blood from outward Accidents, the Infant should be immediately delivered by Art, though the Mother is not in true Labour. If the *Uterus* is opened, and the *Vagina* relaxed, as in this Case they commonly are, the Child must be extracted by the Feet. If not, they must be mollified with fresh Oil, and the Infant delivered as before.

After all laborious Births, the Woman is generally weak and apt to faint; therefore her Spirits should be kept up by a Glass
of

of hot Wine, or analeptic Water; which must be repeated as often as there is Occasion.

If, after the Child is born, the *Placenta* does not soon follow, and it adheres to the Womb, the Woman is not immediately to change her Posture; but the Midwife's Hand is to be introduced into the Womb, as far as the *Placenta*, taking the Navel-String for a Guide; and, taking Hold of it, she is to move it gently to and fro, in order to loosen and extract it. If it adheres too closely, it is not to be pulled forcibly, or broken; for it generally produces an Inflammation, Gangrene, or bad Fevers, particularly the Miliary. It will be therefore best to wait Half an Hour, keeping the Hand in the *Uterus*, for fear of its closing, till it comes away of itself, or may be separated without Force. If the Patient is very weak, she must take comfortable Broths, till she is a little recovered, and then, if the *Placenta* does not come away with the After-Pains, you must proceed as before. If, through the Unskilfulness of the Midwife, the Orifice of the Womb closes before it is brought away, aloetic Pills must be taken every Evening, which often yield Relief. If it putrifies, the Patient dies, or falls into dangerous Fevers. HEIST. ASTR. DEVEN. &c.



Of violent Pains after Delivery.

IF there are violent Pains after Delivery, they generally proceed from the After-Birth being retained, or Part of it; from Blood clotted or concreted in the *Uterus*, from hard Labour, from a Defect in the Flux of the *Lochia*, or from Wind; especially if the Belly of the Woman has not been swathed in a proper Manner, or if she has caught Cold.

In this Case hot Diluents are proper, as Tea with Saffron, or an Infusion of Camomile Flowers, drank as Tea; or Broths, with Caraway Seeds, or Wormwood, or Camomile Flowers, or thin Orange Peel, ʒj. This last was a Specific of *Forestus*. Or a bitter Tincture in a proper Infusion taken hot. An Ounce or two of Oil of sweet Almonds, taken in a hot Vehicle, is excellent.

Some recommend *Chervil* and *Sperma Ceti*. Likewise *Anodynes*, with *Antihysterics* and Saffron, may be given to Advantage. Or,

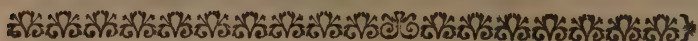
I. R. *Sperm. Ceti*, ʒj. *Sal. Volat. Corn. Cerv. gr. v. Bals. Peruv. gut. v. Ther. Androm. ʒß. Syr. de Mecon. q. s. M. F. Bolus.*

254 *Of the immoderate Flux of the Lochia.*

This may be given soon after Delivery. If the Heat is considerable, order an attemperating Powder of Crabs Claws, Cinnamonabar, Nitre and Saffron:

2. R *Pulv. è Chel. Canc. Comp. gr. xv. Cinnab. gr. iij. Sal. Nitr. gr. v. Croc. gr. iv. M. F. Pulvis.*

In dangerous Cases, emollient and carminative Clysters may be given; and carminative Bags or Bladders filled with a Decoction of Camomile Flowers, in Water or Milk, may be laid to the Belly. However, if the Flux of the *Lochia* is regular, the Body had better be costive than otherwise, wherefore all strong Purges are to be avoided. HEIST. and others.



Of the immoderate Flux of the Lochia.

THE *Lochia* are a Kind of *Hæmorrhage*, which is sometimes so considerable as to affright the Assistants. It proceeds from the *Appendices Cæcæ*, after the Separation of the *Placenta*; it is useful and necessary to unload the Vessels. It continues for three Quarters of an Hour, or more, and the Flux retains a sanguine Colour for three or four Days, till at length it becomes like the Washings of Flesh. In ten or twelve Days it is milky, and at last lymphatic. During this Time the *Appendices venosæ* and the *Uterus* gradually contract, as well as the *Colatoria lactea*. In some this Flux continues but twelve Hours, in others twenty-four.

After the Delivery the Woman should be put to Bed, and a folded Sheet should be put under her Hips, in order to receive the *Lochia*. Warm Linen should be applied to the genital Parts to keep out the Air, and a Compress, dipt in warm Wine, should be applied to the Belly, but not too tight.

Baglivi has observed, when the Breasts are full of Pain, at the Coming of the Milk, which is in two or three Days, the *Lochia* commonly stop, but flow again as soon as the Pain ceases. The Patient should live upon Broth, till the Milk-Fever is over.

When the Flux of the *Lochia* is immoderate, it is attended with Weakness, Loathing, Fainting, Convulsions, a slow, weak, or intermitting Pulse, excessive Paleness, an Excretion of grumous Blood, Pains in the *Hypochondria*, a Tension of the Belly, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Tingling in the Ears.

Many

Many die of this *Hæmorrhage* for want of a due Sense of the Danger, or otherwise.

Astruc directs Bleeding, at which he supposes many will wonder. If there is any extraneous Body, as Part of the *Placenta*, Clots of Blood, the Midwife should search for them. Then an astringent Ptisan should be ordered of Water, wherein a hot Poker has been extinguished. In this, *Mastich*, or the greater *Comfrey* Roots may be boiled. Or she may take astringent Potions of the Waters of *Pulv. Balaust. Sang. Dracon. Syr. Coral.* every three Hours, or Boles of *Bol. Armen. Terr. Japan. Lap. Hæmatit. Coral. Rub.* every two Hours; a Scruple of all together is a Dose. Or,

1. R *Alum. Rup. Pulv. Sang. Dracon. Sacchar. Rub. an. gr. x. cum q. s. Syr. Coral. M. F. Pil.*

Sydenham recommends an inraffating Diet, and the following Drink:

2. R *Aq. Plantag. Vin. Rub. an. ℥j. coque simul. ad tertias, dein.edulcoretur cum q. s. Sacchar. albissim. cujus cum frigescat capiat ℥℥. bis vel ter in die.*

He also advises a small hyfteric Julep, and the following *Nodulus* to be smelled to:

3. R *Galb. Asæ Fætid. an. ʒij. Castor. ʒi℥. Sal Succin. Volatil. ʒ℥. M. F. Nodulus.*

Or, in its Stead, a Smelling-Bottle of *Sal Ammoniac.* may be used. *Morgan* says, the following saved a Woman's Life:

4. R *Aq. Cinnam. simp. Aq. Theriacal. an. ʒj. Elixir. Vitriol. gut. xx. Laud. Londinensis gr. v. [vel Extract. Thebaic. gr. ij℥.] M. F. Haustus.*

This may be repeated in about an Hour, if necessary.

Astruc says, if these Remedies fail, Injections may be made into the *Vagina*, cold or hot, *pro re nata.* *Narcotics* should never be forgot; they are commonly ordered in cordial Potions.

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Of the Suppression of the Lochia.

WHEN the *Lochia* are suppressed, the *Abdomen* swells, and there is a heavy Pain at the Bottom of the Belly and Groin. The Face looks red, the Breathing is difficult, the Eyes

256 *Of the Suppression of the Lochia.*

Eyes are disordered, the Rigours of acute Fevers supervene; Faintings, cold Sweats, a Pulsation and Heat of the Womb, a Palsy in the lower Parts, and sometimes an Epilepsy. SYDEN.

This may be caused by a Defect or Impoverishment of the Blood, from an Inspissation of the Blood of the *Uterus*, by a Cold, from a convulsive Stricture of the Uterine Vessels, from a *Diarrhæa*, or other Flux, from an Inflammation of the *Uterus*.

In the Cure, if the Patient's Constitution will allow it, bleed, and give an emollient and diluent Pisan of *Althæa*, *Gramen canin.* or Chicken Broth; as also emollient Clysters and Fomentations of *Althæa Malv. Sem. Lini*, with Flannel on the Region of the *Uterus*. If these give Ease, you may proceed to gentle Aperitives, as Saffron taken like Tea; and her Feet should be bathed in warm Water. If a *Diarrhæa* is the Cause, stop it. ASTRUC.

If the Flux is only diminished, you may give Tincture of Myrrh, Amber, and Saffron together, or single, in a small Dose, in Tea, often in a Day; or *Elix. proprietat. Paracels.* If the *Lochia* are quite suppressed, there is almost always a Fever, in which Case all forcing Medicines are unsafe; Bleeding in the Foot, if the Patient is plethoric, will be proper, with attemperating, absorbent, nitrous Powders; diaphoretic Potions, aqueous Liquors, as in acute Fevers. HEIST.

The Patient should keep her Bed, and the following Plaster should be laid to her Belly:

1. R *Galb. in Tinctur. Cast. solut. & colat.* ℥iij. *Tacamahac.* ʒij. *M. F. Emplastrum.*

Afterwards she must take the following Electary:

2. R *Conserv. Absinth. Roman. Rut. an.* ʒi. *Pulv. è Myrrh. Comp.* ʒij. *Castor. Croc. Angl. Sal. Volat. Armoniac. Asæ Fætid. an.* ʒß. *cum q. s. Syrup.* 5 *Rad. Electarium. Cap. Magn. Nuc. M. quartâ quâq. Horâ, superbibend. Cochl.* 4. *vel 5. Julap. sequent.*

3. R *Aq. Rutæ* ʒiv. *Bryon. Comp.* ʒij. *Sacch. cand. q. s. M. F. Julap.*

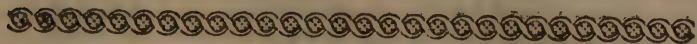
Or the Patient may take ʒj. of *Pulv. è Myrrh. comp.* every fourth Hour. SYD.

[Or the following Powder:

4. R *Castor. Myrrh. Croc. an. gr. vi. M. F. Pulvis. Detur in Syr. Pectoral. sextâ quâque Horâ.* Or,

5. R *Asæ Fætid.* ʒij. *Solve in Aq. Puleg.* ʒv. *capiat Cochleatim.* Syden.

Sydenham has found Bleeding fatal. If the above Things fail, an Opiate may be given once only. If this is to no Purpose, give a single Clyster of sugared Milk.



Of the MILK FEVER.

THE Milk Fever happens on the third or fourth Day from Delivery, and arises from a Congestion of Milk in the Breasts. It is commonly attended with Tension and Swelling in the Breasts, which frequently extend to the Arm-pits; the Pain in the Arm-pits is sometimes violent.

It generally continues a Day or two, and ends spontaneously by the Benefit of Nature in copious Sweats, which are proportionable to the cold Fits or preceding Rigours.

There may sometimes be an Occasion for hot Diluents and gentle Diaphoretics; the Patient should use a slender Diet, and put the Child often to the Breast; but, if she does not design to give Suck, a slender Diet, testaceous Powders, and Diaphoretics will be more necessary; and the Breasts should be drawn by some proper Person. If the Flux of the *Lochia* is too sparing, it should be promoted. If the Pain is great, the *Lochia* commonly stop, but flow again when it ceases. To prevent the Inspissation of the Milk, the Breasts may be embrocated with warm Linseed Oil, or Oil of sweet Almonds; or the Leaves of red Cabbage may be laid thereto. If the Fever is very acute and hot, and an Inflammation of the Breasts is feared, it will be proper to bleed. Women usually put double Cloths dipt in Brandy under the Arm-pits, to drive back the Milk.



Of Disorders of the Breasts.

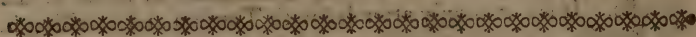
IF there is a Tumour and Inflammation of the Breasts on the first Days from the stagnating Milk; inwardly, Diaphoretics will be proper; outwardly, Resolvents may be used, chiefly Brandy or Rum applied hot with Linen Cloths; or the common Plaster with *Sperma Ceti* and Camphire, and the Milk should be drawn by a Nurse or a Puppy.

If the Milk stagnates without Heat, the Parts should be bathed with warm red Wine, camphorated Spirit of Wine;

or a Cataplasm of white Bread and red Wine boiled together, to which add camphorated Spirit of Wine.

If the Tumour tends to break, use emollient Cataplasms, or the common Plaster with the Gums; after which it is to be opened and cleansed with a digestive Ointment, and healed with Balsamics, particularly Balsam of *Peru*.

When the Nipples are chapped, anoint them with a Mixture of Oil and Bees-Wax, or sprinkle Gum-Arabic thereon; or apply *Hungary Water* to the Part.



Of the MILIARY FEVER.

THOUGH the Miliary Fever has been already treated of, it will not be improper to add a few Remarks from *Hamilton* and *Hoffman*, it being a frequent Disease of Child-bed Women injudiciously managed.

The small Pustules are at first filled with a limpid Serum, which afterwards turn yellow, or of the Colour of Pearl. There are two Kinds, the simple and the compound. It is simple, when the Pustules appear alone; compound, when there are little red Pimples interspersed, called a Rash.

This Fever is frequently attended with Colic Pains, or Nephritic, Rheumatic, Pleuritic, or Labour Pains; with an Oppression of the Breast, Sinking of the Spirits, Wakefulness, a Hurry in the Head, and a quick low Pulse. A Want of Breath, and an Oppression of the Breast, are inseparable and essential Symptoms of this Fever.

The Eruptions are generally seen on the Breast, Neck, and between the Fingers; sometimes over the whole Body. The Pustules commonly appear on the tenth and eleventh Day from the Beginning, and decline on the eighteenth; but, if the morbid Matter is very abundant, not till the twenty-first or twenty-second Day.

A *Diarrhœa* is dangerous, for it not only prevents the Eruptions, but the Flux of the *Lochia*. Difficulty of Breathing, with Loss of Speech, and Tremblings of the Tongue, particularly if attended with a nervous *Dyspnœa*, are threatening Symptoms.

To cure this Disorder, give the testaceous Powders, which keep up a moderate Warmth, absorb the Acidity of the Blood, and

and promote a breathing Sweat. Blisters are necessary through the whole Course.

I. R *Pulv. è Chel. Canc. Comp. Sperma Ceti an. ʒj. Croc. gr. v. Syr. Pectoral. q. s. M. F. Bolus sextâ quâq. Horâ sumendus.*

Diaphoretic Antimony is a noble Medicine to promote the Eruption of the Miliary Pustules, and to take off the *Delirium*, as I have often experienced; the Dose is a Scruple every six Hours.

Hoffman observes, that the Miliary Fever of Child-bed Women may be prevented, if they, during their Pregnancy, are regular in their Diet, use moderate Exercise, now and then take a gentle Laxative of Manna, or Rhubarb, or Cream of Tartar, not forgetting Bleeding in the Arm in the first Months, and avoiding cold sharp Air. When the Labour is coming on, it is not to be hastened with forcing Medicines, which inflame the Blood and Humours, or put them into an unnatural Commotion. The second Day after the Birth, Care should be taken that the natural Excretions proceed regularly; and strengthening Balsamic Pills should be given every other Day, and, if the Pulse is quick, a little nitrous Powder should be added. Likewise Antispasmodic Broths, and such Things as dissolve the Grumous Blood, particularly Sperma Ceti, Oil of sweet Almonds, Camomile Tea, and Diaphoretic Powders, with Syrup of Lemon or Orange Juice.



OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Of Disorders from a Retention of the Meconium.

INFANTS newly born, from a Retention of the *Meconium*, and other sordid Matter in the *Primæ Viæ*, are subject to Gripings or Pains in the Belly, which produce constant Crying, Hiccups, the Jaundice, Wakefulness, Restlessness, Startings, Frights, Convulsions and Epilepsies; which, unless timely prevented, are fatal.

To carry this off, Infants should suck the first Milk of their Mother, if they give Suck; otherwise they should fast ten or twelve Hours, or take the following Mixture, which will soften it:

1. R *Seri Lactis recent.* ʒvi. *Mellis* ʒi. *M. F. Haustus.*

Likewise,

2. R *Seri Lact. recent.* ʒij. *Sapon. Venet.* ʒiʒ. *Mell.* ʒij. *M. F. Clyster.*

To lubricate the *Meconium*, the following Things may be given:

3. R *Ol. Lin.* ʒj. *Syr. ex Althæa* ʒij. *M. pro una Dosi.* Or,

4. R *Ol. Olivar. Syr. Pectoral. an.* ʒij. *M. pro una Dosi.*

Likewise,

5. R *Unguent. ex Althæa* ʒj. *Ol. Lini* ʒʒ. *M. F. Linimentum, quo Abdomen inungatur Manè & Vesper.* BOER.

Heister advises a Grain or two of the Powder of *Jalap*, or two or three of *Rhubarb* in Syrup of *Roses Solutive*, or a Solution of *Manna*; to which may be added, if Occasion requires, a Grain of *Mercurius Dulcis*, rather less than more. Some give ʒʒ. of Oil of sweet Almonds with a little Barley-Sugar. A Grain of *Aurum Fulminans* is the surest Remedy.

Of

Of Disorders from Costiveness and Wind.

IF after some Time the Excrements become hard, with Costiveness and a Retention of Wind, they will cause the Symptoms abovementioned; in this the same Remedies may be used, till the Child's Belly is open, and the acid or corrupted Milk should be corrected with absorbent and testaceous Powders; whereof Half a Scruple is a Dose. *Harris* believes an Acid to be so predominant in Infants, as to cause all their Diseases. *Boerhaave* affirms, if Absorbents are useful at any Time, they must be in these Cases, and orders vij gr. of the testaceous Powders three Times a Day, or ʒij of the following Mixture every Hour, if the Child does not sleep; for Opiates are to be used with the utmost Caution:

R Aq. Papav. errat. Fœnicul. an. ʒij. Ocul. Cancr. ʒij. Sapon. Venet. gr. vij. Syrup. ex Alib. ʒß. M.

The Nurse must forbear to feed upon any Thing that is sour, or acid.

Of Disorders from corrupted Milk.

WHEN the Milk or Pap grows acid, or is corrupted in the Stomach, from any Cause soever, the Infant not only labours under the foregoing Symptoms, but the Excrements are green, sharp, and have a sour Smell; which are attended with Vomiting, Gripes, a Looseness, Inflations of the *Abdomen*, Anxieties, Danger of Suffocation, Startings, Convulsions, Epilepsies, and the like. *HEIST.*

The Cure is to be performed with fixed Antiacids, mixt with Cathartics, with Clysters of the like Kind; with gentle Carminatives; with oleous Medicines used both inwardly and outwardly. The following Mixture will resolve the coagulated Milk, and gently stimulate the Belly:

I. R Sapon. Venet. ʒij. Vitell. Ovor. ʒiv. Ocul. Cancror. ʒiij. Rhabarb. ʒß. Bene terendo misce cum Aq. Menth. simp. ʒiv. Syrup. ex Althæa ʒiß. Capiat ʒß. omni Hora, donec sedentur Symptomata.

The Clyster may be compounded thus,

2. R *Sapon. Venet.* ʒß. *Sal. Gemm.* iij. *Mell. Anthos.* ʒß.
Aq. Fœnicul. ʒiß. *M. F. Clyfma.*

The oily Things may be the same as above. Outwardly the *Oleum Viride*, or the *Unguentum Viride*, may be used. BOERH.

Sometimes the Gripes are so violent as not to be cured without two Drops of the *Thebaic Tincture*, in a little Syrup of Roses; by this Means we gain a Truce, that the Cathartics may have the desired Effect. Though Absorbents are excellent in these Disorders, they are not equally good, but the following are likely to produce the desired Effect :

3. R *Pulv. è Chel. Cancr. comp. Margar. ppt. an.* ʒij. *M. F. Pulvis in xxiv Partes æqual, dividendus.* Or,
 4. R *Test. Ostrear. ppt.* ʒiij. *Flor. Sulph.* ʒj. *Sal. Prunell.* ʒij. *M. F. Pulvis in xxiv Part. æqual, dividendus.* Or,
 5. R *Pulv. è Chel. Cancr. simp.* ʒj. *Ocul. Cancr. ppt.* ʒij. *Cochinel. gr. vi.* *M. F. Pulvis tenuissimus in xij Chartulas dividimendus.*

Let one Dose be taken immediately; another, if there be Occasion, two Hours after; and then, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms; they may be taken in any suitable Water mixt with Syrup of Cloves. I sometimes give the Pearl Julep alone. These Powders cure the Gripes, Restlessness, and Watching in Infants, as certainly as *Opium* eases Pain in Adults.



Of Watching or Want of Sleep.

WANT of Sleep proceeds from the Gripes, or Costiveness, and Wind and Pain, occasioned thereby; we judge of the Health of Children by their sleeping quietly, and of their Illness by their Watching, Crying, and Screaming. *Watching* may proceed from the Milk being corrupted in the Stomach, or from Costiveness, or from Wind.

In this Disorder the Body should be always kept open, first by a Clyster, and then a Purge as above; and the Absorbents are to be given, and Carminatives, particularly Powder of Aniseed; and the Belly is to be anointed with carminative Oil. Soon after the Purge, give two Drams of Oil of Almonds. If *Convulsions* are apprehended, see the *Epilepsy*. The Nurses should avoid acid and flatulent Things, and catching Cold. *Opiates*, *Diafcoridium*,
 and

and *Theriaca* must never be used, unless in Cases of extreme Necessity. HEIST.

If *Wind* and *Gripes* are the Cause of *Watching*, unless they are very grievous, a Purgative ought to be given. Thus,

1. R *Crem. Tart. Rhabarb. Sal. Tart. an. Part. æquales*; *M. F. Pulvis. Dosis est ʒß.*

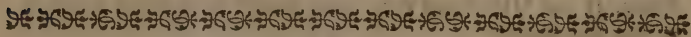
It may be taken three or four Mornings successively in a Spoonful of Water-Gruel sweetened, or the like. MORGAN.

Boerhaave advises the following Mixture :

2. R *Sapon. Venet. ʒij. Vitell. Ovor. ʒiv. Ocul. Cancr. ppt. ʒiij. bene terendo misce cum Aq. Menth. simp. ʒiv. Syr. ex Althæa ʒiß. Capiat. ʒiß. omni Horâ donec sedentur Symptomata.* Likewise,
3. R *Sapon. Venet. ʒß. Sal. Gem. gr. iij. Mel. Anthosat. ʒß. Aq. Fœnicul. ʒiß. M. F. Clysma.* Or,
4. R *Fellis Bubul. ʒß. Mel. mercurial. ʒß. Aq. Menth. simp. ʒiß. M. F. Clyster.*

When the *Gripes* are exceeding violent, and testaceous Powders ineffectual, two Drops of *Tinct. Thebaic.* in Syrup of *Roses* may be ventured upon. HARRIS.

If *Spasms*, *Convulsions*, or the like Symptoms supervene, *Blisters* are necessary without Loss of Time. MORG.



Of the APHTHÆ or Thrush.

THE *Aphthæ* are little whitish Ulcers affecting the whole Superficies of the Mouth, that is, the Lips, Gums, Cheeks, Tongue, Palate, and Fauces; nay, they even descend through the *Oesophagus* to the Stomach and Intestines, and to the *Anus*; but then they are very dangerous, and commonly put a Period to the Infant's Life.

Boerhaave says, if the *Aphthæ* are of a Pearl Colour, pellucid, white, few in Number, superficial, soft, and fall off easily, apt to return in Part, they are of the best Sort; but if they are white or opake, like Bacon, yellow, brown, black, thick, dense, running together, hard, tenacious, constantly restored, corrosive, they are bad.

Harris believes *Gargles* to be of little Service, because Infants cannot use them, inasmuch as they swallow every Thing that is

put into their Mouths. He therefore relies for a Cure on the testaceous Powders, and the most gentle Cathartics, and believes them sufficient.

If the Child is griped, give the following Powder three Times in a Day, in a Spoonful of the *Julep*:

1. *R. Margar. ppt. ℥ijß. Pulv. e Chel. Cancr. simp. ℥ij. M. F. Pulvis in ix Chartulas dividendus. Capiat unam ter in Die temporibus opportunis.*
2. *R. Aq. Alexiter. simp. Puleg. ʒj. Sacchar. perlat. an. ʒiij. M. F. Julep.*

On the third Day, prescribe the following Purge:

3. *R. Syr. Rosar. solut. ʒij. Pulv. Rhabarb. gr. vj. Aq. Rosar. gut. xxx. M.*

In the Evening repeat the Powders, and continue them; and, two Days after the *Aphthæ* disappear, give ten Grains of *Rhubarb*, with solutive Syrup of *Roses*.

Heister advises two or three Grains of *Jalap*, or a Grain or two of *Mercurius dulcis* in ʒij of Syrup. *Rosar. solutiv.* Externally the Juice of boiled Turneps, with a little Sugar or Honey, or Honey alone, or mixt with Syrup of Mulberries; or Honey of *Roses* with the Mucilage of Quince-Seeds, applied with a Feather or Rag. He would have the Nurse likewise take *Rhubarb* and the absorbent Powders.

Shaw, if the Ulcers are very foul, would have them touched with the following:

4. *R. Mel. Rosar. ʒß. Ol. Vitriol. gut. iij. M.*

Boyle recommends the following Mixture, as a Specific:

5. *R. Succ. semperviv. Major. Mellis optim. an. Part. æqual. coque paulisper ad clarificand. deinde add. Alum. rup. q. s. ad saporem mediocriter austerum. F. Mixtura.*

The Mouth and Throat are to be touched with this every Hour, by means of a Feather.

Allen says the Decoction of Elm-bark is the best Gargarism for the Cure of the *Aphthæ*.

This Disease often attacks ADULTS in acute Diseases, and Inflammation of the *Viscera*. *Boerhaave* observes they are most common among the northern People, that inhabit low marshy Places, and often attend a continual putrid Fever, or an Intermittent becoming continual; and that they are ushered in with a *Diarrhæa*, or a *Dysentery*; a Nausea, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite

petite, great Anxiety about the *Præcordia* often returning; some great Evacuation of the Fluids, a Stupor and Dulness, Sleepiness, a perpetual Complaint of Weight about the Stomach.

To cure this Distemper, hot, diluting, resolvent, and detergent Medicines must be given, that the Crust may be disposed to fall off easily.

Huxham advises, when the *Aphthæ* supervene in Fevers, to use Gargles frequently of Emollients and Detergents, made with Figs, Hydromel, Decoction of Turneps, &c. To give Rhubarb inwardly, chiefly if the Patient is griped and loose, adding an aromatic Astringent with Absorbents. After every Gargle, the Patient is to hold in his Mouth a little while, and then swallow slowly, a Mucilage of the Seeds of *Psyll.* and *Cydonior.* mixt with Syrup of Mulberries, or Blackberries. This foment and heals the small Ulcers.

Boerhaave recommends the expressed Juice of Turneps, the very Outside being first taken off with a Grater. The Juice must be boiled and scummed. To ℥xvi. of which add *Vitell. Ovarum* N^o. ij. *Syr. Violar.* ℥iv. Half an Ounce of this is to be taken every Half Hour. It is diluting, resolving, and abstergent, and disposes the Crust to fall off.

He also advises emollient Gargles, and Clysters made of emollient Herbs and Turneps. To ℥xxxvi. of the expressed Decoction he adds *Vitell. Ovar.* N^o. iij. *Mel. Rosar.* ℥ij.

Likewise to help the excoriated Parts, when the *Aphthæ* disappear;

6. R *Syr. Papav.* Alb. ℥ij. *Cremor. Lact. Dulc. Vitell. Ovar.* N^o. ij. *Aq. stillat. Rosar.* ℥ij. *M.*

A little of this may be held constantly in the Mouth, or he may lay a little Hartshorn Jelly on his Tongue, and let it dissolve gradually. Or,

7. R *Decoct. Fol. recent. Agrimon.* ℥vij. *Mel. Rosar.* ℥j. *M.*

After the *Aphthæ* are fallen off, the following is more astringent:

8. R *Rad. Oxylopath.* ℥j. *Cort. Peruv. Cort. Tamarisc. an.* ℥vi. *Fol. Agrimon. M. j. cum. Aq. Decoct. Bis. admisce Confect. Alkerm.* ℥j. *Bibat* ℥℥. omni Hora.

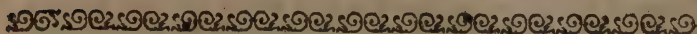
This strengthens the Vessels of the relaxed Intestines, and is proper when the Fever is abated, the Urine deposits a Sediment, and the Pulse is more free. At the End of the Disease it will be necessary to take a strengthening Purge of Rhubarb.

Sydenham observes, that towards the End of some Fevers *Aphthæ* will appear, and cause it to return, and then it is symptomatic. If they continue long, he prescribes thus,

9. R *Cort. Peruv. pulverisat. ʒj. Syr. Papav. Rhæad. q. s. M. F. Electarium, superbibendo Haustum Lactis deflorati.*

This will serve for twelve Doses, and must be taken every four Hours. He recommends the following Gargle:

10. R *Succ. Pom. Agrest. ꝥ ʒ. Syr. de rub. Idæo ʒj. M. F. Gargarisma. To be used often.*



Of Gallings and Excoriation.

THERE is often an Excoriation of the Parts near the *Pudenda*, chiefly of the Groin and *Scrotum*; in the Wrinkles of the Neck, under the Arms, and in other Places, proceeding from the Acrimony of the Urine and Sweat. From this proceed itching Pains, Crying, Watching, and Restlessness.

To remedy this, the Parts affected may be washed often with warm Water, and sprinkled with drying Powders, such as Chalk, burnt Hartshorn; but especially Tutty, *Lap. Calam.* and Cerufs, which may be tied closely in a Rag, and the Powder shook out on the disordered Places.

If the Parts affected are more sore, and tend to a real Ulceration, it will be proper to add a little *Sacchar. Saturn.* to the Powders, or anoint the Place with *Unguent. Alb. Camphor.* Likewise a little white Vitriol dissolved in Spring Water, and daubed upon the Part, will dry and heal it very powerfully. HEIST.



Of the Stoppage of the Nose.

THE Nostrils of Infants are often plugged up with a gross Mucus, insomuch that they can scarce breathe, or suck, or swallow; which renders them very unquiet and uneasy. To cure it, after a suitable Purge, dissolve two or three Grains of white Vitriol in Half an Ounce of Marjoram Water; then filtre it, and apply it now and then to the Nostrils with a Linen Rag.

Or,

R

R *Aq. Marjoran.* ʒß. *Vitriol. Alb. Elater. an. gr. ij. M. eodem modo applicetur.*

This was the Invention of *Wedelius*, and it brings the *Mucus* away without Sneezing. Or you may apply Oil of sweet Almonds, impregnated with the Oil of Marjoram, to the Bottom and Sides of the Nostrils, which will resolve the Filth, and render the Respiration free. HEIST.



Of the Scabby Eruptions and *Crusta Lactea*.

THE Heads of Children are often troubled with *Achors* or scabby Eruptions; and, if the Face is affected with them, they are called *Crusta lactea*. These are expelled by the Benefit of Nature; and, before the Eruption, the Infant is often troubled with epileptic Fits from the Irritation of the morbid Matter.

If the Humours strike in, either spontaneously or by improper Applications: Or, if the *Exanthemata* are of a blackish Colour, they are very dangerous, and the Infant generally falls into an Asthma or a fatal Epilepsy.

In the Cure, Externals, and especially such as are repellent, should be avoided; and Things should be given inwardly which correct and temperate the Blood, and expel the noxious Matter by a *Diaphoresis*. After the *Primæ Viæ* are purged, both the Nurse and Child should take *Alexipharmacs* in the Morning, and the *testaceous Powders* with *Calx Antimon.* Amber and *Cinnabar* in the Afternoon. HEIST.

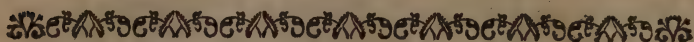
Harris for Infants thinks the *testaceous Powders instar omnium*, and prescribes them thus,

1. R *Pulv. è Chel. Cancr. simp.* ʒj. *Ocul. Cancror. ppt.* ʒij. *Cochinel. gr. vi. M. F. Pulvis tenuissimus, in ix Chartulas dirimendus; capiat unam in Coch. j. Julep. sequent.*
2. R *Aq. Puleg. Alexiter. simp. an.* ʒij. *Syr. Caryoph.* ʒj. *M.*

Heister, if the Child is suspected of the venereal Disease, would have a Grain or two of *Mercurius Dulcis* added, with gentle Purges between whiles, especially if the Body is not loose.

Externally, nothing of Sulphur or Mercury should be applied, or repellent Lotions, or any Thing cold. To mollify the Scabs, fresh Butter, or Calves Marrow, or Cream are sufficient. This Case often proves obstinate, and then the Nurse should observe a strict

strict Regimen, use good Diet, take Sweeteners of the Blood, and Purgatives now and then.



Of a Cough and difficult Breathing, with a Catarrh.

INfants, from Cold, a bad Constitution of the Air, are often afflicted with these Disorders; in which the Serum of the *Fauces, Bronchia, and Aspera Arteria* is rendered acrid or thick, and excites these Symptoms; to which sometimes are added a *Coryza* and a *Febricula*.

As this generally proceeds from a suppressed Perspiration, in the *Cure* redundant Matter must be expelled by Stool; and then the Perspiration must be restored by Diaphoretics, and the sharp and thick *Lympha* must be corrected.

After the Nurse and Child have taken a suitable Purge [give the Child from gr. vi to ʒ β of Rhubarb in a little solutive Syrup of Roses] prescribe an Infusion of the pectoral Species made like Tea, often in a Day. As also fresh *Sperma Ceti*, with Absorbents, or *Pulvis Marchion.* or *Ocul. Cancr. Irid. Florent.* and Sugar-Candy, which may be given in a pectoral Julep or Syrup. In very bad Cases, five Drops of *Spir. Sal Armoniac.* exhibited pretty often have a very good Effect. When the Child is almost choaked, a Quarter of a Grain of Tartar Emetic, taken as a Vomit, will snatch it from the Jaws of Death. After which Clysters are proper. A Powder of Aniseed, *Florentine Orris*, and Sugar-Candy, with a little *Sperma Ceti*, is also good in these Cases. **HEIST.**

When a Child has got a troublesome Cough, give the testaceous Powders more sparingly; but exhibit a moderate Spoonful of the following Julep pretty often:

1. R *Aq. Puleg.* ʒiv. *Syr. ex Alth.* ʒij. *Syr. Balsam.* ʒj. *M. F. Julep.*

Armenian Bele given with other Things has a good Effect: Likewise Juice of Penny-royal, made hot to dissolve some white Sugar therein, is second to few Things. As also Oil of sweet Almonds sweetened with Sugar is very good. Flowers of Sulphur mixt with Absorbents are very proper in a phlegmatic Habit.

2. R *Testar. Ostreor. ppt.* ʒiij. *Flor. Sulph.* ʒj. *M. F. Pulvis in xvij Chartas distribuendus.* **HARRIS.**



Of a Diarrhœa and Vomiting.

THE *Diarrhœa* of Infants is not to be stopped, either with *Astringents* or *Narcotics*: For *Astringents* turn the Flux of sharp Humours towards the noble Parts, and endanger the Life of the Child; and, though *Narcotics* appease the Ferocity of the turgescient Humour for a Time, yet they afterwards break out with greater Force: Besides, *Opiates* are too powerful for the tender Constitution of Infants, and must not be given at all, or with the utmost Caution; in slight Cases *Diascordium* may be ventured upon to five or six Grains; but, if there is a Fever, it cannot be given without Danger.

Therefore the best Way is to give Chalk, Coral, Pearls, and the like, of which about half a Scruple is a Dose, which will abate the Orgasm of the Humours, without kindling any new Heat; after which the Cure may be compleated with Rhubarb, from six Grains to ʒß. in solutive Syrup of Roses. HARRIS.

In dangerous Cases, a few Grains of the *Cort. Eleuther.* may be added; or a Dram of the Extract of *Cort. Peruv.* may be dissolved in half an Ounce of Mint or Cinnamon Water, and given from 1 to 9 Drops every three or four Hours; externally, the *Abdomen* may be anointed with expressed Oil of Nutmegs, impregnated with carminative and stomachic Oils. The Nurse should shun the cold Air, abstain from drinking too much, and use a temperate Diet. HEIST.

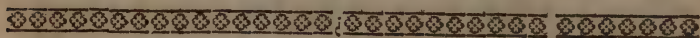
With regard to VOMITING, if there is great Plenty of ferous and noxious Humours in the Stomach, insomuch that the Stomach can retain nothing, if the Child is a Year or two old, he may safely take some Grains of *Ipecacuanha* [*Harris* says xv, but surely a third Part of that Quantity, nay, one or two Grains may be sufficient] for this does not require the Swallowing so much Liquor after it as some others, and yet clears the Stomach of Crudities, Viscidities, and other bad Humours.



Of the Suppression of Urine.

WHEN the Urine of Children is suppressed by viscid Humours, which obstruct the Kidneys; or from the relaxed Tone of the Bladder; or from spasmodic Constrictions, producing

producing Pains, Convulsions, and other Disorders ; you may give ʒß. of some Neutral Salt such as *Tartar Vitriolate*, *Arcanum duplicatum*, and the like ; or the same Quantity of the Seeds [Ray says the Flowers] of the *Muscus clavellatus*, *Lycopodium* or Club-Moss, in Parsley Water, it being diuretic and antispasmodic. The *Pubes* may likewise be anointed with Oil of Juniper, mixed with Oil of Amber and Aniseed : And then a Cataplasm of roasted Onions may be laid on hot. These Things are likewise good when there are small Stones, which they expel : But if these fail, and the Symptoms are urgent, a *Catheter* must be introduced into the Bladder, which is much easier in Girls than Boys.



Of the Atrophy, or Hæctic.

THESE Diseases generally arise from a viscid Serum, or Chyle congested in the Mesentery, and which obstructs its Glands ; insomuch that the Blood is defrauded of its due Nourishment, because the natural Passage of the Chyle is impeded. Hence the Belly swells and grows hard, and the rest of the Body is consumed as it were with a *Tabes*.

In the *Cure*, the Crudities of the *Primæ Viæ* must be evacuated by gentle Laxatives, now and then repeated, to which two Grains of *Mercurial Dulcis* must always be added. Infants may take a few Grains of Powder of Jalap, with *Tartar Vitriolate*, or *Mercurial Dulcis*. Older Children may venture upon the purging Salts. The following is accounted a Specific :

1. R *Irid. Florentin.* ʒß. *Ari. Tart. Vitriolat. Fulig. Splendent. Pulv. è Chel. Canc. comp. an.* ʒij. *Sacchar. Alb.* ʒß. *M. F. Pulvis.*

A Scruple or more may be given several Times a Day. Externally the Soap Plaster may be laid to the *Abdomen* ; use also Baths of soft Water with aromatic Herbs, with Frictions of the Joints while in the Bath ; and frequent Motion in little Carts.

Sydenham says, that Kind of Hæctic which infests Children, without any remarkable Heat, attended with Loss of Appetite, and by which the whole Body is emaciated, may be cured by a very simple Method, that is, by putting two Drams of sliced Rhubarb into a Quart Bottle of Small-Beer, and corking it well ; or in any other Liquor which Children use ; and this is to be the only Drink as well by Night as Day. When this is out, another

other Quart is to be put to the Rhubarb, and afterwards another; and then the Strength of the Rhubarb and the Disease will vanish together. But, if the first Bottle is likely to purge too much, another Pint of Beer may be put in after a single Pint is drank, which must all be used before any more is poured in.



Of difficult Breeding the Teeth.

AMONG all the Disorders which afflict Children, there are none generate such grievous Symptoms as difficult Dentition. About five or six Months after Birth, the Teeth generally begin to make their Appearance; first the *Incisores* or fore Teeth; next the *Canini* or Dog Teeth, and lastly the *Molares*, or Grinders. About the seventh Year there comes a new Set; and at twenty-one the two inner Grinders, called *Dentes Sapientiæ*, the Teeth of Wisdom.

At the Time of cutting their Teeth, they slobber very much, and have a *Diarrhœa*, which is no bad Sign; but when it is difficult, especially when the Canine Teeth begin to be in Motion, and to make their out Way out through the Gums; the Child has Startings in his Sleep, Tumours of the Gums, Gripes, Inquietude, Watchings, a Looseness or Costiveness, greenish Stools, the Thrush, Fevers, difficult Breathing, suffocating Catarrhs, Convulsions, Epilepsies, which often end in Death.

These Symptoms are produced, because the Nerves of the Stomach and Intestines proceed from a Coalition of the intercostal and eighth Pair, which have a Communication with the fifth; a Branch of which is carried to the Teeth and Jaws. Hence a Spasm of the *Genus Nervosum*, which forbids sharp Purges and Mercurials.

It shews Dentition is like to be bad, if the Child is perpetually crying, thrusts his Fingers into his Mouth, and bites the Nurse's Nipples; if unequal Tubercles are perceived in the Gums, both by the Sight and Touch, where the Teeth are expected to appear: If there is Heat in the Mouth and the whole Body: If they start without a Cause, especially in Sleep. These do not come on without great Slavering, and sometimes a *Diarrhœa*, as was mentioned above.

Harris observes, that, when an Inflammation appears, the Physician will labour in vain, if the Cure is not begun with applying a Leech under each Ear. When the Swelling of the Gums shews

shews it is Time to cut it, to make Way for the Tooth, he would have it done with a Penknife, not with a fine Lancet, lest the Wound should heal, and form a *Cicatrix*. The Food he directs to be no more than lukewarm.

Heister internally advises aqueous Mixtures, temperating Powders; externally, Oil of sweet Almonds, with Syrup of Violets, or Syrup of wild Poppies, lightly acidulated with Spirit of Vitriol, wherewith often to rub the Gums; as also with the Coral or other smooth Thing, which will have the same Effect. Some reckon the fresh Blood of a Cock's Comb a Specific for this Purpose.

Morgan affirms in this Case, it will be best to abate the Effervescence of the Blood with Diluters; to appease the Pain with gentle Opiates; to open the Body with Purges and Clysters; to draw off the fermented Serum by Blisters; to promote the Cutting of the Teeth by cooling, relaxing, and opening the Gums; for this Purpose Diacodium is good; or a strong Decoction of Marsh-mallows and Poppy Heads, in thick Milk, Cream, or Neats-foot Oil: These take off the Heat, and assuage the Pain.

Some are of Opinion, that almost every Symptom that arises in breeding Teeth, requires one and the same Method of Cure; that is, Medicines which absorb and contemperate the Acid, and afterwards gentle Cathartics.

Sydenham observes, that Pains in Dentition often produce Fevers, for which he could find no Remedy so effectual, as two, three, or four Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn in a Spoonful of Simple-Water, or other convenient Vehicle, given every four Hours: The Number of Doses may be four, five, or six.



Of the EPILEPSY.

THE Epilepsy in Children just born generally proceeds from the Meconium not sufficiently purged away; after this from corrupted Milk and an Acid, or from difficult Dentition, or from Worms, or the Approach of the Small-Pox.

Sydenham says, if the Epilepsy happens in the first Month, from a Looseness, you must give the Quantity of a Pepper-corn of Diacodium in the Mother's Milk, and it will have a very good Effect. But it sometimes comes on in the Time of Dentition from the seventh to the tenth Month, and is attended with a Cough, or what is worse with Vomiting, a Diarrhoea, and greenish Stools; sometimes the Fit attacks the Child unawares, the Mouth is drawn awry, the Eyes are distorted, and the

the Face is black, attended with Convulsions; sometimes again they are foreseen by the Child's clenching his Fist, and by an Immobility of the Orbit of the Eye. The Fits return sometimes quicker, and sometimes slower, now and then observing a certain Period: But as Death approaches they come fast, one on the Back of another. When they afford a Truce, the Child is sleepy till another Fit comes on.

In the *Cure*, he advises a Blister to be laid to the Neck immediately, and then a Drop or two of the Thebaic Tincture in an Antiepileptic Vehicle; and if the Fit does not go off, an Antiepileptic must be given every Hour, if the first Prescription has not performed a Cure. [But as the Medicines mentioned by *Sydenham* are now in Disuse, and as the *Pulvis de Gutteta* is also expunged from the present Dispensatory, I shall give that of the *Edinburgh*; about six Grains of which, in this Case, is a Dose;]

1. *R. Rad. Diſtamni albi, Pæonia, Valerian. Sylveſt. Viſci querni, an. part. æqual. M. F. Pulvis.*

Or five or six Drops of *Spir. Corn. Cerv. succinat. or Spir. Corn. Cerv. simp.* in Pennyroyal Water twice or thrice in a Day.] But *Harris* has Recourse in this Case to testacious Absorbents, to which, if Castor be added, he thinks nothing can equal them. In the Intervals he would have the Child lose a little Blood the common Way, or with Leeches behind the Ears, or applied to the Arms. After which he would have the Absorbents mixt with Purgatives, that is, Crabs Eyes mixt with Cream of Tartar, whereof a Scruple, is a Dose, in Pennyroyal-Water.

As for *Blisters*, he by no Means approves of their Use, unless the Child be comatous; and even then they have such an Effect on the Urinary Parts, he can scarce believe them safe. If the Purgative Dose does not operate, he recommends a Clyster of sugar'd Milk, [the Quantity of which should be about ʒiij.] In more grievous Cases, he advises the Powder of Earth-Worms, which is as follows.

2. *R. Lumbric. terreſt. ppt. ʒj. Cran. human. ʒij. Cardamom. min. ʒij. M. F. Pulvis tenuiſſimus.*

[But the *Cranium humanum*, or human Scull, is now justly banished from these Compositions, and *Valerian Root* is found to be endued with great Antiepileptic Virtues, and consequently is much in Use.] If a Truce is gained by this, he has Recourse to Purgatives, and now and then to *Mercurius Dulcis*, nine or twelve Times sublimed; of which he gives twelve Grains for a

Dose, and affirms it is very safe; but he must needs be mistaken, for two Grains at most are sufficient. Even in *Madness* itself he thinks there is no better Medicine than this, or *Æthiops Mineral*.

Willis advises ℥ss. or ʒj. of *Valerian Root* in a Spoonful of Milk, or three Drops of Spirits of Hartshorn every six Hours. He says a learned Physician told him many had been cured by taking all the Gall of a sucking Whelp in *Aq. Flor. Tiliæ*. Outwardly he would have the following Liniment rubbed on the Nostrils, Temples and Neck:

3. R. *Ol. Capiv. Ol. Castor. an. ʒij. Ol. Succin. ʒss. M.*

To the Soles of the Feet the following Plaster may be apply'd.

4. R. *Emplast. Oxycroc. Part. ij. Galban. colat. P. j. Ol. Succin. ʒj. M.*

[In all convulsive Motions, the Spirits may be more or less derived from one Part to another by Frictions; and I have often stopp'd Vomiting by that Means, as has been mentioned elsewhere; I have also known Frictions serviceable in a * *Vertigo*, from Consent of Parts; therefore hot Liniments apply'd to the Parts about the Head must rather increase the Disorder than help it: And, on the contrary, Frictions of the lower Parts, and Applications to the Feet, which cause an uneasy Sensation, are likely to have a very good Effect.

Sometimes the Epilepsy proceeds from Dentition, Worms, or the Small-pox, which see in their proper Places.]

Etmuller, among other Things, recommends a Grain or less of the Sulphur of Antimony, extracted from the *Scoriæ* of the *Regulus*, which may cause the Child to vomit, but then a gentle Sleep will succeed, which will terminate the Disease.



Of the JAUNDICE.

SYLVIVS observes, that many Children are afflicted with this Distemper soon after they are born, and that some are even born with it. It is his Opinion that this Disease may often arise without any Obstruction of the *Biliary Duct*.

* These Kinds of Disorders are improperly called *Vertigoes*, for there is no seeming Rotation of Objects, but a Failure of the Spirits, and a Sort of Cloudiness of the Brain. At first there is an uneasy Sensation from the Rarefaction of Wind in the Stomach, which being propagated to the Brain by the Nerves, the Spirits fail more or less, and the Patient is ready to fall down. When the Wind bursts from the Stomach with a Sort of an Explosion, then the Motion of the Spirits becomes regular again, and the Fit ceases.

The Remedies which cure the Jaundice, are not so safely given to Children as to Adults: However the following Powder given in the Nurse's Milk, twice or thrice in a Day, seldom fails of curing this Disease in Children.

℞ *Croc. Anglic. pulverifat. Bezoar. Mineral. an. gr. j. M.*

When the Body is bound, the best Purgative is *Rhubarb*, and particularly *Syrup. de Cichor. cum Rhab.*



Of FEVERS.

A Cidity is the primary Cause of all the Disorders which affect young Children, and the whole Cure depends on vanquishing this Enemy. This is to be done two Ways, the first is to prepare the Acidity, and to render it fit for Expulsion, and then to purge it away by suitable Evacuants. Purging to some may seem full of Danger, but *Sydenham* has shewn us how safe and salutary it is in the Fevers of Adults, insomuch that he depends entirely upon it for the Cure of the Epidemic Winter Fever; and I have found it of excellent Use in the Fevers of Children. To prepare the Acid does not require Sudorifics, but Absorbents; and though these are numerous, *Pulvis è Chel. Cancror. compos.* is the chief. However, I commonly prefer Oyster-Shells, which have lain long upon the Shore, exposed to the Sun and Weather.

I make no Mention of Pearls and *Bezoar*, because their Virtue is less; volatile Spirits heat too much, lixivial Salts, and the whole Tribe of Cordial Spirits, are not to be ventured upon, but in a very small Quantity, and greatly diluted; and *Galen* forbids the Use of *Theriaca* to Children.

If a Child about a Year old has a Fever or the Gripes, I make Use of the following Prescriptions, as Occasion shall require.

1. ℞. *Pulv. è Chel. Cancror. comp. Margarit. ppt. an. 3j. M. F. Pulvis in sex Part, æqual. dividendus.* Or,

2. ℞ *Test. Ostreor. ppt. 3iij. Flor. Sulph. 3j. Sal. Prunell. 3ij. M. F. Pulvis in xij. Partes dividendus.* Or,

3. ℞ *Pulv. è Chel. Cancror. simp. 3j. Ocul. Cancror. ppt. 3ij. Cochinel. gr. vj. M. F. Pulvis tenuissimus in vi. Chartulas dividendus.*

Let the Child take a Dose immediately, and if the Case is urgent, another two Hours afterwards; then every fourth Hour,

unless Sleep prevents, for the two first Days. They may be given in a Spoonful of the following Julep, and another Spoonful may be taken after it.

4. $\mathcal{R}$ *Aq. Alexeter. simp.* $\mathfrak{zvi}$. *Aq. Alexeter. comp.* $\mathfrak{zss}$. *Sacchar. perlat.* $\mathfrak{zss}$. *M. F. Julep.* Or,
5. $\mathcal{R}$ *Aq. Puleg. Alexeter. simp. an.* $\mathfrak{ziii}$. *Syr. Caryoph.* $\mathfrak{zj}$. *M.* Or,
6. $\mathcal{R}$ *Amygd. Dulc. excorticat.* No. x. *Contund. in Mortar. Marmor. sensim affundendo Aq. Hord. vel Aq. Alexeter. simp.* $\mathfrak{fss}$. *Colatur adde Aq. Cinnam. simp.* $\mathfrak{zvi}$. *Sacch. albissim.* $\mathfrak{zss}$. *M. F. Emulsio.*

Sometimes I give only a Pearl Julep, the Dose is three Spoonfuls, which is made by adding a Scruple of a testaceous Powder to $\mathfrak{zij}$ of the simple Waters, and $\mathfrak{zij}$ of the Compound.

If the Child has a Cough likewise, I give a small Spoonful of the following Julep, and the Powders more sparingly.

7. $\mathcal{R}$ *Aq. Puleg.* $\mathfrak{ziv}$. *Syr. ex Alth.* $\mathfrak{zij}$. *Syr. Balsam.* $\mathfrak{zj}$. *M. F. Julep.*

I sometimes add *Bol. Armen.* to stop the Catarrh. The Juice of Pennyroyal warm'd, in order to dissolve Sugarcandy, enough to sweeten it, is inferior to nothing.

On the third Day, unless the Small-pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever appear, I give the following Mixture to a Child of a Year old.

8. $\mathcal{R}$ *Syr. Rosar. solut.* $\mathfrak{zij}$. *Rhubarb. pulverisat. gr. x.* *Aq. Alexeter. simp.* $\mathfrak{zij}$. *Aq. Cinnam. simp. gutt. xxx.* *M. F. Mixture.* Or,
9. $\mathcal{R}$ *Syr. Violar.* $\mathfrak{zij}$. *Pulv. à Sen. comp. gr. xv.* *M.* Or,
10. $\mathcal{R}$ *Amygd. exorticat.* No. ij. *contund. in Mortar. Marmor. sensim affundendo Aq. Hordeat.* $\mathfrak{zjss}$. *Colatur. dissolv. Mann. opt.* $\mathfrak{ziii}$. *vel* $\mathfrak{zss}$. *M. F. Emulsio solutiva.* Or,
11. $\mathcal{R}$ *Elect. Lenitiv.* $\mathfrak{zij}$. *vel. iij.* *solv. in Aq. Alexeter. simp.* $\mathfrak{zj}$. *addenda Pulv. Sen. gr. viij.*

When there are any unusual Symptoms, arising from putrid Humours, I give about six Grains of *Æthiops Mineral* the Night before the Purge, in a small Spoonful of any agreeable Syrup.

When the Child is affected with a *Stupor* or a *Coma*, which are dangerous Symptoms, *Mercurius Dulcis* six Times sublimed has excellent Effects; for this Kind of Fever generally proceeds from

from Worms. If the Child is three or four Years old, and Worms are suspected, or putrid Humours are in Fault, a few Grains of this, mixed with Marmalade of Quinces, and dissolved in a Spoonful of Julep, and given over Night, will be proper; but it must be purged off next Morning.

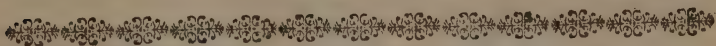
Sometimes a Plaster may be laid to the Navel thus:

12. *R. Specier. Hier. Picr. 3j. Folia Sabin. summitat. Centaur. Minor. Rut. Pulverat. an. ʒj. Terebinth. Venet. q. s. F. Emplastrum.*

The Edges of it may be smeared with sticking Plaster, that it may adhere the better. Sometimes I add ʒj. of *Colocynth*. But the best Purge of all is Rhubarb, for it agrees best with their tender Age.

After a Purge, the testaceous Powders are to be repeated three or four Times in twenty-four Hours, for two Days and Nights, and on the third Day the Purge is to be repeated; the Quantity of which is to be regulated by the Operation of the former. By these Means the Symptoms generally cease, or are much alleviated. In the Winter, when the Air is moist, and the Child fleshy, a third Purge may be vented upon. Proportion the Dose always to the Age. If the Body is costive, give a Clyster of ʒiv. of sugar'd Milk.

If the Purge is sluggish, and requires a *Stimulus*, a Scruple of Cream of Tartar, rightly prepared, may be given in Water Gruel.



Of the W O R M S.

WHEN Children begin to use crude Aliment, Summer-Fruits, Flesh, Cheese, and other Things of the like Kind, they are troubled with the Worms. The Cause of this Disorder are the Eggs of Insects, which either float in the Air, or live on the Earth, which being casually swallowed, are not digestible by their tender Stomachs.

For these, the intestinal, or *gastric Pituit* afford a Nest, in which they reside, are nourished, breed, and increase in Bulk. Hence they are not so common in Adults, unless in the dull and sluggish, and in the leucophlegmatic.

Worms are of three Sorts, the *round, broad, and Ascarides*. These by their Irritation create *Nauseas*, Vomitings, Loosenesses, Faintings; slender, deficient, intermitting Pulses; itching of the Nose, and epileptic Fits. By the Consumption of the

Chyle, they produce Hunger, Paleness, Weakness, Costiveness; whence a Tumor of the *Abdomen*, Eructations, and rumbling of the Intestines. They often eat through, or perforate the Intestines, whence this Disease proves so often fatal. BOER.

A Child may be known to have the Worms from his Age, cold Temperament, Paleness of the Countenance, livid Eye-lids, hollow Eyes, itching of the Nose, Voracity, Startings and grinding the Teeth in Sleep; and more especially by a singular stinking Breath. But when they are voided by the Mouth or *Anus*, there remains no Manner of Doubt. HEIST.

The Cure is to be performed chiefly by destroying their Nest, which is to be performed by alkalous Salts; Gums which purge Phlegm, Mercurials, Antimonial, and bitter Aromatics.

1. R. *Opopanac.* 3j. *Vitel. Ovor.* 3ij. *M. dein. adde Sapon. Vernet.* 3j. *Syr. Artemys.* 3jss. *Aq. Fenicul.* 3ij. *M. F. Mistura, Capiat* 3j. *omni Quadrihorio, uno vel altero Die, cum Regimine.* Or,

2. R. *Sem. Absynth. vulgar. Santonic. Tanacet. an.* 3ij. *Mell.* 3ij. *M. Capiat* 3ij. *omni Mane.*

Likewise the following Ointment may be applied to the Belly.

3. R. *Fellis Taurin. Aloes, an.* 3j *Unguent. ex Alth.* 3j. *M. F. Unguentum. Cujus pauxillo inungatur subinde locus Umbilici.*

The Worms may be killed by saline Remedies and Honey, as being indigestible by Worms; by bitter Aromatics, Mercurials, and Acids, deduced from Steel or Copper.

4. R. *Mell.* 3ij. *Sal. Gem.* 3jss. *Aq. Cichor.* 3jv. *M. F. Mistura, cujus bibat* 3ss. *omni Hora Diei.* Or,

5. R. *Corallin.* 3ij. *Limatur. Martis* 3ss. *M. F. Pulvis, dividendus, in Dof. xvj.* Or,

6. R. *Æthiop. Min. gr.* viij. *Vitriol. Mart. parum Calcinat. gr.* ij. *M. F. Pulvis pro ij. Dof. capiat unam Mane, alteram Vesper, vacuo Stomacho.* Or,

7. R. *Mercur. Dulc. gr.* iij. *Diagryd. gr.* v. *M. F. Pulvis, Mane hauriendus, ex Hydromelle.*

The Worms may be expelled either dead or alive, by bitter Purges, Phlegmagogues, and Mercurials: For this the last mentioned Formula is proper, as also the following.

8. ℞ *Rad. Jalap. Æthiop. min. ana. gr. xij. M. F. Pulvis, pro una Dosi.*
9. ℞ *Aloes, gr. iij. Resin. Jalap. gr. j. Vitriol. Mart. gr. ij. M. F. Pulvis, pro una Dosi.*
- 10 ℞ *Ol. Lini. ℥iij. F. Clyster.*
- 11 ℞ *Decoct. Tanacet. ℥ij. Aloes. gr. vi. M. F. Enema.*
BOER.

Some greatly praise the Decoction of Quicksilver in Spring-Water, an Ounce to Half a Pint, and given for common Drink.

Of the RICKETS.

Children are seldom attacked with Rickets before they are nine Months, and after they are two Years old; but it frequently happens in the intermediate Space between these two Periods. It may proceed originally from the Disorders of the Parents, and may be encreased by those of the Nurse.

It is likewise promoted by feeding the Child with aqueous and mucous Substances, crude Summer-Fruits, Fish; by unleavened farinaceous Aliment, and too great a Quantity of sweet Things; by an intermittent autumnal Ague, or other chronic or acute Disorders. By a striking in of the *Itch* or *Herpes*, by the Suppression or injudicious Cure of Ulcers, by being enervated with Baths, Fomentations, Ointments, or moist Vapours; by continual Rest in a perforated Chair, with his Coats up.

This Disorder is known, in those who cannot walk, from the Age, from the Causes preceding; from his Brothers or Sisters having the same Disease; from a flaccid Tumour of the Head and Face, from a flabby loose Skin; from a Swelling of the *Abdomen*; from a falling away of the rest of the Parts, especially of the Muscles; from Protuberances of the *Epiphyses* of the Joints, such as the Wrists, Ancles, Knees, Elbows, &c. From the Magnitude of the jugular Veins and Arteries, while the rest decrease. [The Legs grow crooked.]

In those that have begun to walk, besides the former Signs, there is a Slowness, Debility, and Tottering in his Motion, which soon proceeds to a constant Desire of sitting, and afterwards chan-

ges to lying down; infomuch that nothing at laſt is moveable, but the Neck and Head. Add to theſe an early Wit, an Underſtanding which exceeds his Age, while the Appetite and Digefſion continue unhurt.

As he grows older, his Head is enlarged, with ample Sutures, his *Thorax* is comprefſed on the Sides, and his *Sternum* riſes up ſharp, while the Extremities of the Ribs are knotty. The *Abdomen* is protuberant, and the Teeth black and carious. Theſe Diſorders ſenſibly encreaſing, are the Cauſe ever after, of pernicious Diſeaſes of the ſame Kind; principally a *Spina ventroſa*, and a *Caries* of the Bones.

In the mean while a ſlow feveriſh Diſorder preys upon the whole Body, till the Time of Death; and then all the Fibres, Veſſels, and *Viſcera* appear to be ſoft, flaccid, and the Fluids diſſolved and *mucous*.

Hence the proximate Cauſe appears to be an inactive, vapid, lurking *Gacochymia*, ſometimes mixed with a venereal Taint, and a lax Fabric of the ſolid Parts.

The Cure is to be attempted with light, nouriſhing, dry, Aliment, not fat, but ſeaſoned, and taken often: With a little ſound Drink, ſuch as Beer, not ſtale, but well boiled and fine: With a dry, warm Air, and dry, warm woollen Cloathing: With lying upon a Matraſs ſtuffed with aromatic, ſtrengthening, drying Herbs, in an upper Part of the Houſe, on a Machine made of Wood: With being carried about in the Arms, and often ſhook, ſwung and put in Motion: With being drawn in a Vehicle over the Stones: With repeated Frictions, with warm, dry Flannel, ſprinkled with Aromatics; eſpecially the *Abdomen*, and Spine of the Back: With prudently repeated Bliſters, with ſtrengthening Purges, for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively. As alſo by the continued Uſe of ſtrengthening, drying, antiſcorbutic Remedies, and ſuch as raiſe the Spirits.

Particularly for Food, the Bread ſhould be Biſcuit, with a little Saffron and Spices. The Fleſh ſhould be Pigeons, Pullets, Veal, Rabbits, Mutton, gently roaſted, minced, and mixt with Biſcuit, Salt, a little Parsley, Thyme, Nutmeg, or the like.

Likewiſe Rice, Millet, Pearl Barley, boiled with Raiſins; to which add a little Wine and Spice. The Drink may be generous *French* red Wine, of which give an Ounce three or four Times a Day. As alſo *Brunſwick* Mum, and *Engliſh* Beer, which, in the Summer, may be mixt with Spaw-Water. The Pillow and Bed may be filled with Barley-Chaff, mixt with the following Leaves dry'd in the Shade, of *male Fern*. ℥iij . Marjoram, Balm, Mint, of each ℥ij . of the Flowers of Melilot, ſweet Trefoil, Elder,
and

and Roses, of each ʒij. The Chaff must be double to the powder'd Herbs.

1. R. *Benzoin. Mastich. Oliban. Succin. Thuris. an. ʒj. M. F. Pulvis.*

Sprinkle a little of this on live Coals, over which hold a Piece of Flannel, which will be proper to rub the Parts.

The Vomit may be *Ipecac. ʒj.* infused all Night in ʒj. of *French Wine*, to which add ʒij. of Sugar, when the Liquor is strained; to be repeated every fourth Day. The Purge may be *Rhubarb.* After which he may take strengthening Diet Drinks, or gr. ij. of *Flor. Martial.* in Canary, in the Evening, for three Weeks. Likewise mix *Limatur Chalyb. ʒj.* with sharp distilled Vinegar ʒx. Sugar ʒijj. Boil them gently xxvi. Hours. Give *Gutt. vi.* of this Tincture *Horis medicis* in a little *Spanish Wine.* BOER.

Morgan says ʒj. of equal Parts of *Rhubarb* and *Calomel* is the best Medicine for this Disease. But ten Grains is a sufficient Dose. After this has been repeated three or four Times, allowing a Day between each Dose, give *Æthiops min.* twice a Day throughout the whole Process of the Cure. To this must be joined *cold Bathing*, without which no compleat Cure can be made.

[I have known this to be very effectual, but then the Child was put to sweat between Blankets every Day, as soon as the Bathing was performed.]

Before I take my leave of *Children's Diseases*, it will be proper to observe, that Dr. *Cadogan*, in his Treatise of Nursing, recommends the *Magnesia alba*, instead of the common absorbent Powders, because they are apt to lodge in the Body, bring on a Costiveness, and require a little *Manna* to carry them off.

The *Magnesia alba* is a white insipid Powder, which is obtained from the *Lixivium*, remaining after the Crystallisation of *Salt-Petre*. It may be precipitated with a Lye of Potashes, or Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*. If a Dram or two of this be given to Adults, it will promote five or six Stools, unless the *Primæ Viæ* abound with viscid Phlegm; for this prevents its being turned into a stimulating neutral Salt, as it would be, if those Passages contained a Plenty of Acid. *Junker* says, it may be given from ʒi. to ʒss; and *Hoffman*, that it is excellent in hypochondriac Cases, when the first Region abounds with acid Juices, and when the Body is costive; likewise, if so small a Dose as xv. or xx. Grains be given, it is both *diuretic* and *diaphoretic*.

Hoffman observes farther, that a *Magnesia* may be made of the Lye, or *Bittern*, which remains in the Pan, after the making or boiling common Salt. This is a heavy, yellow, thick Liquor, of a very pungent and bitter Taste. If it be coagulated by boiling, it will in a short time become fluid again.

If you take three Ounces of this inspissated Liquor, and drop Oil of Tartar therein, it will turn into a whitish Paste; which being diluted with common Water, will let fall a fine white Powder. This carefully washed, will yield six Drams of *Magnesia*, which excels and operates better than that of Nitre, and may be taken in the same Dose, that is, from one Dram to three or four.



A P P E N D I X.

Of the OPISTHOTONOS and TETANUS of North-America.

THE *Opisthotonos* often comes on gradually, and by slight Approaches, the Patient complaining at first rather of an uneasy Stiffness in the back Part of the Neck, and about the Shoulders, than of any acute Pain, with some Degree of a general Lassitude. These increase, and become so troublesome when he attempts to turn his Head, or to bend it forwards, as to oblige him to walk very erect; for he can by no means look downward, nor to either Side, without turning his whole Body. He cannot open his Jaws without Pain, and has some Difficulty in swallowing, which discourages him from attempting to eat. At Times he feels a sudden and painful Traction under the *Cartilago ensiformis*, which strikes through the Back, and instantly encreases the Rigidity about the Neck and Shoulders, draws the Head backward a little, and shuts the Jaws closer. The Pain under the *Sternum* returns more frequently and violently, and the other Contractions become so strong, that from this Time the Head continues much contracted, and he now refuses Nourishment, through the Pain of swallowing, which produces a Return of the Spasm, and extends along the Spine, quite to the lower Extremities, so that they will no longer support him, and he is under the Necessity of taking to his Bed.

Thus passes over the first Stage of the *Opisthotonos*, which sometimes takes up three or four Days; the Patient, and those about him, mistaking the first Appearances for a Crick in the Neck: But sometimes it forms itself much quicker, even in a few Hours; in which Case, the Danger is generally proportioned to the Violence

of the first Attack, such mostly dying in twenty-four, thirty-six, or forty-eight Hours, and rarely surviving the third Day : When less acute, few are lost after the ninth or eleventh. In this Stage the Pulse is slow and very hard, and the Belly bound ; Blood drawn, seems unaltered from its natural State, only varying by a Laxity of Compactness.

In the second Stage, the Spasm under the *Sternum*, (which is the pathognomic Symptom of this Disease) becomes more violent, returning every ten or fifteen Minutes, and is ever instantly succeeded by a stronger Retraction of the Head, with great Rigidity and Pain all round the Neck, and along the Spine, to the lower Extremities, which are suddenly stretched. The Countenance is very pale and contracted, the Jaws are that Moment snapped together, nor can afterwards be opened so wide as to receive the End of one's little Finger, an Attempt to do which, by way of Experiment, surely hurries on the Spasm. All the Muscles serving to Mastication and Deglutition, and the Deltoid and Pectorals, are violently contracted, so that the Shoulders are strongly raised forward, and the Arms are stretched out, or drawn across the Body ; but the Wrists and Fingers seem not to be effected.

Such is the Condition during the Spasm, which ceases in a few Seconds ; then the Shoulders and Arms recline, and the lower Extremities relax, yet not so entirely, but that so much Rigidity usually remains, as will not permit them to bend, though attempted by another Person ; for as to the Patient, he cannot at all move them. The Muscles on the Sides and fore Part of the Neck, continue still contracted, though not so much, but their Action is overcome by the Number and Strength of the posterior ones ; so that the Retraction of the Head constantly remains ; he breathes for some Minutes much, as if he had been excessively fatigued, and the Pulse is small, fluttering, and irregular, but both become more calm and slow. The Pulse, especially in some, beats not above forty times in a Minute ; in others it is quicker than natural, and always hard. The Face is sometimes pale in the Intervals, but oftner flushed, and the whole Countenance indicates the most melancholy Distress, as well from a Dread of the Return of the Spasm, as from the Pain by the present Contractions, and the Remembrance of the more severe past ones. The Tongue is stiff and torpid, but, as far as can be seen, is not foul. The Urine can seldom be saved, being forced away by the Spasm, or voided in the Bath. What has been seen is mostly high-coloured (perhaps because they drink but little) with a thin dusky Cloud suspended in it. The Head is rarely complained of, although they mutter a little in their short Slumbers, from which they are soon roused by the Spasm.

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The Belly is always bound, and cannot be loosened. In Drinking, the Liquid passes with great Difficulty to the Stomach, even in the smallest Quantity; and if the Spasm should seize him at that Time, which an Attempt to swallow for the most part occasions, the Liquor returns through the Nose with Force. Blood drawn in this Stage looks no way inflammatory, but rather of a dissolute *Crafsis*, with florid and dusky Streaks. In general, they desire to lie still as much as possible, and avoid Drinking, Speaking, or Stirring, either of which is apt to make the Spasm return. But others again require to be turned in hope of procuring an easier Posture, which never fails to produce an Attack of the Convulsion, whereby the Head is drawn back to the Spine, which is best prevented by lying on the Back.

In the third or last Stage, the Patient is reduced to the most calamitous circumstances, being on a continual Rack, in the most literal Meaning: For the Spasm returns oftener than once in a Minute, is far more violent, and lasts longer, so that there is scarcely any Remission. The anterior Muscles of the whole Body now suffer equal Contractions with the posterior, but the last overcome the Force of the others, so that the Spine is strongly bent backwards, and forms a hollow Arch, that the Patient rests entirely on the hind Part of his Head, and his Heels. The Belly is flat and drawn inward, and the Muscles so rigidly contracted, as not to yield to Pressure, nor give way to the Descent of the Diaphragm in Inspiration; the several Muscles about the Neck, Sides, and Abdomen, being plainly distinguishable from each other. Although the lower Extremities are always rigid in this State, yet are they so suddenly and violently distended during the Spasms, that were it not for the Standers-by, he would be projected, Feet foremost, off the Bed; while others again are, as it were, pushed upwards with such a Spring, that the Head is struck with great Force against whatever happens to be in the way, the Thighs and Legs being, in this Case, no less rigid than the other Parts. The Tongue is convulsively darted out, and often miserably torn, as the Teeth are that Moment snapped together, so that it is necessary to prevent this, by keeping the Handle of a Spoon, wrapped round with soft Rags, between the Teeth, when it can be done. At the same Time the Tongue is thus thrust out, the muscular Flesh, which lies between the Arch of the lower Jaw, and the Head of the *Trachea*, seems to be drawn upwards within the Throat. The Countenance is very much contracted, and he is in a Foam of Sweat, the Heat being very great, and the Pulse between the Spasms exceeding quick, small, and irregular, although the Heart throbs so strongly, that its Motions may be plainly seen, and a palpitating subsultory

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Kind of Undulation may not only be felt, but perceived all over the epigastric Region. The Eyes are watery and languid, and a pale or bloody Froth bubbles out from between the Lips. The Jaws are for the most part locked fast, so that it is impossible to give Drink or Nourishment, nor could he swallow it if any thing were put into his Mouth. In this State they are commonly delirious, and as they cannot subsist many Hours, under so great a Suspension of the vital and natural Functions, a mortal Anxiety ensues, and releases them; oftener a continued and severe Spasm finishes the Tragedy, when it was before almost at an End; but most frequently a general Convulsion puts a Period to their Sufferings, and which ever way this happens, they for the most part relax just before Death.

In the *Tetanus*, the general Symptoms are nearly the same as in the *Opisthotonos*, except that from the first Attack, the lateral, abdominal, and other anterior Muscles, are equally contracted with the posterior ones; and the Arms become rigid, as well as the lower Extremities. The *Abdomen* is always flat and rigid, as in the last Stage of the *Opisthotonos*, and its Contents seem to be thrust up into the *Thorax*, which at the same Time appears to be much dilated. There are here also some Intervals between the Spasms, during which the Cheeks are drawn towards the Ears, so that all the Teeth may be seen. Deglutition is more free in this than in any other Disease; yet so far is the Sick from being equally balanced between the Contractions of the opposite Muscles, that the Head is retracted, and the Spine is recurvated, though not quite so much as in the *Opisthotonos*: And the Spasm which commences under the *Sternum*, is likewise common to the *Tetanus*, which terminates as the other, and on the same fatal Days. But whoever recovers from either, labours long under a general *Atonia*, and they cannot for some Months raise themselves from a supine or recumbent Posture, without Pain, nor without Help for some Time.

Nothing like a *Crisis* ever happens in these Diseases; so that the Recovery must intirely depend on Medicine, in the Choice of which all very heating and stimulating Things, given inwardly, or applied outwardly, are to be avoided, especially *Blisters*, which have a most pernicious Effect. Mild *Purgatives*, joined with temperate *Diaphoretics*, have been given gradually, and continued till they had operated, without any Advantage; nor did *Vomiting*, which was excited accidentally, by the *Kermes Mineral*, answer any good Purpose, although much Bile was thrown up; and Worms have been voided both ways in others without yielding any Relief. Musk has not yet been tried, but it is probable, after the Violence of the Spasm

Spasm has been abated by *Opium*, it might be given in large Doses, with good Effect.

If the Patient is plethoric, Bleeding at the Beginning of the second Stage (and the Physician is seldom called sooner) is necessary, not because it has ever procured any Abatement of the Symptoms, but that by emptying the Vessels, he will bear the warm *Bath* and *Opium* better, from the Use of which his Recovery is to be wholly expected (so far as has been hitherto discovered) for they seldom can swallow any thing till after the Bathing; and as Deglutition becomes more free, Drink or Nourishment are then to be given through the Spout of a Tea-pot.

If the Weather is warm, and the Pulse quick, with a preternatural Heat in the Skin, the Warmth of the Water in the *Bath* should not exceed the 96th or the 98th Division on *Fahrenheit's* Thermometer. But when the Pulse is slow, with little Heat, it ought to be so warm as to raise the Mercury to the 100th or 102d Degree, especially in cold Weather. While he is in the Water, gentle Friction should be used, especially about the Neck, Breast, and along the Spine, so far as it can be come at; and he is to be kept in the *Bath*, until the Pulse becomes soft and full. When it is thought necessary to take him up, he is not to be wiped dry, but must be wrapt immediately in a dry Blanket, and put to Bed, in which they usually sweat freely: But should those Sweats prove too profuse, especially if the Pulse becomes very frequent and contracted withal, with an intense Heat of the Skin, they are to be discouraged by rubbing the Skin dry with a warm Cloth.

It is to be observed, that the Person should lie at full Length in the Tub, having a Blanket rolled up for a Pillow under his Head, and except his Face, he ought to be covered with Water, a due Heat of which must be kept up, by supplying warmer Water as it cools in the Bath; wherefore it is necessary to have a Kettle always over the Fire, with the Bathing Tub at the Bed side, that both may be ready when wanted, which may be five or six times in a Day.

If no gentle *Opiate* was given whilst he was in the *Bath*, let him soon after take a large Dose, which ought to be repeated boldly every half Hour, or at such Intervals, as to allow Time to judge of the Effect of the preceding one; and in this Manner the Use of it is to be continued, until the Spasm under the *Sternum* ceases, which will be surely succeeded by a Remission of the Contractions. But as both will as certainly return when the Effect of the *Opiate* wears off, it must be repeated in due Time by way of Prevention; of the Necessity of which the Patient will have Warning, by perceiving the gradual Approach and Increase of the Pain, as the

Operation of the *Opium* diminishes. Wherefore he should be from Time to Time questioned about it, and when found necessary, the *Opiate* thrown in and repeated till the Intention is answered, and the Pulse becomes soft, full, and equal, with an even Moisture over the whole Body. In proportion to which Appearances, the Quantity of the *Opiate* may be diminished, and the Intervals of giving it enlarged; yet its Use may be necessary many Days.

To suppress this Spasm, observe, much larger Doses of *Opium* are required than perhaps in any other Disease; so that the Quantity cannot be defined, but must depend on the Effect. Some have taken 200 Drops of the *Tinct. Opij.* for a Dose, and were not kept easy three Hours, and some will take more than an Ounce of the same in a Day, without being affected with any *Stupor*. Yet after all, the Reader should be admonished, that such excessive Quantities are not to be hazarded, till smaller Doses are found ineffectual. In general it will be necessary to give it very freely; and he who contents himself with complying with the Directions usually given for administering *Opium*, will in those Diseases deceive himself and his Patient, by such supposed prudential Timidity.

Besides *Opiates* and *Bathing*, *Glysters* repeated with a *Decoction* of *Camomile Flowers*, *Mallows*, &c. to which a large Portion of *Oil* is added, should frequently be injected. A *Bladder* half filled with warm *Water*, and tied close, should always be kept on the Pit of the Stomach when the Patient is in Bed, and the rigid Parts should often be bathed with warm *Oil*, to which some *Opium* is added, with a continued and gentle *Friktion*.

In the *Tetanus*, the same Method will take place, and the *Abdomen* may be often fomented with four-fold large Flannels, squeezed out of an *emollient Decoction*, taking care to guard the Bed-cloaths from being damped by the Steam.

During the Severity of the Disease, the Sick may drink a *Decoction* of *Figs*, *Liquorice*, and *Fennel Seeds*, *Sage-Tea*, very weak, *White-wine Whey*, or any mild diaphoretic Liquid: For Nourishment, thin strained Gruel, *Panada*, or weak Broth: But after the Contractions have ceased some Days, a little *Canary*, or *Mountain* may be added to his Gruel, and his Broths may be stronger to recruit his greatly impaired Strength.

When the Spasm has ceased some Days, a *Solution* of *Manna*, *regenerated Tartar*, with a little *Saffron*, and *Treacle Water*, should be given in small Doses every Hour, to prevent any new Disturbance from the *Stimulus* of any Bile, or other Acrimony, by which a Stool may be procured, without Fear of exciting any new Spasm.

CHALMERS.

Of the Virtues of COMMON HEMLOCK, in Cancerous and other Disorders. See. ii. 81.

HEMLOCK has been used Time out of Mind, in Plaisters, for resolving and discussing schirrous and cancerous Tumors, though such have been omitted in most of the later Dispensatories. But Doctor *Storck*, Physician to the reigning Empress Queen, has endeavoured, in three Essays lately published, to establish Hemlock as a most efficacious Remedy in the said Disorders (among many others) taken inwardly.

The Species of Hemlock which he has always used, is the *Cicuta vulgaris*, or common large Hemlock, and he employs the whole Plant, except the Root, which he at first administered in the Form of Pills, but now prefers the Juice of the Plant, gathered in June, when the Flowers are full blown, pounded, and pressed into a glazed Vessel, to be placed over a slow Fire, or in *Balneo*, and evaporated to an Extract of almost the Thickness of a Pulp, taking care to stir it often. When it is rightly prepared, it will be of a greenish-brown Colour, yielding a very disagreeable Smell, like that produced by common Mice.

Of this Extract, he says, he has given some hundred Weights, and never hurt any body with it; but on the contrary found it a Remedy in the highest Degree innocent. He however recommends to those who shall use it, to begin with a small Dose, as a few Grains, and rise gradually from thence till some good Effect be perceived, and there rest without further Increase. From two or three Grains given at first, he has advanced the Dose to two, three, or four Drams a Day, and finds that such Doses may be continued for several Weeks; being neither injurious to Infants, Children, middle-aged or old; to pregnant Women, nor to the *Fœtus in utero*. It seldom purges, very rarely vomits, but often increases Perspiration, or occasions a copious Discharge of viscid Urine.

As to the Regimen during the Course of taking it, farinaceous Substances, not fermented, should be avoided, as well as too acrid Aromatics. Good Wine will not be hurtful to those who have been used to it, nor a moderate Use of Acids.

If the Patients live in a pure free Air, and keep their Minds quiet and chearful, it will conduce much to the Cure; whereas Grief and Inquietude will impede it, and sometimes turn a Schirrus into a Cancer.

The Time in which Hemlock may resolve or cure a Cancer, cannot be determined. He gave it to a Woman in large Doses, for more than two Years, on account of some ugly Tumors in her Neck, and it wrought no Change on them; but after two Years and a Half they vanished. Another Woman for a Cancer of the Breast, took only two Grains Morning and Evening, but so good and quick a Diminution of the Tumor followed, though she was seventy Years old, that the Spectators, as well as himself, were amazed.

He is very far from pretending that Hemlock is an infallible Remedy for Cancers; and candidly owns, that though he has had a Multitude of Patients with confirmed Cancers of the Breast and other Parts, whom it has quickly relieved and cured; yet there have been many others whose Disorders were only mitigated, but not cured, and some still who found no Change from the Use of it.

All he contends for is, that Hemlock is often efficacious and performs Wonders, where other Medicines, highly celebrated, are of no Avail.

The most learned and celebrated Physicians of Germany, have given public Testimony in favour of it, upon their own Tryals, especially the justly celebrated Baron *Van Swieten*.

Our own excellent Botanist, Doctor *William Watson*, has, on this Occasion, thought proper to acquaint the Publick, that there are in *England* several Plants so much resembling the Hemlock in question, as, without proper Precautions, to be easily gathered in its Stead.

One, in some Parts is called *Cow-weed*, in others *Wild Cicely*. Its greatest Resemblance to Hemlock is in the Spring, before the Stalks of the Leaves of the Hemlock are interspersed with purple Spots; though, even then, the Leaves of Hemlock smell much stronger, are more minutely divided, and of a deeper Green than those of *Cow-Weed*.

Another, in Appearance very like Hemlock, and often sold for it, though widely different in Quality, is *Parkinson's Cicuta Minor*, and *Ray's Cicutaria Tenuifolia*, more likely to be taken for Hemlock in Summer or Autumn, as it is an annual Plant, and flowers late in the Season. However it is easily distinguished from Hemlock, by being of the Colour and Shape of Parsley, without the strong Smell of Hemlock.

Another, called by *Ray*, *small Hemlock Chervil*, with rough Seeds; the *Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus asperis* of *Caspar Bauhin*. This, like *Cow-Weed*, can only be mistaken for Hemlock in the Spring. It flowers in April, and the Seeds are ripe before the Hemlock begins to flower.

Of the HYDROPHOBIA and CANINE MADNESS.

MANY Facts prove, that a *Hydrophobia* may be generated from Causes independent of the Bite of a mad Animal; and Animals have died mad of the Bite of another mad Animal, without that Symptom. The Bite of a Person in a Fever, has produced fatal Effects.

The fatal Disease of mad Animals, is communicated to Man by the *Saliva* only; sometimes without a Wound. By Dogs it may be caught by *Effluvia*.

Canine Madnefs seems nothing more than the Fever carnivorous Animals are liable to, attended with a *Delirium*, in these called the *raving Madnefs*, and with a kind of *Coma*, or Sluggishness, in what is called the *dumb Madnefs*.

The most certain Sign of a Dog's going mad, is, that other Dogs avoid him with the utmost Horror and Precipitation.

Canine Madnefs is most probably communicated as the Small-Pox is, by Inoculation; the cellular Membrane being the Receptacle of both Diseases. The poisonous *Saliva* adhering to the Tooth of the mad Animal, is immediately communicated to the Fat in the Cells of this Membrane, and for this Purpose a Scratch is sufficient. In this first Receptacle it lies like a kind of Leaven, and communicates itself to the adjacent Cells, and these to others, till the whole Mass is contaminated, or at least enough to produce a Distemper like that of the Animal from which it was originally communicated. From the Fat of this Membrane the Blood is contaminated but slowly; but as Fat is known to enter the Bile, this Fluid must be effected early; and as a black tenacious Bile is the great Cause of Alienation of Mind; and as it is always found tenacious and black in this Disease, it is probable in the highest Degree, that the Bile is thus changed by the *canine Venom*, which is conveyed to the Liver, where that Juice is formed, by the *Vena Portarum*, together with the Fat that enters into its Composition.

The *canine Madnefs*, in the first and second Stages, has often been cured by mercurial Preparations, administered internally, and mercurial Unguents outwardly. The Method may be thus:

Rub into the Part where the Wound was received, a Dram or more of any Mercurial Ointment, as soon as possible after the Bite. That made by rubbing in a Mortar two Parts of Hog's-Lard, with one of Quicksilver, will do; but equal Parts of Hog's-Lard and Quicksilver.

Quicksilver will be better; though it requires more Trouble to unite them; for great Care should be taken to incorporate well the Quicksilver with the Lard. This should be repeated every Day for a Week; but if it can be done twice a Day without Salivation, it is the better. The Evening of the same Day, let the Patient take the following Medicine:

Take of *Turpethum Minerale*, from three to eight Grains. (according to the Strength of the Patient, and the Degree of the Infection received, so far as can be judged by the Bite) Camphire, an equal Quantity. Let this be made with any Conserve, as that of Hips, into a Bolus. This may possibly vomit, though the Camphire is added to prevent it. The Dose should be repeated the next Evening but one; and again after Forty-eight Hours Interval. As there is Hazard of Salivating, the Patient should be watched, and upon the first Approach of any Soreness of the Mouth, or Slavering, the farther Use of the Medicine should be deferred, till that ceases, and then be reassumed.

About two or three Days after the last Dose, if no Accident happens as to Salivation, the Patient should bathe in cold Water over Head every Day, till the Day before the next full or new Moon; and that Day let the Dose of *Turpeth. Mineral.* be repeated for three Times, as before; but the Dose may then be less, as two or three Grains. After the third Dose, let him bathe as before, and let this Method be repeated for three or four succeeding Periods of the Moon.

If any Symptoms of the Distemper should happen to appear, somebody of Skill should attend; for then the Cure depends upon saturating the Body as much as possible with Mercury, without raising a Salivation precipitately, or so as to injure the Patient. Therefore more Mercury should be rubbed in, and more frequent Doses of the *Turpeth. Mineral.* should be exhibited, as not a Moment must be lost. When this Method is pursued, no heating Medicines should be given on any Account. Nervous Medicines therefore, which in general excite Heat, are carefully to be avoided.

The *Tonquin* Remedy is in considerable Reputation, and there is Reason to believe, not without deserving it, in some Measure. The use of it (after the preservative Method has been duly pursued) is to take twenty-five Grains of the *Native Cinnabar*, twenty-five Grains of *Facitious Cinnabar*, and fourteen Grains of the best *Musk*, in a Glass of *Arrack*, the Night before several of the succeeding great Periods of the Moon.

JAMES.

Of the LOCKT-JAW. See. ii. 184.

CONVULSIONS, occasioned by Wounds, have, by almost all Authors, since the Days of *Hippocrates*, been pronounced mortal, especially that called a *Lockt-Jaw*. However the *London Medical Observations* furnish no less than four well attested Instances of a Cure in this terrible Disease.

A Woman, who by a Fall, broke and lacerated the first Joint of the fourth Finger, which was soon taken off by a Surgeon, whereby she had present Ease: But Part of the second Joint being also denudated, the Pain returned, and increased daily, and the Skin and Flesh could not be brought to cover the Joint, till at length the whole Hand was greatly swelled, and Abscesses were formed in the Palm. She was blooded, and the same Evening was seized with a spasmodic Contraction of the elevating Muscles of the lower Jaw. Next Morning the Teeth were set, and she could scarce receive even Liquids. Blisters were put on her Back, Neck, and behind the Ears. Alexipharmics and Volatiles were given in large Doses for three Days, but she grew worse and worse, the Jaw being quite immoveable: Spasms seized the whole Spine, which, when she attempted to sit up, pulled her back with the greatest Violence, and her Legs and Arms were thrust out to their utmost Extent. Every Part was continually convulsed, with so severe Pains, that she could get no Sleep; nay the Sight, Hearing, and Memory, were also greatly impaired. Twenty Drops of *Tinctur. Thebaic.* were ordered every six Hours. Next Day the Symptoms were at a Stand, and thirty Drops were given every six Hours. The following Day she was a little relieved, and the Dose was increased to forty Drops every six Hours, which produced near half an Hour's Sleep at three different Times: Upon which three Grains of the Extract were ordered three Times a Day. On the Morrow she was surprizingly mended; so that it was thought the Quantity of *Opium* might be lessened from three Grains to two; but after two Days more, upon finding she had gained no further Ground, she was ordered eight Grains a Day, and soon after still more: Notwithstanding which, the Jaw remained almost equally lockt, when it was suspected that much was owing to the ill Condition of the second Joint; wherefore the whole Finger was taken off. The next Day she began to mend, and continued to do so every Day more and more; the Convulsions decreased, and soon left her, and the wound proved kind, and cicatrized as soon as could be expected; but the Jaw
was

was still difficult to move. As the Symptoms abated, the Dose of *Opium* was lessened at the Rate of a Grain a Day, till she took but a single Grain in twenty-four Hours, which having continued some Time longer at Night, she was perfectly cured, excepting a small Degree of Stiffness in the Jaw, when she offered to open her Mouth wide.

A middle-aged, strong, healthy Man, happened to tread on the blunt Point of a large Nail, which entering between the two outer metatarsal Bones, went almost through the Foot. The next Day, the Foot being much pained and swollen, he was blooded, the Wound dilated, and a Bit of the Stocking, which had been forced in, extracted; he continued easy for near a Fortnight, except a Cough, supposed to arise from taking Cold: But then he began to complain of a Stiffness of the under Jaw, his Cough was dry and husky, with a stinging Pain in his Breast, striking through to his Back. His Pulse being quick and full, he was blooded to twelve Ounces, and an opening Mixture prescribed. In the Evening he was blistered *inter Scapulas*, an oily Mixture given him for his Cough, and two Grains of *Opium* going to Bed. He had a restless Night, and next Morning the Jaw was closer; a Glister was given, and after its Operation he was ordered *Mosch. pur. ℥ss. 3a. vel 4a. quaq. Hor. in Julep. Commun.* being as yet able to swallow Liquids. On the Morrow little or no Variation of the Symptoms. The Musk had greatly heated him, and he was therefore prescribed Broths and Gruels as much as he could get down, and the Musk was continued. He scarce slept at Night, and in the Morning coughed much, and complained of Pains in his Breast, Back and Bowels; the Jaw was so fast lockt, that he could scarce admit the least Nourishment; besides, he complained of a Pain and Difficulty in Urining. The Distemper having evidently increased after two Days Use of the *Musk*, it was discontinued, he lost nine Ounces of Blood, and had a purging Glister given him; in the Evening he took *Opij. pur. gr. ij.* which was repeated every three Hours. The fore Part of the Night he was restless, but slumbered a little in the Morning, and by Eleven o'Clock he had taken ten Grains of *Opium*. He could now open the Jaw so as to let in Gruels, though with Difficulty, and the Cough and Pains were seemingly abated. He was ordered to take what Broth he could in the Day, and the *Opium* in the Evening, as before. He got two or three Hours Sleep, having taken only six Grains till Morning, when the Jaw appeared much as the Day before; a thick Rash broke out, and he was restless all Day, and complained of a Dysury. The *Opium* was discontinued at Night, and Broths, and Barley-Water, with *Gum. Arab.* were his Drink; he had also a laxative Glyster. Next Day

Day he was evidently much worse, the Jaw closer, the Pains violent, shooting upwards from the Belly to the Stomach, Breast and Back; his Pulse much hurried, and the Rash still out. The former Benefit he had received from the *Opium*, and the Return of the bad Symptoms upon its Disuse, induced his Physician to order him a Grain every Hour, with which he began about Noon, and for his Belly Pains had a Glyster, with ʒss of *Rad. Valer. Sylv. Pulv.* in the Evening. In the Night he slept about two Hours, and seemed the next Morning almost in all Respects better, except in the lower Belly; yet the Rash was still out, but less florid, the Pulse quick, and the Dysury troublesome. He was ordered *Opij. Pur. Gr. i. statim, et repet. omni bihorio.* He got two or three Hours Sleep in the Night, and the next Day seemed a good deal better, and could take Liquids pretty well. The Pulse much the same. The Rash seemed abating, the Dysury less, but the Belly Pains still grievous. His Drinks and Nourishment were continued the same, and he was to take *Opii. Pur. G. i.* every six Hours only, with the *Valerian Glyster* again in the Evening. The next Morning there was a general Amendment of the Symptoms; the Pains of the Belly were still complained of, with Costiveness, for which he was ordered an *Enem. Purg. cum Tinct. Theb. ʒss. Vesperi,* and *Op. Gr. ii. cum As. Fætid. Gr. v.* were directed to be given at Bed-time. The following Day the Cough and Pains of the Breast were returned; he slumbered but little in the Night; the Jaw much as the two preceding Days. As he could use a Spoon pretty easily, he was ordered a Mixture of *Sperm. Cet. Sal. Vol. C.C. and Elix. Paregoric. Cochlear ii. subinde, Urg. Tussî vel Dolore, &c.* at the same Time he was directed *Opij. Pur. Gr. ii. statim, et repet. Hor. Somni, et Hor. quintâ vel sextâ matutinâ.* In the Morning the Jaw was sensibly freer, and he seemed in all Things better, except the Belly Pains, and the Costiveness; wherefore this Evening he had the *Valerian Glyster*, and two Grains of *Opium* at Night, to be repeated in the Morning; when every Thing looked more favourable, though the Jaw mended but slowly. It was therefore thought adviseable to try *Antispasmodics*, and ʒss of *Pulv. Rad. Valer. Sylv.* was ordered, with the *fulep. e Camphor. ter in Die,* and *Opij. Gr. ii. Hor. Som.* Though he had but short Slumbers, yet the next Morning the Pains were much easier, he urined freely, his Pulse quieter, but the Jaw still stiffish, with a Pain at its Joints when moved, for which Blisters were applied behind the Ears, and a Pill of *Opij. Gr. ii.* given at Bed time. This proved the most tolerable Night's Rest he yet enjoyed, he slept five Hours, and next Day had a natural Stool, with a better Pulse, and more Flexibility of the Jaw. A laxative Mixture was directed *pro re natâ,* and a Pill *Opij. Gr. ii. h. s. o. n.* Four Days

Days after he eat a Bit of Pudding, and chewed a Piece of Bread for the first Time, and continued mending daily, the Jaw however was not quite restored for some Time. The Wound all along looked well, and healed up several Days before the other Symptoms disappeared. The Texture of the Blood drawn was never fizy, but loose, as in most Species of spasmodic Affections. The Opium never in the least disordered his Head, although he took no less than Ninety-two Grains in Twenty-two Days.

An unmarried Lady, Twenty-eight Years of Age, slender and pale, complained of a grievous Pain and Tightness of her Breast, under the Middle of the *Sternum*, at the Pit of her Stomach, and about the Root of her Tongue. Her Jaw was so contracted, that the flat Handle of a Spoon could hardly be passed between her Teeth; the *Masseters* were firm and rigid, the Pulse a little languid and slow, and the Tongue, as far as could be seen, in a natural State. She could get nothing solid into her Mouth, but sucked in Liquors, and swallowed them with tolerable Ease, a little at a Time. She made Water in small Quantities, and with Difficulty. Thus her Physician found her; for above a Week before which she felt a small Difficulty in swallowing, with a Tightness about the Root of her Tongue, without any other Complaint: These gradually increased, and were accompanied with a Pain about the Pit of the Stomach, and under the *Sternum*, as mentioned above, without any Signs of Inflammation of the Throat. She was blooded, and the next Day gently purged; the Blood was not fizy. Complaining of a little husky Cough, she had an oily Emulsion, and her Throat was fomented with an emollient *Fotus*. The next Night the Purge was repeated, and operated briskly, and Blisters were put behind her Ears; from all which she found no Relief, and the Pain under the *Sternum* increased till the Time the Doctor first saw her, who soon concluded the Disease to be plainly that of a *Lockt-Jaw*; although there did not appear to have been any of the preceding Causes that usually produce this Complaint; and therefore resolved to try the Effect of Opiates. As she could admit nothing solid, he ordered a small Draught with *Tinct. Thebaic gutt. x.* to be given, and repeated in an Hour, and afterwards every two Hours, and to the Pit of the Stomach a Plaister *ex Opio et Gum Galban. an. p. æ.* She had a tolerable Night, slept in the whole about four Hours; by Nine next Morning, the Pain of the Breast was much abated; in this Space she had taken Seventy Drops of the *Tinct. Theb.* could open her Teeth a little, had voided but little Water, and that with a considerable light-coloured Sediment, inclining to Violet. The Opiates were directed to be continued every four Hours. In the Evening she was very faint, with a Catching

of the Breath, and a languid Pulse, and could scarce open her Teeth. Having had no Stool for two Days, an emollient Glyster was ordered, and the same Draughts to be repeated every three Hours; she had but an indifferent Night, but was better the next Morning, the Breath easier, Pulse better, and she could open her Teeth with less Difficulty; but as the Jaw was still much lockt, and the Opiate did not disturb her Head, the Draughts were continued. About seven in the Evening, she was worse again, and the Jaw more contracted; she had now taken 170 Drops of the *Tinct. Theb.* The Glyster operated gently twice, but she still made but very little Water. The Draughts were continued; about Eleven this Night her Pulse was pretty strong, and a little irregular. The ensuing Morning she was very faint, and soon after complained of a great Stricture about her Jaw and Neck, which was immediately followed by a catching of the Breath, having made no Water all Night. A Turpentine Glyster, and ten Grains of Camphire, with a little Tincture of Valerian in a Draught, were prescribed. In the Afternoon she was better; but the Stricture of the Jaw remained, and the Muscles about the Mouth, Throat and Neck, were plainly affected with a Spasm. As her Head had never been affected with the Opiate, *Tinct. Theb. Gutt. xx.* in the *Julep. Camph.* were ordered every two Hours for three Times, and then every four Hours. By the next Morning she had taken five of these Draughts, was restless most Part of the Night, but now easier. The Tightness about the Jaw, Mouth, Throat and Neck continued, and she felt a Rigidity in other Parts of her Body. The Urine was little, with much Sediment. She drank Plenty of Barley-Water and Nitre. The Draughts were repeated every three Hours, and she had a Turpentine Glyster. The following Day she was the same. The Head not yet affected with the Opiates, though she had never before been used to any, and had now taken 420 Drops of *Tinct. Theb.* in five Days. The Urine still small, with a thick Sediment; the Belly soft, and no Fulness about the Region of the Bladder; not only the Muscles about the Mouth, Throat, &c. were hard and contracted, but the Skin too was stretched tightly over them; nay all the Muscles that bend the Head, Neck, and Body, were contracted; wherefore a hot Bath was recommended, though the Lady dreaded Suffocation, in being carried in a Chair to a Bagnio. However she bore it well backwards and forwards, as also the Bath, in which she continued near twenty Minutes; She took four more Draughts, during which she made more Urine than since her Illness, and seemed better, though she got but little Rest at Night, and fancied her Breast had suffered for want of the Plaister, which was taken off when she went into the Bath; a fresh one was therefore applied.

She.

She took one Draught the next Morning, and two more before Night. Her *Menses* had appeared whilst she was in the Bath, tho' a Week before the stated Time. The following Day Things continued much the same; yet the Pulse was good, she had slept better, and made more Water in the Night, with a large Sediment. She now had no Stool for four Days, so an opening Glyster was administered. As within the Week she had taken above 500 Drops of *Tinct. Thebaic*, without conquering the Disease, it was thought proper to intermit their Use for Twenty-four Hours at least, and try the Nervous Fetids: Therefore a Draught, with a little Tincture of Valerian and Castor, was ordered to be taken immediately, and repeated each six Hours. She passed the Night badly, and on the Morrow her Jaw was locked faster than ever, the Muscles more rigid, the Breathing harder, the Agitation of the Spirits increased, and not a Drop of Urine had been voided for Twenty-six Hours. From all this it was plain that Opiates were not to be neglected, and therefore Thirty Drops of *Tinct. Theb.* were given directly, to be repeated every two Hours for three Times, and afterwards every four Hours. By next Morning (reckoning from the foregoing Morning) she had taken six of the Draughts. Her Jaw was so free, that she could open her Teeth near half an Inch; all the Muscles about the Neck and Throat were relaxed, and felt easier; she breathed better, and had slept with Refreshment. The Urine also was considerably increased. From this great Amendment, it was reasonable to conclude, that Opiates were perhaps the only Medicines to be relied upon; and the Draught was ordered to be repeated every six Hours. The next Day she was much the same: The Draughts repeated as Yesterday. The following Day the same; as also the next succeeding Day, saving that a Rash came out all over her, and she took but three Draughts in the whole. On the Morrow she was considerably worse, extremely low and faint, and her Jaws as close as ever. Ten Drops of the *Tinct. Theb.* and one Scruple of Mithridate, were added to each Draught, and ordered to be repeated every four Hours. The next Day she was much better, and could open her Jaw wider than she had yet done: Had taken since Yesterday 240 Drops, and two Drachms of Mithridate. The Day after, much the same: The Draughts continued: The Bath ordered again. Next day likewise much the same. Made a Quantity of Water; but complained of a Spasm or Tightness under the *Sternum*, and could not break Wind when she attempted it, by which she had always found much Relief. The Draughts continued, and she was ordered into the Hot Bath every Day. The following Day she complained much of her Throat, and had taken but two Draughts. Had three Stools in

the Night; the first very coſtly, the only Diſcharge of the kind, without the Aid of Medicine, ſince her Illneſs; for Glyſters had been uſed all along. She made more Water likewiſe. A purging Potion was ordered, and the Draughts occaſionally. On the Morrow ſhe was in all Reſpects better, but the Jaw being ſtill ſomewhat rigid, ſhe bathed for ſeveral Days in warm water, took one or two Draughts a Day, began to eat ſolid Fleſh, ſlept pretty well o' Nights; urined freely; and had commonly two natural Stools a Day. Finally ſhe went into the Country, continued to mend, and in a little Time recovered her former State of Health, without further Uſe of any Medicine whatever.

A young Man of Twenty, was ſeized with a Pain in his Throat, and a ſpaſmodic Contraction of his lower Jaw, which after four Days was ſo cloſe lockt, that it was impoſſible to open it without running the utmoſt Riſque of breaking it. He could take none but liquid Nouriſhment, and that with great Difficulty. Violent convulſive Spafms ſeized him almoſt every Minute, and his Head was forcibly thrown back upon every Attempt to riſe from his Chair. His Legs were affected with the like Spafms, his Eye-lids contracted, and his Hearing much impaired. He could ſcarce void his Urine, and had no Stools but by Glyſters. He had alſo the *Riſus Cynicus*, the *Gaſtrocnemijj* and *abdominal* Muſcles were as tenſe as poſſible, and all his joints ſo ſtiff, as not to be moved without great Violence. He had received a Bruiſe about a month before his Symptoms appeared; on the anterior Part of the fourth Finger of the left Hand, which he now thought to be well, though he wore a little Plaiſter on it, upon removing which no Inflammation or Swelling appeared, but only a little thin limpid Diſcharge from an Oriſce, which would but juſt admit the Point of a very ſlender Probe, by which it was plainly perceived that the bones of the ſecond and third *Phalanx* were bare in the Joint, and the Ligaments deſtroyed, ſo that the Joint was entirely uſeleſs. The Surgeon however could not perſuade him, or his Friends, that his Diſorder was owing to this Accident, as he had continued well ſo long ſince he received the Hurt, without any Return of Pain. He was blooded, bliſtered, vomited, purged and glyſtered, without any Benefit; and took Muſk, Bark, Camphire and Valerian, in large Doſes, with as little effect. Opiates alone ſeemed to mitigate the Symptoms, which were gradually increaſed from ſmall Quantities, till he took a Grain of *Opium* every Hour, and continued ſo doing for ſeveral Days together, without obtaining more Sleep than uſual. Theſe Opiates proved but a temporary Relief; for when they were omitted, he relapſed into as bad a State as ever. At length, fix Weeks after the Accident, the laſt *Phalanx* was taken off at the Articulation; the Diſorder never-

theless did not abate till four or five Days after, upon nipping off the Extremity of the Bone, and with it a little Splinter, which still irritated the nervous System; when his convulsive Spasms were become immediately both less severe and less frequent. The Quantity of his Opiates was reduced by Degrees, till in about a Month his Fits entirely left him. The Jaw however still remained so stiff, that he could open it but a little way, and the Muscles of the Belly and Legs were so tense, that he could not walk without Assistance. But those Symptoms were soon removed by the use of the warm Bath frequently repeated, and he became perfectly well, and able to undergo any Fatigue. He took 317 Grains of *Opium* in about five Weeks, besides several Draughts with *liquid Laudanum* and Syrup of Poppies.

From the Recital of those Cases, the following Inferences may fairly be drawn.

That in the *Lockt-Jaw*, Blood drawn from a Vein, appears no ways sizey or inflammatory; nor do the neighbouring Muscles of the *Fauces*, Tongue, Neck or Head, discover the least Mark of Inflammation.

That neither Bleeding, Purging, Blistering, Alexipharmics, Volatiles, Fetids, &c. are by themselves of any Importance in this Disorder.

That Opiates alone are capable of keeping the Symptoms at a Stand; and by being gradually increased to very considerable Doses, without Intermission or Abatement, are able to subdue this most obstinate, violent, and reputedly desperate Disease, and restore the Patient to Health; and this the more easily, if assisted with warm Bathing.

That Patients under this Disorder, very rarely or never experience any bad Effects from the most liberal Exhibition of Opiates; but on the contrary, find certain Relief from the most distressing and excruciating Symptoms, and acquire Rest and new Spirits: That even eight or ten Grains of *Opium* a Day, may be safely given and continued, without Intermission, for Weeks together.*

That when the Disorder arises from some external Injury, as Bruises or Lacerations of a Tendon, &c. as it generally does, if the Pain cannot readily be appeased, and the Wound healed; the injured Part must be amputated, in order to extinguish the Irritation on the *Genus nervosum*, before even Opiates can possibly take Effect.

* In each of the above Cases, near ten Grains of *Opium* a Day, were given, before any notable Ground could be gained; and the last Patient, in about five Weeks (as is said) took no less than 317 Grains of *Opium*, besides several Draughts with *liquid Laudanum*, and Syrup of Poppies, without the least ill Accident.

SYLLABUS OF SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS.

A BDOMEN, Flatulence of,
intolerable piercing Pain in,
Inflation of in Children,
puffed up much, and sometimes
contracted from,
Pain burning in, with a Fever,
Pain in the Middle of, about
the Navel,
Swelling of the,
Swelling of in Children,
Swelling by little and little,
swelled greatly,
Viscera of the Abdomen com-
pressed,
See BELLY, INTESTINES.

ABORTION, Liableness to,
ABCESS of the Womb,
ACTIONS and LOOKS, Wildness of,
AIR cold, ascending from the ex-
treme Parts of the Brain,
cold ascending along the spinal
Marrow and Neck precedes the
seeming to beat,
ALIMENTS not well digested,
passing thro' the Body unchang'd,
ANKLES swelling of and Face,
ANUS, a Constriction of,
falling of,
falling down of, in old and weak
Persons,
great Itching of,
Tubercles about, with blind
Piles,
Weight sense of, about the A-
nus, extending to the Perito-
næum,

ANXIETY,
in Children,

A.

DISEASES.

S Pitting of Blood; the Piles.
Dry Belly-ach.
Corrupted Milk.
Inflammation of the Intestines.
Inflammation of the small Guts.
Empyema; Vegetable Poison.
Rickets.
The Dropsy Ascites.
Flatulent or Wind Colic.
Inflammation of the Liver; Para-
phrenitis.

Fluor Albus, or Whites.
Lues Venerea, or French Pox.
Phrenzy.
Epilepsy, or Falling-sickness.
Epilepsy; St. Vitus's Dance.
St. Vitus's Dance.
Hypochondriac Passion.
Lientery.
Dropsy Anasarca.
Ischury, or Suppression of Urine.
Dysentery, or bloody Flux; Stone in
the Bladder.
Piles.
Worms.
Hypochondriac Passion.
Piles.
Cardialgia, Catarrhus, Jaundice, Rheu-
matism.
Corrupted Milk.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

ANXIETY, cruel inexpressibly, and Dejection with Sighing, great, inexpressible towards the Evening, incredible, affecting the Heart, and Inquietude, and Weakness about the Heart,		<i>Poison by Arsenic.</i> <i>Nervous Fever; miliary Fever.</i> <i>Yellow Fever of the West-Indies.</i>
APOPLEXY, slight, sometimes succeeds the		<i>Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs.</i> <i>Polypus in the Heart.</i> <i>Inflammation of the Intestines; Peripneumony.</i> <i>Overflowing of the Menstrues.</i> <i>Hysteric Passion.</i> <i>Stoppage of any usual Hæmorrhage.</i>
APETITE, decayed sometimes, at others strong, for Chalk, Coals, Lime, &c. depraved, false, enormous,		<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i> <i>Chlorosis, or Green-sickness.</i> <i>Diarrhœa, or Looseness.</i> <i>Catarrhal Fever; Melancholy.</i> <i>Bulimus, or canine Hunger.</i>
Loss of,		<i>Empyema, Head-ach, Inflammation of the Bladder, Measles, Rheumatism; continual Fever.</i> <i>Malignant or spotted Fever.</i>
lost totally, Loss of, with Difficulty of hearing, and internal Pulsation of the Vessels, without a Fever, unnaturally voracious, for unusual Things,		<i>Madness.</i> <i>Approach of the Gout.</i> <i>Pregnancy.</i>
Want of, or weak,		<i>American Poison, Consumption from Abscesses and Ulcers, Empyema, Fluor Albus, malignant Fever, nervous Consumption, Suppression of the Menstrues.</i>
ARMS Numbness of,		<i>Inveterate Asthma.</i>
ARMS and LEGS, a Contraction of,		<i>Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and Looseness.</i>
ARTERIES adjacent to the Eye, a strong Pulsation of; Heat, Redness, and Distention of, temporal, a violent beating of, temporal, throbbing much, with a strong Vibration of the carotid Arteries,		<i>Bleeding at the Nose.</i> <i>Yellow Fever of the West-Indies.</i> <i>Malignant or spotted Fever.</i>
ASPECT, grim,		<i>Phrenzy.</i>
ATROPHY,		<i>Immoderate Flux of the Menstrues; Scruvy.</i>
ASTHMA, sometimes supervenes to a		<i>Suppression of the Menstrues.</i>
AURUM TINNITUS, troublesome, foreruns an, accompanies the,		<i>Apoplexy.</i> <i>French Pox, malignant Fever.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

B.

BACK, a pricking Pain in,

BACK and LOINS, Pain of,

Pain in, and Head, violent,
Pain of, with Weariness and
Soreness of the Limbs; as
also a great Heat and Load
at the Pit of the Stomach,

Pain in the Spine of,
Pain about the first Vertebra of,
Pain violent in the Spine of the
Back, Loins, umbilical Re-
gion, and Epigastrium,

BARRENNESS, or subject to Abortion,
BED, lying in it in a disorderly and
irregular Manner,

BELCHING very acid,

BELLY, constipation of,
of Children, swelled and hard,
murmuring Noise in,

Pain in, burning of the lower
Part, with swelling and a
Fever, which ends in a co-
pious purulent Flux,

Pain sharp in above the Navel,
and below the Stomach, with
a Fever,

Pain in, and the right Hypo-
chondrium, with a Fever,

Pain in the left Side under the
Loins with a Fever,

Pain in, about the Navel with
a Fever,

Pain in, about the Navel with
Inflation, Distention, and a
Tumor,

Pain in, about the Navel burn-
ing, acute, continual,

Pain in, intolerable, piercing,

Pain violent in one Part or other
of the Belly,

Pain violent with Inflation and
Distention,

Strangely distended as if with a
Tympany,

Miliary Fever.

*Most Fevers, yellow Fever; precedes
a uterine Hæmorrhage, and bleeding
Piles.*

Small Pox, yellow Fever.

Malignant Fever.

Fluor Albus, or Whites.

Tertian Ague.

Colic of the Dæmonii.

French Pox, or Lues Venerea.

Malignant or spotted Fever.

Hypochondriac Passion.

Gravel or Stone.

Atrophy, Hætic, Rickets.

*Epilepsy, Inflammation of the Intes-
tines.*

Inflammation of the Mesentery.

Inflammation of the Colon.

*Inflammation of the Colon next the
Ilium.*

*Inflammation of the Colon and Part
of the Mesentery.*

Inflammation of the small Guts.

Iliac Passion.

Bilious Colic.

Dry Belly-ach.

Colic of the Dæmonii.

*Cholera Morbus, or vomiting and
Looseness.*

Worms.

Tumid

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

BELLY, Tumid, with troublesome Commotions,	}	<i>Dysentery or bloody Flux.</i>
Swelling of,		<i>Pregnancy, Dropsy, Ascites, Tympany.</i>
Swelling of, equally in all Dimensions,	}	<i>A Mole.</i>
See <i>Abdomen, Intestines.</i>		
BITE, the Bystanders, a violent Inclination to,	}	<i>Hydrophobia, or Dread of Water.</i>
BLINDNESS,		<i>Head-ach, of one Kind.</i>
BLOOD, drawn from a Vein when cold, becomes like melted Suet or Buff,	}	<i>Pleurisy, and all high inflammatory Fevers; the acute Rheumatism.</i>
Ebullition of, about the Heart,		<i>Fever.</i>
florid and of a loose Consistence quite dissolved or grumous,	}	<i>Putrid Fevers, Malignant Peripneumony.</i>
grumous, black, thick with salt Serum, and a greenish Mucus on the Surface,		<i>Scurvy.</i>
pure, excreted from the Uterus with Clots and great Weakness,	}	<i>Abortion or Miscarriage.</i>
Spitting of Blood,		<i>Consumption of the Lungs.</i>
BODY, Constipation of great precedes,	}	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
cover'd with phlogistical Blotches, and becomes tabid,	}	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
dull and heavy,	}	<i>Catarrhal Fever, Green Sickness, Scurvy.</i>
emaciated and unapt for Motion, feeble and coldish on the well-day,	}	<i>Lues Venerea, or French Pox.</i>
flabby, œdematous, squalid, pale, and wasting,	}	<i>Tertian Ague.</i>
Languor of, precedes an,	}	<i>Symptomatic Consumption.</i>
languid, wasting, and œdematous,	}	<i>Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, Hysterical Passion.</i>
Lassitude or Weariness of,	}	<i>Nervous Consumption.</i>
Lassitude, Heaviness, and Listlessness,	}	<i>Bite of an Aspid, Epilepsy, uterine Hæmorrhage.</i>
Lassitude of, precedes an, leucophlegmatic, bloated, and œdematous,	}	<i>Bite of a mad Dog.</i>
Members of the, limber and flaccid,	}	<i>Uterine Hæmorrhage.</i>
Pain in all Parts of,	}	<i>Cachexy.</i>
Pain in various Parts of, racking and shifting from one Part to another,	}	<i>Fit of an Apoplexy.</i>
	}	<i>Scurvy.</i>
	}	<i>Rheumatism.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

BODY, Pain heavy in, and Joints, strange shaking, writhing, and Distortion of,	<i>Spotted Fever.</i>
waisting of,	<i>Poison by Hemlock.</i>
BONES, enlarged at the Joints,	<i>Consumption from Abscesses and Ulcers;</i>
BONES, Exostoses in the Middle of the, with or without Pain,	<i>the dry Belly-ach, Dysentery, Dia-</i>
Heads of the, enlarged une- qually, with Tumors, Pains, Difficulty of Motion, stiff Joints. They become very brittle or soft.	<i>betes.</i>
	<i>Rickets.</i>
	<i>French Pox.</i>
	<i>French Pox.</i>
flicking out in every Part, Pain in as if broken,	<i>Hætic Fever.</i>
	<i>Spotted Fever.</i>
BOWELS, contracted and drawn to- gether towards the Part af- fected,	<i>Dry Belly-ach.</i>
Heat of, a little pungent, racking Torture in,	<i>Diabetes.</i>
Rumbling of,	<i>Poison by Arsenic.</i>
violent Pain, and seeming pres- sing down and Descent of,	<i>Inflammation of the Bladder and In-</i>
	<i>testines.</i>
	<i>Dysentery or bloody Flux.</i>
BREAST, Dropsy of the,	<i>Suppression of Urine from the Gravel</i>
Fluctuation of Pus in, upon Motion,	<i>or Stone.</i>
Heaviness of the,	<i>Empyema.</i>
Oppression of,	<i>Asthma.</i>
Oppression with a dry Cough, Pain in,	<i>Jaundice, Peripneumony, bastard Pe-</i>
Straitness and Constriction of,	<i>ripneumony, Miliary Fever of Child-</i>
Weight in,	<i>bed Women.</i>
BREASTS, Accumulation of Blood in Womens,	<i>Malignant or spotted Fever.</i>
exquisitely pained, and hard as a Stone,	<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
subside and become flaccid, swelled in Women,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion, Miliary Fever,</i>
BREATH, hot and offensive, hot extremely, intolerably offensive, offensive, stinking,	<i>Phthisis.</i>
Shortness of,	<i>Catarrhal Fever.</i>
Shortness on the least Motion,	<i>Madness.</i>
	<i>Erysipelas of the Breasts.</i>
	<i>Abortion.</i>
	<i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
	<i>Malignant or spotted Fever.</i>
	<i>Burning Fever, Peripneumony.</i>
	<i>Colic of the Damnonii, French Pox.</i>
	<i>Pestilential Fever.</i>
	<i>Scurvy, Worms.</i>
	<i>Polypus in the Heart.</i>
	<i>Dropsy, Consumption of the Lungs.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DYSMENY2 .

Want of and Oppression of the Breast, an inseparable Sign of the	}	<i>Miliary Fever in Child-bed Women.</i>
BREATHING, Difficulty of in Children,		<i>Breeding the Teeth.</i>
Difficulty of,	}	<i>American Poison, Asthma, Dropsy, Empyema, Erysipelas of the Face, Fever, nervous Fever, Fluor Albus, Green-sickness, Inflammation of the Bladder, of the Stomach, Peripneumony, Phthisis, Quinsy, Scurvy, spitting of Blood, Suppression of the Menses.</i>
Difficulty of going up Hill,		<i>Asthma.</i>
Difficulty of, and laborious,		<i>Pestilential Fever.</i>
Difficulty of, with snorting and snoring,	}	<i>Sanguineous Apoplexy.</i>
Difficulty of, unless in an erect Posture,		<i>Empyema.</i>
excessive Difficulty of, intercepted even to Suffocation, laborious on the least Motion,	}	<i>Hypochondriac Passion, Hysteric Passion.</i>
foreruns an		<i>Apoplexy.</i>
short and thick,		<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
short, thick, and suffocating,		<i>Paraphrenitis.</i>
short and asthmatic,		<i>Poison of a Toad.</i>
BUBOES in the Groin,		<i>Lues venerea, or French Pox.</i>
and Carbuncles,		<i>Pestilential Fever.</i>
BUFF-COAT on the Blood,		<i>All high inflammatory Fevers.</i>
C		
CACHEXY,	}	<i>Immoderate Flux of the Menses, Scurvy, large Hæmorrhages.</i>
sometimes supervenes to a		<i>Suppression of the Menses, Asthma.</i>
CANCER of the Womb,		<i>Lues venerea, or French Pox.</i>
CARBUNCLE,		<i>Pestilential Fever.</i>
CARDIALGIA,	}	<i>Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and Looseness.</i>
CARUNCLES of the Eyes greenish,		<i>Scurvy.</i>
CARUNCLES of the Urethra,		<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
CATARACT in the Eye,		<i>French Pox.</i>
CATARRHS, suffocating in Children,		<i>Breeding of Teeth.</i>
CHANCRES on the Penis or Labia Pudendi,	}	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
CHEEKS and EYES look red and inflamed,		<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
Flushing in the,		<i>Empyema, hectic Fever, Phthisis.</i>
glowing, and the Tip of the	}	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
Nose and Ears cold,		<i>Empyema.</i>
Redness of, constant,		<i>Asthma.</i>
red,		

DISEASES.

DISEASES.

CHEEKS, swelled near the Eyes,	{ Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye.
CHILNESS and Shivering at uncertain Periods,	{ An Abscess in the Lungs.
CHILLNESS and Shaking,	{ Pleurisy, and the Beginning of almost all Fevers.
slight and shuddering with uncertain Flashes of Heat and Weariness all over,	{ Nervous Fever.
momentary.	{ West Indian yellow Fever.
CHYLE, Flux of,	{ Celiac Passion.
COLD and HEAT by Turns,	{ Measles.
	{ Ague, Bite of a Viper, Causus, Catarrhal Fever, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Fever, violent Fit of the Gravel, whooping Cough, Hospital or Goal Fever, immoderate Head-ach, Flux of the Menfes, Inflammation of the Bladder, of the Stomach, Rheumatism, spitting of Blood, Suppression of Urine.
COLDNESS of the Extremities,	{
Sense of, on the Top of the Head,	{ Hysteric Passion.
of the Forehead,	{ Bite of an Asp.
of the Soles of the Feet,	{ Catarrhal Fever.
COMA,	{ Burning Fever, yellow Fever.
COMPLEXION, sublivid, wan or greenish,	{ Chlorosis or Green-sickness.
yellow,	{ Jaundice.
See COUNTENANCE and Face.	
CONFUSION and STUPOR of the Head,	{ Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever.
CONSTRICION of the external Parts, with slight Shivering,	{ Flux of the Piles.
CONSUMPTION,	{ Cancer of the Uterus or Womb.
	{ Burning Fever, yellow Fever, Cancer near Death, Causus, violent Head-ach, immoderate Flux of the Menfes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Paraphrenitis.
CONVULSIONS,	{ Synochus affecting the spinal Marrow.
now and then,	{ Hysteric Passion.
of the Head and Limbs sometimes,	{ Iliac Passion when the Case is desperate, Poison of a Toad.
violent,	{ Sanguineous Apoplexy.
CONVULSIONS and VOMITING,	{ from corrupted Milk, Costiveness, and Wind, Retention of the Meconium, Small-pox.
in Children,	{

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

CONVULSIVE COLIC, or dry Belly-ach,	}	Poison by Lead.
CORDEE, or Contraction of the Frænum,		Virulent Gonorrhœa.
COSTIVENESS,	}	Ague, Asthma, catarrhal Fever, continual Fever, Head-ach violent, whooping Cough, Jaundice, Inflammation of the Womb, Rheumatism, Synochus affecting the Bowels, Epilepsy.
obstinate,		Colic of the Damnonii, Colic from the Fumes of Lead, Dry Belly-ach, symptomatic Phrensy, Epilepsy.
obstinate, with Retention of Wind,	}	Hypochondriac Passion, Hysteric Passion.
with dry round Excrements covered with a bilious Humour, sometimes, and sometimes too open,		Melancholy.
in Children,	}	Pleurisy.
COUGH, dry,		Breeding of Teeth.
dry without Expectoration,	}	Empyema, malignant Fever.
dry and troublesome by Fits,		Dropsy.
dry and troublesome,	}	Worms.
frequent,		Dropsy of the Breast, Vomica Pulmonalis.
little and dry,	}	Pleurisy.
moist,		Consumption of the Lungs approaching.
small,	}	Moist or humoral Asthma, Consumption confirmed.
with purulent Spittle,		Causus or burning Fever, Measles.
obstinate dry, increased by Motion,	}	Peripneumony, or Inflammation of the Lungs.
COUNTENANCE bloated and dead-coloured,		An Abscess in the Lungs.
dejected,	}	Malignant Fever.
of a dying Person,		Malignant Fever.
florid greatly,	}	Most violent Head-ach.
flushed and inflated,		Sanguineous Apoplexy.
Hippocratic,	}	Continual Fever.
Lead coloured,		Hætic Fever, Consumption of the Lungs, near Death.
pale now, then red,	}	Asthma.
pale and wan,		Worms.
now sad, now merry, without Cause,	}	Melancholy.
wan, greenish, or livid,		Melancholy.
See COMPLEXION, FACE.	}	Green-sickness.
CRYING constantly in Children,		Costiveness and Wind, Retention of the Meconium.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

DEAFNESS and STUPIDITY,
DEBILITY of Body and Mind,

DEJECTION and Concern,

DELIRIUM,

constant and great,
furious with a Fever,
raging,

DESPAIR of Recovery,

DIAPHRAGM compressed, and Re-
gion of it inflamed,
convulsed,

Pain heavy and undulating a-
bout it.

Pain intolerable inflammatory
in, increased by Inspiration,
coughing, sneezing, or Re-
pletion of the Stomach.

Pain in the Region of and Liver,
Weight on, with Difficulty of
raising it,

DIARRHOEA,

sanious and fatal supervenes to
an

with greenish Stools,

sometimes,

with violent Gripes,

DIGESTION bad,

disturbed, hindered,

DISPOSITION and BEHAVIOUR a
Change of to Surliness,

DISTORTION of the Mouth;

DREAD unusual, foreruns the
of Water,

DROPSIES of different Parts,

DROPSY supervenes to an,

DROPSY of the Breast,

DROWSINESS constant,

and Dullness,

D

Nervous Fever.

Very violent Head-ach.

*Nervous Fever, Goal or Hospital
Fer.*

*Burning Fever or Causus, continual
Fever, Erysipelas, malignant Fe-
ver, nervous Fever, yellow Fever,
Inflammation of the Womb.*

Paraphrenitis, Phrensy.

Madness.

Hydrophobia.

Malignant Fever, Plague.

Inflammation of the Liver.

Inflammation of the Intestines.

Spitting of Blood.

*Paraphrenitis or Inflammation of the
Diaphragm.*

Inflammation of the Liver.

Empyema.

Empyema.

*Hectic Fever, hysteric Passion, hypo-
chondriac Passion, Small-pox,
Phthisis, Scurvy.*

Measles.

*Breeding Teeth, Worms, hypocho-
ndriac Passion.*

Bloody Flux, Cholera Morbus.

Nervous Consumption.

*Violent Head-ach, Inflammation of
the Liver.*

Precedes Madness.

Cynic Spasm.

Epilepsy or falling Sickness.

Bite of a mad Dog.

Fluor Albus or Whites.

*Inordinate Asthma, Cachexy, immo-
derate Flux of the Menfes, Sup-
pression of the Menfes.*

Asthma.

Coma Somnolentum.

*Apoplexy, Chlorosis or Green-sickness,
Erysipelas of the Face, Small-pox,
Synochus affecting the Head.*

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

DRYNESS of the Lips and Tongue, with little Thirst, and Roughness of the Tongue, Fauces and Gullet, of the whole Skin, Nostrils, Mouth and Tongue,	}	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
		<i>Poison by Arsenic.</i>
DULNESS of Wit unusual, foreruns the and Dejection without any ma- nifest Cause,	}	<i>Causus or burning Fever.</i>
		<i>Apoplexy.</i>
		<i>Melancholy.</i>

E

EAR-ACH is sometimes a Symptom of Noise in with a sudden Pain in the Head precedes an	}	<i>Acute Fevers.</i>
		<i>Apoplexy.</i>
EARS, noise in, Noise in with Difficulty of hearing, a Singing in, a singing Noise in, Hardness of Hearing and Deafness, Tubercles callous in without Pain,	}	<i>Epilepsy, Head-ach, nervous Fever, malignant Fever, Palsy, St. Vi- tus's Dance.</i>
		<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
		<i>Madness.</i>
		<i>French Pox.</i>
		<i>Cancer.</i>
EATING unfit Things, as Coals, Chalks, &c.		<i>Chlorosis or Green-sickness.</i>
ELBOW, a white Swelling on,		<i>Irregular Gout.</i>
EPIGASTRIC Region a Tension and Weight in,		<i>Vomiting.</i>
EPILEPSY,	}	<i>Eating poisonous Vegetables, and some- times succeeds the Suppression of the Menses.</i>
EPILEPTIC FITS,		<i>Violent Head-ach.</i>
in Children,	}	<i>Breeding Teeth from corrupted Milk, Costiveness and Wind, Retention of the Meconium, Small-pox.</i>
ERUCTATIONS or BELCHING, very acid, continual, frequent, fruitless,	}	<i>Hypochondriac Passion. Cardialgia.</i>
		<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
ERUPTIONS on the Neck, Breast, and between the Fingers,		<i>Asthma.</i>
EXCREMENTS, putrid and foetid, of an Ash-colour like Cow- dung, black and foetid,	}	<i>Vomiting.</i>
		<i>Miliary Fever of Childbed Women.</i>
EXERCISE, Aversion to,		<i>Madness.</i>
		<i>Worms.</i>
		<i>Hysteric Passion, Morbus Niger.</i>
		<i>Beginning of the Scurvy. Jaundice.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

EXCREMENTS, bloody,	<i>Bloody Flux, Piles, Inflammation of the Pancreas, Scurvy.</i>
very foetid, green, livid or black, with severe Gripes or Blood coming away insensibly,	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
green, sharp, or sour,	<i>from corrupted Milk in Children.</i>
hard, and white,	<i>Jaundice.</i>
hard, red, or greyish,	<i>Melancholy and Madness.</i>
membranous,	<i>Bloody Flux.</i>
reddish stinking, vomited up, seeming full of Cucumber-seeds	<i>Iliac Passion.</i>
Scybals of a greenish black, like Sheep's Dung,	<i>Worms, Jaundice.</i>
voided spontaneously,	<i>Colic of the Damnonii, Colic.</i>
yellow, foetid, purulent, cadaverous,	<i>Apoplexy.</i>
white,	<i>Synochus affecting the Bowels, Epilepsy, Phtisis.</i>
EYE-LIDS, of Children, livid.	<i>Symptomatical Phrensy, Jaundice.</i>
Edges of puffed up with Soreness and small Ulcers,	<i>Worms.</i>
puffed up,	<i>Scrophula or King's Evil.</i>
swelled,	<i>Small-pox.</i>
in Slumbers, half shut, tremulous and constant Vibration of,	<i>Green sickness, Hooping Cough, Measles.</i>
EYES, bright and full,	<i>Hospital, Goal, or Camp-fever.</i>
Coats of tinged yellow,	<i>Madness.</i>
clouded with a Scotomia, or affected with double Vision,	<i>Continual Fever.</i>
closed up with swelling,	<i>First Sign of the Jaundice, Inflammation of the Liver.</i>
distil a watery Humour,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
distorted, shewing the Whites only,	<i>Erysipelas of the Face, Small-pox.</i>
disturbed, sometimes dark, at other Times seeming to strike Fire.	<i>Measles.</i>
greatly full, heavy, yellow, and often inflamed,	<i>Epilepsy, or Falling-Sickness.</i>
fierce, staring, and wild, precede a	<i>Preceding an Apoplexy.</i>
glassy, and pour forth Plenty of Tears,	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
heavy and yellow,	<i>Delirium in Fevers.</i>
hollow,	<i>Fit of an Apoplexy.</i>
inflamed with a Fistula Lacrymalis in the Angle,	<i>Measles, yellow Fever.</i>
	<i>Empyema, Worms in Children.</i>
	<i>Scrophula, or King's Evil.</i>

294 SYLLABUS OF SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS

DISEASES.

Eyes, inflamed greatly with Pain, Tension, Redness, and Tumor.	{	<i>Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eyes.</i>
Pain in, and the Forehead and Temples,		<i>Precedes an hysterick Fit.</i>
Pain severe, fixed in the Bottom of the Eye, or over one or both Eye-brows, or in one or both Temples,	{	<i>Malignant or Spotted Fever.</i>
pained, red, itching, with a Lippitude, and full of Humours,		<i>French Pox.</i>
prominent, as if strangled, red and full of Tears,	{	<i>Asthma, whooping Coughs.</i>
red Images before them,		<i>Synochus affecting the Head.</i>
Redness of, and Face, a Fore-runner of the	{	<i>Madness.</i>
Redness and Suffusion of the Eyes with Blood,		<i>Phrensy.</i>
red, weak, watery, and turbid,	{	<i>Antecedent Sign of Madness.</i>
red, wild and protuberant,		<i>Antecedent Sign of an Apoplexy.</i>
red, unless after large Evacuations,	{	<i>Phrensy.</i>
red or purple Circle under,		<i>Hospital, Camp, or Goal Fever.</i>
rolling about in a strange Manner,	{	<i>Chlorosis or Green-sickness.</i>
swelled,		<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
Swelling under,	{	<i>Fluor Albus or Whites.</i>
shining,		<i>Cachexy.</i>
twinkling,	{	<i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
wild and protuberant,		<i>Bite of an Asp.</i>
Whites of the Eyes of a blackish Green.	{	<i>Phrensy.</i>
		<i>Black Jaundice.</i>

F

FACE, collapsed and pale, afterwards red and turbid,	{	<i>Ague or intermitting Fever.</i>
Colour of, changing suddenly to red after Dinner, shows		<i>A Fault in the Viscera.</i>
Flushing in,	{	<i>Hætic Fever, Hospital Fever,</i>
Fullness of and Ankles,		<i>Phthisis,</i>
greenish, livid, or plumbeous,	{	<i>Dropsy, Anasarca.</i>
heavy, pale, and dejected,		<i>Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, or Mesentery, Cachexy.</i>
high-coloured and hot, while the Extremities are cold,	{	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
Paleness of the,		<i>Nervous Fever</i>
		<i>Immoderate Flux of the Menses.</i>

FACE,

SYMPTOMS

DISEASES.

FACE pale and bloated, pale, livid, pale, tumid, pustulous Redness of, red, intensely, red, exceeding, red, with a strong Pulsation of the temporal Arteries, red, as also the Neck sometimes red and swelled, with many watery Vesicles, Spots small and reddish in the swelled, swelled and puffed up with tu- mid Vessels, chiefly about the Temples tawney, turgid with Blood, yellow, yellow and lurid with a Swel- ling of the Feet and a heavy Pain in the right Hypo- chondrium, a Tumor is per- ceived outwardly, yellowish and bloated,	<i>Green-sickness, nervous Consumption, Leucoplegmacia. Quartan Ague, French-pox. Worms. Gutta rosacea. Antecedent Signs of the Apoplexy and Vomiting. Phrensy, Child-birth. Quinsy. Hysteric Passion. Erysipelas in the Face. Measles, Small-pox. Synochus affecting the Head, Small- pox, Poison, Scurvy. Hooping Cough. Jaundice. Scirrhus of the Liver. Beginning of the Scurvy.</i>
<i>See</i> COMPLEXION, COUNTENANCE. FACULTIES of the Mind, a Depra- vation of,	<i>Delirium, Phrensy, Melancholy, Madness.</i>
FÆCES, <i>see</i> EXCREMENTS, STOOLS,	
FAINTING, frequent without evident Cause frequent with a Cardialgia, great and sudden, remarkable, sitting up, occasioned by, sometimes,	<i>Cancer near Death, Cholera Mor- bus, Empyema, hysterick Passion, immoderate Flux of the Menfes, pestilential Fever, Poison of a Toad. Polypus of the Heart. Inflammation of the Womb. Malignant Fever. Bite of a Viper. Nervous Fever, Worms.</i>
FALLING suddenly on the Ground, with violent Agitations,	<i>Epilepsy or Falling-Sickness.</i>
FAUCES, burning Heat and Drought in, sometimes dry greatly, Heat in, pained and inflamed,	<i>Head-ach. Erysipelas in the Face. Febris Catarrhalis. Quinsy.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

FAUCES, Strangulation of, as with a Cord,	}	<i>Hysteric Passion.</i>
FEARFULNESS, and Cowardice,		<i>Melancholy.</i>
FEBRICULA, or little Fever,	}	<i>Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs.</i>
FEET, affected with violent racking Pains one after another, and sometimes both together,		<i>Gout.</i>
Coldness of and Limbs, pre- cedes cold,	}	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
oedematous Swelling of, swelled,		<i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
FEVER acute, continual,	}	<i>Dropsy of the Breast, inveterate Flux of the Menfes, Whites</i>
attended with a Cough, burning,		<i>Leprosy, Phthisis fatal, Dropsy.</i>
hectic, apparent after Meals,	}	<i>Hydrophobia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Diaphragm, Fauces, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Pleura, Stomach, or Womb.</i>
hectic, supervenes to a slow, with a Heaviness in the Middle of the Abdomen, without manifest Pain and Tumour, Loss of Strength, fainting, and a cold Sweat.		<i>Pleurisy, Peripneumony.</i>
slow,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Bowels.</i>
slow, with a Swelling on the Knee,		<i>Consumption of the Lungs, immoderate Flux of the Menfes, Empyema.</i>
slow, with Chiliness in Shivering at uncertain Periods,	}	<i>Corruption of the Viscera, Rhtisis, Dropsy, scorbutic Cachexy.</i>
FEVERISH, sometimes,		<i>Abscess of the Mesentery.</i>
FIBRES, muscular and tendinous, a tremulous twitching of,	}	<i>Cancer, Cancer of the Womb, Dropsy, Empyema, Whites.</i>
FIERCENESS, with Unruliness,		<i>Scrophula or King's Evil.</i>
FINGERS, distended, distorted, resembling a Bunch of Parsnips,	}	<i>Abscess in the Lungs.</i>
and Toes hid in a Swelling,		<i>Diarrhœa, Dysentery,</i>
FLATULENCIES, troublesome,	}	<i>Malignant Fever,</i>
FLESH, Flabbiness of,		<i>Phrensy.</i>
FLUOR ALBUS,	}	<i>Small-pox.</i>
FLUIDS, Putrefaction of, caused by an		<i>Irregular Gout.</i>
	}	<i>Leprosy.</i>
		<i>Madness, Costiveness, Indigestion.</i>
	}	<i>Rickets.</i>
		<i>Immoderate Flux of the Menfes when inveterate.</i>
	}	<i>Empyema.</i>
		<i>FOLLY,</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

FOLLY, slight Degree of, precedes a	<i>Phrensy.</i>
FOOD, loathing of,	<i>Causus, pestilential Fever.</i>
See APPETITE.	
FORGETFULNESS sometimes suc-	} <i>Suppression of the Menses.</i>
ceeds the	
sudden, Forerunner of the	} <i>Phrensy, pestilential Fever.</i>
uncommon, precedes an	
FOREHEAD, Pain in, and Temples	} <i>Apoplexy,</i>
and Eyes, precedes an	
Sweat sudden on,	} <i>Hysteric Fit.</i>
FRÆNUM, a Contraction of	
	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
FRIGHTS in Children, from	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
	} <i>Corrupted Milk, Costiveness and Wind,</i>
FUNCTIONS, Depravation of the	} <i>Retention of the Meconium.</i>
natural, vital, and animal,	
FUNGUSSES, red like a Muberry,	} <i>Suppression of the Menses, French-</i>
all over the Body,	
	<i>pox.</i>
	<i>Yaws.</i>

G

GALL, Generation and Excretion	} <i>Inflammation of the Liver.</i>
of hindered,	
GANGRENE sometimes succeeds the	<i>Dropsy.</i>
of the Womb,	<i>French-pox.</i>
GENITALS unusually pained,	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
GESTICULATIONS odd,	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
GIDDINESS of the Head,	} <i>Bastard Peripneumony, precedes St.</i>
with Drowsiness, Insensibility	} <i>Vitus's Dance, Poison by Vegetables,</i>
and Raving,	
with Head-ach, Nausea, and	} <i>Synochus affecting the Head.</i>
Vomiting,	
with Pain and Heaviness in the	} <i>Malignant or spotted Fever.</i>
Head, with constant Noise,	
greater on the seventh or	} <i>Nervous Fever.</i>
eight Day,	
or Vertigo, precedes an	<i>Apoplexy.</i>
GLANDS of the Angle of the Eye	} <i>King's Evil.</i>
ulcerated,	
axillary and mammary pained	} <i>Erysipelas of the Breast.</i>
and ulcerated,	
inguinal, Pain, Redness, and	} <i>Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.</i>
Tumors in, sometimes	
inguinal Swelling of, or Bu-	} <i>Virulent Gonorrhœa, Plague.</i>
boes,	

298 SYLLABUS OF SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

GLANDS , lymphatic, become hard and callous, forming Tumours in the Neck, Arm-pits, Groin and Mesentery, like the King's Evil,	}	<i>French-pox.</i>
mesenteric, greatly affected,		
of the Neck, hard scirrhus Tumours in and all Parts of the Body,	}	<i>King's Evil.</i>
parotid, Pain, Redness and Tumor in,		
GLANDS bare, with a Pustule like a Spot of the Measles upon it,	}	<i>Erysipelas of the Head.</i>
a Matter like Semen dropping from it of various Colours,		
Pain at the End of,	}	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
GLOWING in the Cheeks, and the Tip of the Nose and Ears cold,		
GRAVEL , voiding of, imitating a Fit of the	}	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
GRIPINGS of the Guts,		
in Children,	}	<i>Stone in the Bladder.</i>
GROANING , involuntary,		
GROIN , Pain in and the Testicles and Ilium,	}	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
Pain in and Loins,		
Pain in fixed with extraordinary Heat, and in the Belly and Loins with Tumor and Tension of the hypogastric Region,	}	<i>Gruvel or Stone.</i>
Buboe in,		
GULLET , a spasmodic Constriction of,	}	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
GUMS , covered with Aphæ, ulcerated and rotten,		
swelling Pain and itching in, apt to bleed,	}	<i>Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Worms.</i>
livid, soft, spongy and rotten,		
Tumors in those of Children,	}	<i>From corrupted Milk.</i>
ulcerated, with an Erosion of,		
	}	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
	}	<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
	}	<i>Suppression of the Menfes.</i>
	}	<i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
	}	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa, French-pox, Plague.</i>
	}	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
	}	<i>French-pox.</i>
	}	<i>Scurvy.</i>
	}	<i>Advanced Scurvy.</i>
	}	<i>Breeding the Teeth.</i>
	}	<i>Scorbutic Consumption.</i>

H

HÆMORRHAGES , violent and dangerous, from unusual Places,	<i>Cancer, in the Jaundice fatal.</i>
HAIR falling off, from the Head and all Parts of the Body,	<i>Scirrhus of the Womb.</i>
	<i>Suppression of the Menfes.</i>
	<i>Phtbisis, hectic Fever, Poison.</i>
	<i>French-pox.</i>

HANDS

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

HANDS and FEET Subsidence of the Vessels of swelled, Use of lost,	<i>The cold Fit of an Ague.</i> <i>Small-pox.</i> <i>Dry Belly-ach, Colic of the Damnnii.</i>
HEAD-ACH, frequent to young Persons,	<i>A Forerunner of the Gout.</i>
HEAD-ACH, Giddiness, Nausea, and Vomiting, violent,	<i>Suppression of the Menstrues.</i> <i>Malignant Fever.</i>
HEAD-aches, is swelled and hot, in Children large, hot and dull with Dejection and Desperation, Heaviness of, Pain in, very acute and sudden with Noise in the Ears.	<i>Hungarian Fever, Madness.</i> <i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i> <i>Rickets.</i> <i>At the very Beginning of a malignant Fever.</i> <i>Measles.</i>
Pain of,	<i>Forerunner of an Apoplexy.</i>
Pain of, and Confusion, chiefly of the Forehead with Dejection of Spirits,	<i>Ague, Apoplexy, Erysipelas, Green-sickness, Fever, nervous Fever, St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
Pain violent in and Back,	<i>Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever.</i>
Pain of the Forehead, Temples and Eyes,	<i>Erysipelas, Small-pox, yellow Fever.</i>
Pain burning and extensive of, Pain heavy of with a Disturbance of the Senses, a Forerunner of the	<i>Before an hysterick Fit.</i> <i>Coma Vigil.</i>
Pain inflammatory and violent within it,	<i>Epilepsy.</i>
Pain of all along the coronary Suture, and the back Part, commonly succeeded with a Delirium,	<i>Inflammation of the Stomach.</i>
Pain with a Torpor,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
Pain acute and sudden of, with Noise in the Ears, Difficulty of Walking, and Weakness of the Knees,	<i>Spotted Fever.</i>
Pain, rending of, with a Cough, Pain tormenting by Fits in the Night,	<i>Forerunner of the Apoplexy or Palsy.</i> <i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
Pain of, various, fixed, spastic, Pain of, with a Vertigo and Restlessness,	<i>French-pox.</i> <i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i> <i>Malignant Fever.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

HEAD, Pain, violent of, and Stupor of the Senses, red and swelled, Weakness of, Weight in the fore Part, whirled about in a strange Man- ner,	} Pestilential Fever. Inflammation of the Womb. Catarrhal Fever. Head-ach from a Stoppage of the Running of the Nose. St. Vitus's Dance.
HEARING Dullness of, till quite deaf, HEART, Anxiety of incredible, Anxiety and Palpitation of, beats strongly, Fluttering and Palpitation of, Pain fixed about it, Palpitation of, Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Palpitation of frequent, Palpitation of violent,	} Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever. Polypus of the Heart. Synochus affecting the Heart and Lungs. Sanguineous Apoplexy. Hysteric Passion, Hypochondriac Pas- sion. Polypus of the Heart. Bite of a Viper, Fever, Green-sick- ness, Poison by Arsenic, Scurvy, Whites, St. Vitus's Dance, Sup- pression of the Menstrues. Cachexy.
HEART-BURN, intolerable often, violent, HEAT of the Body all over, burning and dry, of the Bowels, and cold by Turns, continual, in the Ends of the Fingers, feverish, feverish a little, chiefly at Night, feverish, hectic, and Thirst, increasing, intense, intense with Thirst and Anxiety, internal, internal, with Coldness of the Extremities and Anxiety, inflammatory and violent, with a Pain within the Head, preternatural,	} Polypus of the Heart. Forerunner of the Epilepsy. St. Vitus's Dance. Dysentery or bloody Flux. Hypochondriac Passion. Dysentery, or bloody Flux, Ague or intermitting Fever. Diabetes. Bastard Peripneumony, Measles. Hætic Fever. Empyema. Bilious Colic. Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever. Consumption from Abscesses and Ul- cers. Hydrophobia. Burning Fever, Erysipelas, Small- pox. Bilious Fever, yellow Fever. Spotted Fever. Burning bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Stomach. Diac Passion.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

HEAT preternatural with Anxiety, a Pain in the Uterus, pricking in the Back with an alternate Succession of Shi- vering and Heat under the Skin, but most sensible in the Palms of the Hands, pungent in the Bowels and Loins, succeeding a Shivering and Chillness, wandering and at the Fingers Ends,	<i>Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and Looseness. Suppression of the Menses.</i>
HEAVINESS of the Body, on the Diaphragm, of the Joints, or Weight in the Peritoneum,	<i>Miliary Fever</i>
HEMICRANIA,	<i>Diabetes.</i>
HICCUP supervenes to a painful, troublesome, in Children from	<i>Catarrhal Fever.</i>
HOARSENESS,	<i>Empyema.</i>
HORROR, at the Sight of Liquids, bright or pellucid Things,	<i>Cachexy, Dropsy, Jaundice, Pesti- lential Fever, Rheumatism, Scur- vy.</i>
HORRORS or Shivering of the whole Body, gentle chiefly at Night,	<i>Empyema.</i>
HYDROPHOBIA or Dread of Water,	<i>Rheumatism.</i>
HYPOCHONDRISM, Pain in the right heavy continual, Pain heavy in the right with a Tumor outwardly, and swelling of the Feet, the Face yellow and lurid, Pain fixed, burning violent in the right, Pain flatulent, distending in the left,	<i>Stone in the Bladder. Suppression of the Menses. Bilious Colic, Bite of a Viper, Dy- sentery, whooping Cough, Iliac Pas- sion, pestilential Fever, Poison by Arsenic, Poison by Helmslock, Syno- chus affecting the Stomach. Inflammation of the Stomach. Malignant Fever.</i>
	<i>Corrupted Milk, Costiveness, and Wind, Retention of the Meconium.</i>
	<i>Asthma, bilious Colic, Phthisis, French Pox.</i>
	<i>Bite of a mad Dog.</i>
	<i>Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever.</i>
	<i>Bite of a mad Dog.</i>
	<i>Stone in the Gall-bladder.</i>
	<i>Scirrhus of the Liver.</i>
	<i>Colic of the Dæmonii.</i>
	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

HYPOCHONDRIUM , Pain pricking the left,	} <i>Vomiting of Blood.</i>
Tension of the left,	
Tension of the right,	
Uneasiness in the right,	} <i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
HYPOCHONDRIUM drawn inwards and upwards,	
Tension of the, precedes a	
HYPOGASTRIUM , Weight in when the Patient stands or walks, with Difficulty of lying on the well Side,	} <i>Inflammation of the Liver.</i>
Hypogastric Region, Tumor and Tension in,	
HYSTERIC Fits,	
	} <i>Jaundice.</i>
	} <i>Inflammation of the Diaphragm, or Paraphrenitis.</i>
	} <i>Uterine Hæmorrhage.</i>
	} <i>Scirrhus of the Uterus.</i>
	} <i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
	} <i>Suppression of the Menses.</i>
I	
JAUNDICE , with all the Symptoms depending thereon,	} <i>Inflammation of the Liver, Stones in the Gall-bladder.</i>
in Children, from	
IDEAS of sensible Things, a De- pravation of,	
ILIUM , a Pain in,	} <i>Corrupted Milk, Costiveness, and Wind, Retention of the Meconium.</i>
IMITATION of many other Distem- pers,	
INACTIVITY Forerunner of an, See Lassitude, Weariness.	
INDIGESTION ,	} <i>Phrensy.</i>
Indigested Aliment, Excretion of,	
INFLAMMATION of the Lungs, Pleura, Diaphragm, some- times brings on the	
of the Womb.	} <i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
INFLATION of the Belly and Intes- tines,	
of the Belly,	
of the Intestines painful,	} <i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
painful, with Rumblings and sharp griping Pains,	
about the Pit of the Stomach, of the Stomach,	
	} <i>Apoplexy.</i>
	} <i>Cancer of the Uterus, Diseases of the Stomach, Melancholy, Whites.</i>
	} <i>Lientery.</i>
	} <i>Symptomatical Phrensy.</i>
	} <i>French-Pox.</i>
	} <i>Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and Looseness.</i>
	} <i>Warms.</i>
	} <i>Inflammation of the upper Part of the Intestines.</i>
	} <i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
	} <i>Asthma.</i>
	} <i>Hysteric Passion, Cholera Morbus.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

INQUIETUDE,

very high,

INSENSIBILITY,

INTERNAL Parts, particularly hot,

INTESTINES, affected with Heat,
and Pulsation.

convulsive Contraction of,

cruelly tormented, convulsed,
and the Coats of mortified,

distended with Wind,

Pain intolerable in,

Pain in; fixed burning violent,

Pain in violent, with Inflation
and Distention,

Pains excruciating, and wring-
ing of the small Guts,

Pain in about the Navel, with
a Fever,

Pain violent in about the Na-
vel, with Inflation, Disten-
tion, and a Tumor,

Pain in about the Navel burn-
ing, acute, continual,

fall down into the Scrotum,
prominent at the Navel,

Tensions and windy Infla-
tions of,

See ABDOMEN, Belly.

JOINTS, Contraction of,
and Muscles, seemed tired and
bruised,

Numbness and Weakness of,

Pains in,

Pains blunt in,

Protuberance of,

Refrigeration of, precedes the

Burning Fever, bilious Colic, Fever,
Inflammation of the Bladder, of
the Stomach, malignant Fever,
nervous Fever, pestilential Fever,
Pleurisy.

Colic from the Fumes of Lead.

Synochus affecting the Head.

Burning bilious Fever, malignant
Fever, pestilential Fever, Inflamma-
tion of the Intestines.

Dysentery or Bloody-flux.

Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and
Looseness.

Poison by Arsenic.

Inflammation of the upper Parts of the
Intestines.

Colic, Colic from the Fumes of Lead,
dry Belly-ach, Iliac Passion, Inflam-
mation of the Intestines.

Inflammation of the Intestines.

Cholera Morbus.

Hypochondriac Passion.

Inflammation of the small Guts.

Iliac Passion.

Bilious Colic.

Hernia or Rupture.

Navel Rupture.

Hypochondriac Passion.

Colic from the Fumes of Lead.

Scurvy.

Synochus affecting the Membranes of the
spinal Marrow.

Flying Gout, Rheumatism, Scurvy.

Hypochondriac Passion.

Rickets.

Epilepsy.

JOINTS,

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

JOINTS, stoney, Concretions like Chalk or Crabs-eyes about, Trembling of the lower Joints,	} <i>Irregular Gout.</i> <i>Child-birth.</i>
ITCHING throughout the Body, with watery Pustules and a Diarrhœa, fatal,	
JUGULAR Veins and Arteries in- crease, while the rest decrease,	} <i>Rickets.</i>

K

KIDNEYS, pain pungent and burn- ing in the Region of,	} <i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
KNEES much pained and deprived of Motion,	
œdematous Tumours on, in- creasing imperceptibly with Redness, Heat, and Pain, while the Leg and Thigh are emaciated and the Body con- sumed with a slow Fever,	} <i>Scrophula or King's Evil.</i> <i>Spina Ventosa.</i>
A Weakness of,	
Stiffness and Feebleness of,	<i>Palsy.</i> <i>Scurvy.</i>

L

LAMENESS, a kind of, or Instability of one of the Legs,	} <i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
LANGUOR universal of the whole Body,	
LARYNX, a Stimulus in,	<i>Catarrhal Fever, Hypochondriac Pas- sion, hysterick Passion, Gout in the Stomach, sweating Sickness.</i>
LASSITUDE great,	<i>Catarrhal Fever.</i>
and Loss of Strength,	} <i>Quartan Ague, at the Attack of a burning Fever.</i> <i>Symptomatic Consumption.</i>
spontaneous,	
tensive of the Legs and Feet, universal,	} <i>Green-sickness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scurvy, spotted Fever coming on, Whites.</i> <i>Green-sickness.</i> <i>Scurvy.</i>
LAUGHTER, involuntary,	
immoderate,	} <i>Inflammation of the Diaphragm, St. Vitus's Dance.</i> <i>Hysterick Passion, Melancholy.</i>
LAZINESS unusual,	
LAXITY and Softness of the Flesh,	<i>Scurvy.</i>
LEGS of Children crooked,	<i>Rickets.</i>
cold Swelling of,	<i>Rickets.</i>
drawn hither and thither, as if dancing,	<i>Dropsy.</i>
swelled greatly,	} <i>St. Vitus's Dance,</i> <i>Leprosy.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

LEGS swell in the Morning first, and then become cedematous, with yellow, red, blue, purple, livid, or violet coloured Spots and Patches,	} <i>Scurvy.</i>
Varices in the Veins of,	
LETHARGY,	<i>Pregnancy.</i>
LIGAMENTS, a Sense of their being lacerated or gnawn by a Dog,	<i>Stoppage of Urine in the Gravel.</i>
seem violently extended,	<i>Gout.</i>
LIMBS, contracted and unapt for Motion,	<i>Gout.</i>
Coldness of and Feet,	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
feeble and weak,	<i>American Poison.</i>
languid and unapt for Labour,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
Pain in, heavy pressing, with Tingling in,	<i>Precedes an Apoplexy.</i>
stiff,	<i>Catalepsy, Epilepsy.</i>
strangely agitated, and put into various Postures and Motions,	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
swelled,	<i>Leprosy.</i>
Tingling in, immediately precedes the,	<i>Apoplexy, St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
uneasy, Lassitude of,	<i>At the Attack of the yellow Fever.</i>
weary,	<i>Ague.</i>
Weariness of and Soreness,	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
LIPS, black and swelled,	<i>Poison of a Toad.</i>
LIP upper, preternaturally thick, furred with a black tenacious Sordes,	<i>Scrophula, or King's Evil.</i>
LIP nether, a Trembling of, precedes,	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
LIQUIDS, a Trembling, Shaking, and Abhorrence at the Sight of,	<i>Vomiting.</i>
LIQUOR returning through the Nose,	<i>Hydrophobia.</i>
LIVER, Pain in the Region of and Diaphragm,	<i>Quinsy.</i>
Pain sometimes fixed about the Region of,	<i>Inflammation of the Liver.</i>
LOATHING of Victuals, continual, of some Things, and longing for others,	<i>Bite of a Viper.</i>
LOCHIA, Flux of, stopped in Child-bed Women,	<i>Bilious Colic.</i>
LOINS, Pain in,	<i>Fluor Albus, or Whites.</i>
Pain in acute, and in the Sides, Joints and Stomach,	<i>Miliary Fever.</i>
	<i>Hysteric Passion, Lumbago.</i>
	<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>

306 SYLLABUS OF SYMPTOMS:

SYMPTOMS

DISEASES.

LOINS, Pain in and Back,

{ Bleeding Piles, Fever, Uterine Hæ-
morrhage, yellow Fever.

Pain in and Back, with Wea-
riness and Soreness of the
Limbs, as also a great Heat
and Load at the Pit of the
Stomach,

{ Malignant Fever.

Pain in and Groin,
Pain sharp in, and Iliac,
Pain fixed in the Region of,

Suppression of the Menses.

Hæmorrhage of the Womb.

Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

Pain in, fixed about the first
Vertebra,

{ Synochus affecting the Veins and Arte-
ries of the Mesentery.

Pain fixed in, and in the Belly
and Groin, with a Tumor
and Tension of the hypoga-
stic Region,

{ Inflammation of the Uterus.

Pain pressing in, extending it-
self to the Bottom of the
Belly,

{ Abortion, Child-birth.

Pain in, about the first Vertebra
of the Back,

{ Intermittent Fever or Ague.

Pain violent in, and in the Spine
of the Back, the umbilical
Region, and the Epigastrium,

{ Colic of the Dæmonii.

Pain and Weight in,

Fluor Albus, or Whites.

LONGING,

Pregnancy.

LOOKS, fierce,

Phrensy, Madness.

LOOSENESS in Children,

{ From corrupted Milk, Breeding of
Teeth, Worms.

supervenes to the,

{ Hætic Fever, Hysteric Passion, Small-
pox, Scurvy.

colliquative,

Phthisis fatal.

with greenish Stools,

Measles.

sometimes,

Hypochondriac Passion.

with violent Gripes,

Bloody Flux, Cholera Morbus.

LISTLESSNESS, Oppression of,

Scurvy.

LUNGS, Difficulty of extending,

Empyema.

Heaving of,

Yellow Fever.

Corrosion and Maceration of,

Empyema.

Inflammation of,

Very inveterate Asthma.

Straitness of,

Asthma, Bastard Peripneumony.

Weight in,

Peripneumony, Bastard Peripneumony.

LYING only on one Side,

Empyema, Nephritic Colic, Pleurisy.

M

MADNESS, attends the

Inflammation of the Diaphragm.

sometimes supervenes to a

{ Suppression of the Menses, Nervous
Fever.

MAD-

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

MADNESS, Stupidity, or Folly,	{ Poison by <i>Datura</i> , Berries of deadly <i>Nightshade</i> , Roots of <i>Cicuta Terrestis</i> .
MALICE to particular Persons,	{ Madness.
MARASMUS,	{ Cancer of the Womb.
MELANCHOLY sometimes supervenes to a	{ Suppression of the Menses.
MEMORY, Weakness of,	{ Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Hypochondriac Passion, Palsy.
MENSES sometimes force their Way through the Eyes, Ears, Nostrils, Gums, salival Ducts, &c.	{ Suppression of the Menses.
Suppression of,	{ Conception, Green-sickness, Scirrhus of the Womb.
Suppression or Overflowing of,	{ French Pox.
MILK recedes from the Breasts of Women in the	{ Miliary Fever.
MIND, Alienation of,	{ Nervous Fever, St. Vitus's Dance.
Anxious and unstable,	{ Diabetes.
Dejection of,	{ Synochus affecting the Heart and Lungs.
disturbed,	{ Inflammation of the Womb.
disturbed on the most trivial Occasions, with various violent Passions,	{ Hysterical and Hypochondriac Passion.
general Prostration of the Faculties of,	{ Bastard Peripneumony.
See DELIRIUM, SPIRITS.	
MOTION, a Slowness of, Debility and Tottering in Children,	{ Rickets.
MOUTH, a bitter Taste in,	{ Bilious Colic, Jaundice, Diabetes.
Dryness of,	{ Burning Fever, Diabetes.
Dryness of, and Fauces,	{ A large hæmorrhoidal Flux.
Distortion of,	{ Cynic Spasm.
frothing at, with a hissing Noise,	{ Epilepsy or Falling-sickness.
a Flux of green Froth from,	{ Poison by Vegetables.
after Death,	{ St. Vitus's Dance.
gaping with lolling the Tongue out,	{ Inflammation of the Intestines.
MUSCLES abdominal, convulsed, and Joints seem tired and buil-	{ Scurvy.
ed,	
MUSIC and Dancing, delight in, with many antic Gesticulations,	{ Poison by the Bite of a Tarantula.

N.

NAILS crooked,	{ Empyema, Dropsy of the Breast,
livid,	{ Phthisis.
	{ Fever, Nervous Fever, Quartan Ague.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

NAILS, yellow or black,
unequal, thick, wrinkled and
rough, afterwards fall off,

NAUSEA,

with Reaching and Inclination
to vomit,
most troublesome and vomit-
ing,

and vomiting,

NAVEL drawn inwards,
drawn inward, and leaving a
great Pit outwardly,
Pain above and below it in the
Viscera,
Pain acute and burning about
the Region of,
Pain above the Navel, and be-
low the Stomach,
Pain about the Navel,
Pain sharp and pricking some-
times about it,
Pain sharp and violent about
the Navel,
Protuberance of,
Rupture of,

NERVES, Distention of,

NIGHT-MARE, a Forerunner of the

NIGHT-SWEATS,

NIGHT, Symptoms of the nervous
Fever return at, such as Gid-
diness, with Heats and op-
pressive breathing,

NODES and Tophs,

NOSE, Bones of affected with a Ca-
ries, so that it falls down flat,
a Bleeding of,
Bleeding frequent of,
Dropping of,
dropping Blood,
dropping a ferous Humour,

Poison.

French Pox.

*Cardialgia, obstinate Costiveness, Con-
ception; Consumption from Ulcers
and Abscesses, Dysentery, Gravel
and Stone, Paraphrenitis, Suppres-
sion of the Menses, St. Vitus's Dance,
Vomiting, Worms.*

*Nervous Fever, Colic from the Fumes
of Lead.*

*Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and
Looseness.*

*Ague, Conception, burning Fever, Fe-
ver, Fit of the Gravel, malignant
Fever, pestilential Fever, Synochus
affecting the Stomach, yellow Fe-
ver.*

Colic from the Fumes of Lead.

Hysteric Passion.

American Poison.

Bilious Colic.

Inflammation of the Colon.

Inflammation of the small Guts.

Bite of a Viper.

Iliac Passion.

Dropfy.

Flatulent or Wind Colic.

Iliac Passion.

Apoplexy.

*Empyema, Consumption of the Lungs,
Abscess in the Lungs.*

Nervous Fever.

Venereal Impetigo.

French Pox.

Dropfy,

Scurvy.

Phrensy.

Inflammation of the Womb.

Measles.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

Nose, Ichor or thin Matter running from it,	}	<i>Ozæna.</i>
Nose, Liquors returned back thro' it, swelled,		<i>Quinsy.</i> <i>Leprosy.</i>
Ulcers crusty or Ozæna in,	}	<i>Scrophula, or King's Evil, French Pox.</i>
Nose, stinking Smell of,		<i>Ozæna.</i>
NOSTRILS dry and parched,		<i>Violent Head-ach.</i>
dry greatly,	}	<i>Burning Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Erysipelas of the Face.</i>
Heat in,		<i>Catarrhal Fever.</i>
Itching of,		<i>Worms.</i>
pinched up,	}	<i>Consumption of the Lungs, Hætic Fever.</i>
NUMBNESS and Drowsiness often supervenes to an		<i>Erysipelas of the Face.</i>
of the Legs and Thighs,		<i>Piles.</i>
of the Thigh on the Side of the affected Part,	}	<i>Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.</i>

O.

OEDEMATOUS Habit of Body,	}	<i>Anasarca, Leucophlegmatia, Nervous Consumption.</i>
Swelling of the Feet,		<i>Immoderate Flux of the Menses.</i>
OS SACRUM, pressing Pain in,		<i>Hæmorrhoids or bleeding Piles.</i>
OZOENA or crusty Ulcer of the Nose,		<i>King's Evil, French Pox.</i>

P.

PAIN, of the Back and Head violent,	}	<i>Small-pox, yellow Fever.</i>
in the Back and Loins,		<i>Most Fevers, yellow Fever, uterine Hæmorrhage, bleeding Piles.</i>
in the Back, about the first Vertebra,	}	<i>Tertian Ague.</i>
in the Back, with Weariness and Soreness of the Limbs; as also a great Heat and Load at the Pit of the Stomach,		<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
in the Spine of the Back,		<i>Fluor Albus, or Whites.</i>
in the Spine of the Back, Loins, umbilical Region, and Epigastrium,	}	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
in the BELLY, violent in one Part or other,		<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
in the Belly, intolerable piercing,	}	<i>Dry Belly-ach.</i>
in the lower Part of the Belly burning, with Swelling and a Fever,		<i>Inflammation of the Mesentery.</i>

310 SYLLABUS OF SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PAIN in the Belly, below the Stomach, and above the Navel, with a Fever,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Colon.</i>
in the Belly, in the right Hypochondrium, with a Fever,		<i>Inflammation of the Colon next the Ilium.</i>
in the left Side of the Belly, under the Loins, with a Fever,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Colon and Part of the Mesentery.</i>
in the Belly about the Navel, with a Fever,		<i>Inflammation of the small Guts.</i>
in the Belly, about the Navel, with Inflation, Distention, and Tumor,	}	<i>Iliac Passion.</i>
in the Belly about the Navel, burning, acute, continual,		<i>Bilious Colic.</i>
in the Belly violent, with Inflation and Distention,	}	<i>Cholera Morbus, or Vomiting and Looseness.</i>
in the Breast, fixed, constant, compressing with a quick Pulse, dry Cough, stinking Breath, Weakness, Want of Appetite, and a profuse debilitating Sweat,		<i>A Vomica in the Lungs.</i>
of the Body heavy, and joints, as if the Bones were broken,	}	<i>Spotted Fever.</i>
in all Parts of the Body,		<i>Scurvy.</i>
in various Parts of the Body, shifting about,	}	<i>Rheumatism.</i>
in the Diaphragm, heavy, undulating,		<i>Spitting of Blood.</i>
in the Diaphragm intolerable, inflammatory, increased by Inspiration, Coughing, Sneezing, or Repletion of the Stomach,	}	<i>Paraphrenitis, or Inflammation of the Diaphragm.</i>
in the Region of the DUODENUM fixed intolerable,		<i>From the Passage of a Stone from the Gall-bladder thro' the Biliary Duct, or sticking therein.</i>
in the EYES, Forehead, and Temples,	}	<i>Precedes an Hysteric Fit.</i>
in the Bottom of the Eye, severe fixed, or over one or both Eye-brows, or in one or both Temples,		<i>Malignant or spotted Fever.</i>
in the Forehead most intense, and about the Root of the Nose, drawing the whole Head into Consent,	}	<i>Abscess in the Cavities of the Os Frontis.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PAIN in the inguinal Glands, with Redness and Tumor often, the same in the axillary Glands, the same in the parotid Glands, in the GROIN, Testicles, and Ilium, in the Groin and Loins, in the Groin, fixed with extraordinary Heat, and in the Loins and Belly, with Tumor and Tension of the hypogastric Region, in the Hands, Wrists, Elbows. Knees, and other Parts	<i>Erysipelas when considerable.</i> <i>Erysipelas of the Breast.</i> <i>Erysipelas of the Head.</i> <i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i> <i>Suppression of the Menfes.</i> <i>Inflammation of the Uterus.</i> <i>Irregular Gout.</i>
in the HEAD,	<i>Ague, Apoplexy, Coma Vigil, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Fever, Inflammation of the Stomach, Green-sickness, malignant Fever, Nervous Fever, Bastard Peripneumony, Pestilential Fever, Small-Pox, St. Vitus's Dance, Yellow Fever.</i>
in the Head very acute and sudden with a Noise in the Ears,	<i>Forerunner of the Apoplexy.</i>
in the Head, chiefly of the Forehead, with Confusion and Dejection of Mind,	<i>Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever.</i>
in the Head and Back violent,	<i>Erysipelas Small-pox, yellow Fever.</i>
in the Forehead, Temples, and Eyes,	<i>Precedes an Hysteric Fit.</i>
in the Head, burning and extensive,	<i>Coma Vigil.</i>
in the Head, heavy with a Disturbance of the Senses,	<i>Forerunner of an Epilepsy.</i>
within the Head, violent and inflammatory,	<i>Inflammation of the Dura and Pia Mater.</i>
in the back Part of the Head, and all along the coronary Suture, commonly succeeded by a Delirium,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
in the Head, rending with a Cough,	<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
in the Head sudden, and very acute, with Noise in the Ears, Difficulty of Walking, and Weakness of the Knees,	<i>Forerunner of an Apoplexy or Palsy.</i>
in the Head by Night, very tormenting by Fits,	<i>French-Pox.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PAIN in the Head with a Torpor,	<i>Spotted Fever.</i>
in the Head, various, fixed and spastic,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
in the Head with a Vertigo and Restlessness,	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
in the Head, violent, and Stupor of the Senses,	<i>Pestilential Fever.</i>
in the Heart fixed about it,	<i>Polypus in the Heart.</i>
in the right Hypochondrium, with a Tumor outwardly, swelling of the Feet, and the Face yellow and lurid,	<i>Schirrus of the Liver.</i>
in the Hypochondrium right, continual heavy,	<i>Stones in the Gall-bladder.</i>
in the Hypochondrium left, or right,	<i>Flatulent Colic.</i>
in the Hypochondrium right, fixed, violent, burning,	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
in the left Hypochondrium flatulent and distending,	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
in the left Hypochondrium, pricking,	<i>Vomiting of Blood.</i>
in the JOINTS,	<i>Flying Gout, Rheumatism, Scurvy.</i>
in the Joints, Sides, and Stomach,	<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
in the Joints blunt,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
in the Joints and other Parts at Night, in Bed,	<i>French-pox.</i>
in the INTESTINES, intolerable,	<i>Colic, Colic from the Fumes of Lead, dry Belly-ach, Iliac Passion, Inflammation of the Intestines.</i>
in the Intestines, with cruel Torment and Convulsions therein	<i>Poison by Arsenic.</i>
in the small Intestines, excruciating and wringing,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
in the Intestines about the Navel, with a Fever,	<i>Inflammation of the small Guts.</i>
in the Intestines, violent about the Navel, with Inflation, Distention, and a Tumor,	<i>Iliac Passion.</i>
in the Intestines about the Navel, burning, acute, continual,	<i>Bilious Colic.</i>
in the Intestines, fixed, burning violent,	<i>Inflammation of the Intestines.</i>
in the Intestines violent, with Inflation and Distention,	<i>Cholera Morbus.</i>
in the Region of the Kidneys, pungent and burning,	<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PAIN in the Knees great, with Deprivation of Motion,	}	<i>Irregular Gout.</i>
in the Knees, with Heat, and an œdematous Tumour and slow Fever,		<i>Scrophula or King's Evil.</i>
in the Ligaments lacerating,	}	<i>Gout.</i>
in the Limbs heavy and pressing, with a tingling therein,		<i>Precedes an Apoplexy.</i>
in the Region of the Liver, and Diaphragm,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Liver.</i>
in the Region of the Liver fixt, sometimes,		<i>Bite of a Viper.</i>
in the LOINS,	}	<i>Hysteric Passion, Lumbago.</i>
in the Loins acute, and in the Sides, Stomach and Joints,		<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
in the Loins and Back,	}	<i>Bleeding Piles, Fever, uterine Hæmorrhage, yellow Fever.</i>
in the Loins and Back, with Weariness and Soreness of the Limbs; as also a great Heat and Load at the Pit of the Stomach,		<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
in the Loins and Groin,	}	<i>Suppression of the Menfes.</i>
in the Loins and Iliac sharp,		<i>Hæmorrhage of the Womb.</i>
in the Region of the Loins fixt,	}	<i>Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.</i>
in the Loins, fixed about the first Vertebra,		<i>Synochus affecting the Veins and Arteries of the Mesentery.</i>
in the Loins, Belly and Groin fixt, with a Tumor and Tension of the hypogastric Region,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
in the Loins pressing, extending itself to the Bottom of the Belly,		<i>Abortion or Child-birth.</i>
in the Loins about the first Vertebra of the Back,	}	<i>Intermitting Fever or Ague.</i>
in the Loins and Spine of the Back violent; as also in the umbilical Region and Epigastrium,		<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
in the Loins, and Weight,	}	<i>Fluor albus or Whites.</i>
in the LUNGS, blunt,		<i>Peripneumony.</i>
about the Region of the NAVEL, acute and burning,	}	<i>Bilious Colic.</i>
above the Navel, and below the Stomach,		<i>Inflammation of the Colon.</i>
about the Navel,	}	<i>Inflammation of the small Guts.</i>
about the Navel sharp and pricking,		<i>Bite of a Viper.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PAIN about the Navel sharp and violent,	}	<i>Iliac Passion.</i>
above and below the Navel in the Viscera,		<i>American Poison.</i>
in the OS SACRUM, pressing and tense,	}	<i>Bleeding Piles, Abortion.</i>
in the Pubes with Tumor,		<i>Stone in the Bladder.</i>
in the Pubes most acute with shivering or shaking,	}	<i>Long Suppression of Urine.</i>
in the Pubes and Peritonæum, heavy; sometimes so intolerable as to cause a Shivering,		<i>Ulcer in the Bladder.</i>
in the Pubes and Loins fixed, and settled, with Heat of Urine, the Strangury, loathing of Food, and Anxiety.	}	<i>Scirrhus of the Womb.</i>
in the Region of the Pubes, acute, burning, pressing, with griping,		<i>Inflammation of the Bladder.</i>
in the PART BIT, and afterwards ascending towards the Throat,	}	<i>Bite of a mad Dog.</i>
in the Part bit, sharp pricking,		<i>Bite of a Viper.</i>
in the End of the PENIS,		<i>Stone in the Bladder.</i>
in one of the SIDES, extending to the Shoulder, violent, pricking, and intense at Inspiration; at Expiration, more mild,	}	<i>Pleurisy.</i>
in the left Side, towards the Back, pressing and heavy, extending to the Region of the Præcordia, with a cachectic Countenance, troublesome Belching and Wind, a languishing Appetite, and Difficulty of breathing,		<i>Scirrhus of the Spleen.</i>
in the Side terrible pricking,	}	<i>Consumption, succeeding the Green-sickness.</i>
in the Sides, Loins, Joints, and Stomach,		<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
in the Pit of the Stomach,	}	<i>Small-pox, Inflammation of the Stomach.</i>
in the Stomach, Joints, Loins, Sides, acute,		<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
below the Stomach, and above the Navel,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Colon.</i>
in the Stomach burning, fixt, and pungent,		<i>Inflammation of the Stomach.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PAIN beneath the Stomach, in the right or left Hypochondrium fixed, tensive.	}	<i>Flatulent or Wind Colic.</i>
about the Pit of the Stomach, violent,		<i>Cardialgia, hysterical Colic.</i>
in the Stomach, chiefly after Meals,	}	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
in the Stomach inexpressible, with a Nausea and Flux of Spittle,		<i>Worms in the Stomach.</i>
in the Temples and Forehead,	}	<i>Precedes an hysterical Fit.</i>
in one or both Temples severe,		<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
in the TESTICLES violent,	}	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa, French Pox, Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
in the THORAX all over,		<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
in the THROAT, burning and pricking, with Difficulty of Breathing, and no Redness, externally.	}	<i>Quinsy called Kynanche.</i>
in the Throat burning and pricking, with Difficulty of swallowing, without external Redness,		<i>Quinsy called Synanche.</i>
in the Throat, with Difficulty of Breathing, and external Redness,	}	<i>Quinsy called Parakynanche.</i>
in the Throat, with Difficulty of swallowing, and external Redness,		<i>Quinsy called Parasyanche.</i>
in the great TOE, sometimes in the Heel, Ankle, or Calf of the Leg,	}	<i>Gout.</i>
of the Tongue burning, fixed to a certain Space,		<i>Confirmed hypochondriac Passion.</i>
PALENESS of the Face, Lassitude of the Body, a Pain in the Back and Loins, a Tension of the Hypochondria, a Shivering of the Skin,	}	<i>Precedes an uterine Hæmorrhage.</i>
of the Face,		<i>Colic, Fit of an Ague, Suppression of the Menfes, immoderate Flux of the Menfes.</i>
of the Face and bloated,	}	<i>Green-sickness, Leucoplegmatia, nervous Consumption.</i>
of the Face and livid,		<i>Quartan Ague, French-pox.</i>
of the Face and tumid,	}	<i>Worms.</i>
PALISH tawny Colour of the Face,		<i>Scurvy.</i>

316 SYLLABUS OF SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PALPITATION of the Heart,

of the Heart and Arteries,
of the Heart frequent, with
Pain about it,
of the Heart violent,

PALSY of the Extremities,

PARAPHYMOSIS, when the Glans
cannot be covered,

PENIS of Infants erected in a Fit
of the

Pain at the End of,
ulcerated, bent downward and
erected with great Pain,
swelled greatly with Water,

PERSPIRATION, the Suppression of,
PHIMOSIS or Difficulty of uncover-
ing the Glans,

PHLEGM limpid, a frequent spitting
of,

salt, perpetual hawking up of,

PHLYCTENÆ of the Vagina,

PHRENSY sometimes attends in the
State of a

PIMPLES, an Eruption of all over
the Skin like a Herpes mi-
liaris,

about the Forehead and Face,

See **PUSTULES**,

PITTING of the Skin with the Fin-
gers,

PISSING of Blood,

PLETHORA, and Lifflessnefs to Mo-
tion,

POLYPUS of the Heart sometimes
succeeds a

POWERS, vital, languid, and de-
pressed,

PRÆCORDIA, Anxiety of,

*Bite of a Viper, Fever, Green-sick-
ness, Hysteric Passion, Hypochondriac
Passion, Measles, Poison by Arsenic,
Scurvy, Suppression of the Menses,
Whites, St. Vitus's Dance.*

Cachexy.

Polypus of the Heart.

Precedes an Epilepsy.

*Dry Belly-ach, Colic of the Damnonii,
Colic of Poitou.*

Virulent Gonorrhœa.

Epilepsy.

Stone in the Bladder.

Virulent Gonorrhœa.

Hydrocele.

Fever.

Virulent Gonorrhœa.

Hypochondriac Passion.

Scorbutic Consumption.

Fluor albus or Whites.

*Camp Fever, malignant Fever, erup-
tive Fever, burning and high in-
flammatory Fever, Small-pox, ca-
tarrhal malignant Fevers.*

Precedes a scorbutic Consumption.

Vari.

Dropsy, Oedema.

Gravel, Plague, Small-pox, Scurvy.

Suppression of the Menses.

Suppression of the Menses.

Malignant Fever.

*Bite of a Viper, burning Fever, Dy-
sentery, Fever, immoderate Flux of
the Menses, malignant Fever, milia-
ry Fever, pestilential Fever, spit-
ting of Blood, Suppression of Urine,
Vomiting, vomiting of Blood, yel-
low Fever.*

PRÆ-

SYMPTOMS

DISEASES,

PRÆCORDIA, Anxiety great, and Straitness of, Oppression of, a Puffing or Inflation of, a prodigious Straitness of,	} <i>Inflammation of the Liver.</i> <i>Yellow Fever.</i> <i>Precedes an Epilepsy.</i> <i>Hydrophobia.</i>
PRÆPUCE, Inflammation and Tu- mor of,	} <i>Virulent Gonorrhœa, French pox.</i>
PRIAPISM,	} <i>Hydrophobia.</i>
PUBES, Pain in most acute with shä- king, a Pain in the Region of, acute, burning, pressing with gri- ping, Pain in and Tumor,	} <i>Long Suppression of Urine.</i> <i>Inflammation of the Bladder.</i> <i>Stone in the Bladder.</i>
PULSATION great and troublesome in the epigastric Region, strong in the temporal Arteries with Redness of the Face, strong, with a swelling of the Vessels of the Neck and Temples,	} <i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i> <i>Quinsey.</i> <i>Violent Head-ach.</i>
PULSE and Breathing intermit, contracted, hard and quick, contracted, hard, contracted, hard, unequal, contracted, hard, quick, une- qual, contracted, hard, high, quick, strong, rapid, contracted, languid, quick, small, contracted, small, weak, contracted, quick, weak, small, contracted, small weak; after- wards full and quick, depressed, fuller and quicker in the Even- ing, full, great, quick, frequent, is the pathognomo- nic Sign of a, frequent, small, and a little hard, frequent, quick, small, unequal, great at first, afterwards lan- guid, slow, and feverish, hard, intermitting, sometimes unequal,	} <i>Hydrophobia.</i> <i>Miliary Fever.</i> <i>Iliac Passion, Piles.</i> <i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i> <i>Inflammation of the Bladder.</i> <i>Yellow Fever.</i> <i>Pestilential Fever.</i> <i>Cold Fit of an Ague.</i> <i>Malignant or spotted Fever.</i> <i>Ague or intermitting Fever.</i> <i>Diarrhœa or Looseness.</i> <i>Catarrhal Fever, slow Fever.</i> <i>Hot Fit of an Ague, continual Fever.</i> <i>Fever.</i> <i>Precedes the Flux of the Menfes and</i> <i>Hæmorrhoids.</i> <i>Cholera Morbus.</i> <i>Sanguineous Apoplexy.</i> <i>Histeric Passion.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PULSE hard and frequent,	<i>Inflammatory Fevers, with Pain, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Hemiplexy, and before the Eruption of the Small-pox and Measles.</i>
hard, quick, weak, most after Meals, and in the Evening,	<i>Hætic Fever.</i>
hard, quick, small,	<i>Phrensy.</i>
hard remarkably and vibrating,	<i>Pleurisy.</i>
feverish, with Heat in the Abdomen, and violent Gripes,	<i>Dysenterical Fever.</i>
imperceptible,	<i>Inflammation of the Womb, sometimes hysterical Passion.</i>
intermitting often, strangely unequal,	<i>Polypus of the Heart.</i>
intermitting sometimes,	<i>Colic.</i>
intermitting sometimes; low,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
quick, unequal,	<i>Hysterical Passion.</i>
intermitting sometimes; hard,	<i>Bite of a Viper.</i>
unequal,	<i>American Poison, Madness, Melancholy.</i>
intermitting sometimes; quick,	<i>Cachexy, Dropsy, French-pox, Scurvy.</i>
weak,	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
irregular,	<i>Hysterical Passion.</i>
languid and weak,	<i>Convulsive Asthma.</i>
languid, small, unequal,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
languid, sometimes almost imperceptible,	<i>Dysentery, Fevers, Inflammation of the Intestines, Spasms, Small-pox.</i>
languid, unequal,	<i>Hypochondriac, hysterical, and spasmodic Affections; as also the Colic and Stone.</i>
low, quick, and unequal,	<i>Miliary Fever of Child-bed Women.</i>
quick,	<i>Rheumatism.</i>
quick and hard,	<i>Cholera Morbus.</i>
quick, low,	<i>Peripneumony.</i>
quick and strait,	<i>Lethargy, sleepy Diseases.</i>
quick, frequent, small, and unequal,	<i>Apoplexy from a Polypus.</i>
slender, soft, very unequal,	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
stronger after bleeding,	<i>Burning Fever, State of a Tertian.</i>
soft, rare, and languid,	<i>Fistula Lacrymalis</i>
unequal,	<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
undulous,	<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
violent in a	<i>Distinct or confluent Small-pox.</i>
PUS mixt with Tears from the greater Angle of the Eye,	
PUSTULES bloody,	
brown or yellow,	
crystalline,	

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

PUSTULES clinging close together, and falling off leave Holes in the Skin, which become little creeping Ulcers.	<i>Herpes exedens.</i>
creeping itchy, of a round Figure of the Size of Millet-seed, which fall off in Scales, crusty, dry, scaly, itchy, leaving Blood-spots on the Skin, when the Cuticle is abraded, moist all over the Body, but most on the Joints and between the Fingers,	<i>Herpes Miliaris, Serpigo, or Ring-worm.</i>
dry with a serous Ichor, intolerable Itching and Heat,	<i>Impetigo.</i>
numerous, of the Size of Millet-seed, first besetting the Neck, then the Breast and Back, afterwards the Arms and Hands,	<i>Benign Itch.</i>
small, thick, numerous, and painful, of the Colour of a Rose,	<i>Psoa.</i>
red and itching,	<i>Miliary Fever.</i>
red and smooth at first, afterwards rough and white, a Sign of Maturation; they first appear in small red Spots on the Face and Neck, then on the Breast, Arms, and other Parts of the Body.	<i>Erysipelas.</i>
red itchy, sometimes come out with Sweat,	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
small, full of a limpid Serum, which afterwards turn yellow, or of a Pearl Colour,	<i>Distinct Small-pox.</i>
warty, peculiar to the watery, over the Body near Death,	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
yellow, generally dry, scaly, and branny on the Corners of the Lips, Sides of the Nostrils, Forehead, Chin, Temples, and behind the Ears,	<i>Miliary Fever of Child-bed Women.</i>
	<i>Distinct Small-pox.</i>
	<i>Phthasis.</i>
	<i>French Pox.</i>

R.

RAGE excessive

Madness.

RAVING,

Synochus affecting the Head,

See DELIRIUM,

REACHING to vomit,

Cardialgia, Dysentery, Hypochondriac Passion, pestilential Fever.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

REACHING to vomit, fruitless, to vomit, fruitless sometimes, at others a bilious Matter is brought up,	}	<i>Poison by Vegetables.</i>
		<i>Intermitting Fever or Ague.</i>
RESPIRATION difficult, difficult, quick, and thick, great and flow, great and quick, with a snoring wheezing Noise, laborious thick, laborious, and interrupted with fighing and sobbing, stopping of,	}	<i>Jaundice.</i>
		<i>Synochus, affecting the Heart and Lungs.</i>
See BREATHING,		<i>Pbrensy.</i>
	}	<i>Asthma.</i>
		<i>Yellow Fever.</i>
	}	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
		<i>Epilepsy.</i>
RESTLESSNESS,	}	<i>American Poison, Cancer, Fevers,</i>
		<i>Furor Uterinus, Gout, Yellow Fever.</i>
Anxiety, and Want of Sleep, in Children,		<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
See INQUIETUDE.	}	<i>From corrupted Milk, Costiveness, Retention of the Meconium.</i>
RHEUM a Defluxion of,		

S.

SADNESS a Forerunner of a Sighs and Love of Solitude,	}	<i>Pbrensy.</i>
SALACIOUS without Bounds,		<i>Precedes the Hydrophobia.</i>
SALIVA thin and plentiful precedes See SPITTLE.		<i>Madness, Furor Uterinus.</i>
SCABS and Scurf as yellow as a Honey-comb, on various Parts of the Body,	}	<i>Vomiting.</i>
SCIRRHUS of the Womb,		<i>French-pox.</i>
SCROTUM, swelled, shining, soft, and easily pitted with the Finger,	}	<i>Lues venerea or French-pox.</i>
SCYBALS, of a greenish black like Sheep's-dung.		<i>Hydrocele, Dropsy.</i>
SEMEN, involuntary Emission of in Men,	}	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
SENSES, Abolition or Suspension of, a Stupor or Stupefaction of,		<i>Epilepsy.</i>
SHAKING, Shivering, and Chilness,	}	<i>Catalepsy, Epilepsy, Vegetable Poi- son.</i>
		<i>Bite of a Viper, pestilential Fever.</i>
	}	<i>Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fever, Gout, hysteric Passion, intermitting Fever, miliary Fever, nervous Fever, Mea- sles, Piles, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Small-pox.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

SHAKING and Trembling at the Sight of Water, or any thing bright and pellucid,	<i>Bite of a Mad Dog.</i>
SIGHING frequently, and sobbing with a laborious Respiration, and a stinking Breath,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
SIGHT dim or double, sometimes from	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
Dimness of, precedes an	<i>Worms.</i>
sudden Splendors appearing before it forerun an	<i>Epilepsy, and Apoplexy from a Polypus, Vomiting sometimes; and supervenes to a violent Head-ach.</i>
Objects of discoloured,	<i>Apoplexy.</i>
See EYES.	<i>Jaundice.</i>
SITTING, a constant Desire of in Children,	<i>Rickets.</i>
SKIN dry, afterwards relaxes and becomes moist,	<i>Intermitting Fever.</i>
dry and burning,	<i>Causus or burning Fever.</i>
dry, hard and rough,	<i>Hætic Fever, Goal Fever.</i>
dry and parched,	<i>Hospital Fever.</i>
dry and rough like a Goose,	<i>Miliary Fever, Scurvy.</i>
dry and shrunk,	<i>Continual Fever.</i>
Itching and heat in,	<i>Spotted Fever.</i>
loose and flabby in Children,	<i>Rickets.</i>
of the Legs, full of yellow,	
red, blue, purple, plumbeous,	
livid, or violet-coloured	<i>Scurvy.</i>
Spots, sometimes quite covered with them, but chiefly on the Legs and Thighs,	
Shivering of, and Constriction of the Pores,	<i>Precedes an uterine Hæmorrhage.</i>
tender, so as not to bear touching,	<i>Colic of the Dæmonii.</i>
Thickness of various, hard and rough, with Scabs, afterwards black, and covered with Scales and Fissures,	<i>Elephantiasis.</i>
ulcerated with a serous, corrosive, fetid, Sanies,	<i>Leptous Psora.</i>
yellow,	<i>Jaundice, Inflammation of the Liver,</i>
yellow and shining,	<i>Poison of a Toad.</i>
yellow, pale, tawny, greenish, or livid,	<i>Empyema.</i>
SLEEP deep,	<i>Cachexy.</i>
Vol. II.	<i>Carus, Coma, Letbargy.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

SLEEP, deep, and troubled with Dreams, and the Night- mare, foreruns the deep and snoring,	<i>Sanguineous Apoplexy.</i>
disturbed and not refreshing,	<i>Fit of an Apoplexy.</i>
fall often into, with constant Drowsiness, and when awa- kened soon relapse.	<i>Hætic Fever, immoderate Flux of the Menses, Primary Phrensy.</i>
Inclination strong to, but can- not,	<i>Coma Somnolentum.</i>
interrupted little, and not re- freshing,	<i>Coma Vigil.</i>
little,	<i>Malignant Fever, Goal Fever.</i>
little, with terrifying Dreams, Oppressions in Sleep, and great Drowsiness, foreruns an	<i>Madness.</i>
profound sometimes, without Sense or Motion,	<i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
profound heavy with Intervals, and a surprising Forgetful- ness,	<i>Apoplexy.</i>
profound, so as nothing can wake them,	<i>Hysteric Passion.</i>
Profound with Convulsions, no Propensity to, unquiet,	<i>Lethargy.</i>
unquiet and disturbed, unquiet and troubled with ter- rible Dreams, foreruns a	<i>Carus.</i>
Startings in, with grinding of the Teeth in Children,	<i>Bite of an Asp.</i>
SLEEPING insensibly and will not own it,	<i>Pervigilium.</i>
SLEEPINESS continual at first, continual with a Torpor,	<i>Epilepsy,</i>
SNEEZING,	<i>Primary Phrensy.</i>
SNORING or wheezing when wak- ing, much more when sleep- ing,	<i>Hydrophobia.</i>
SOLITUDE, a Fondness of, precedes an	<i>Worms.</i>
SORENESS all over the Body,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
SPASMS universal,	<i>Measles.</i>
SPEECH, a Faltering of and Mut- tering,	<i>A large Dose of Opium.</i>
scarcely intelligible from the Stiffness of the Tongue,	<i>Measles, catarrhal Fever.</i>
	<i>Asthma.</i>
	<i>Hydrophobia.</i>
	<i>Yellow Fever.</i>
	<i>Vegetable Poison.</i>
	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

SPEECH, Slowness of precedes an stammering,	<i>Apoplexy.</i>
SPECK white in the Eye,	<i>Poison of a Toad.</i>
SPIRITS dejected with a Load, Pain or Giddiness in the Head,	<i>Albugo.</i>
destitute of,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
Prostrations of, surprizingly great and sudden,	<i>Dysentery.</i>
Sinking of great,	<i>Malignant Fever, pestilential Fever.</i>
SPIT at the By-standers, an involun- tary Inclination to,	<i>Hysteric Colic, Goat Fever.</i>
SPITTLE bloody and purulent, falls to the Bottom of the Water,	<i>Hydrophobia.</i>
Flux of,	<i>Consumption of the Lungs.</i>
plentiful as in a Salivation,	<i>American Poison, Worms.</i>
purulent,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
thin and little at first, after- wards concocted and plentiful,	<i>Peripneumony.</i>
mixt with Blood,	<i>Pleurisy.</i>
stinking, green, and filthy,	<i>In a Phthisis fatal.</i>
SPOTS like Flea-bites, on the fourth Day from the Attack, in- creasing in Number and Mag- nitude. They consist of small red Pimples rising so little above the Skin, that they are discoverable only by the Touch,	<i>Measles.</i>
black, livid, dun, brown, or violet, greenish, purple, sometimes red, and then not so dangerous,	<i>Putrid malignant Fever, Plague.</i>
dusky or black,	<i>Putrid or malignant Synochus.</i>
of the petechial Kind, but not always, and of an obscure red, paler than the Measles, of no regular Shape, and al- most confluent; sometimes they appear on the fourth or fifth Day, sometimes not till the fourteenth,	<i>Hospital Fever.</i>
reddish, like Flea-bites, on the third or fourth Day from the Attack, sometimes later, on the Face and Neck, then on the Arms and Breast, af- terwards on the Abdomen. After the fifth they begin to suppurate,	<i>Distinct Small-pox.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

SPOTS reddish, coming out in Clusters on the Face and Hands on the third Day or before, with Anxiety, Sicknefs, Vomiting, &c. the sooner the more they will run together,	<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
tawny, like Flea-bites on the Face and Neck,	<i>Lentigenes, or Freckles.</i>
tawny, very large, and rough, on the Forehead,	<i>Ephelides.</i>
livid or blackish, as big as the Palm of the Hand,	<i>Liver-spots.</i>
protuberant on the Nose first, and then all over the Body,	<i>Leprosy.</i>
miliary and purple on the Skin of Children newly born,	<i>The red Gum.</i>
on the Skin, at first no bigger than a Pin's Point, which turn to Pimples, and afterwards to large red Funguses,	<i>Yaws.</i>
red and broad,	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>
SPOTS that do not rise,	<i>Spotted Fever.</i>
yellow, small, breaking out in the Forehead and Temples, which afterwards grow large and turn to yellow Scabs,	<i>French Pox.</i>
STATUE, immoveable as,	<i>Catalepsy.</i>
STOMACH, Anguish extreme in, compressed,	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
distended greatly with Wind,	<i>Inflammation of the Liver.</i>
loathing of Food, Heat in and Nausea,	<i>Inflammation of the Intestines.</i>
loaths every thing but Liquids,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
Load at the Pit of and Heat,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
Pain in the Pit of the Stomach,	<i>Malignant Fever, American Poison,</i>
Pain about the Pit of the Stomach violent,	<i>Small-pox.</i>
Pain in acute, and Joints, Loins, and Sides,	<i>Cardialgia, hysteric Colic.</i>
Pain below it, and above the Navel,	<i>Confluent Small-pox.</i>
Pain in burning, fixt, pungent, exasperated with taking any thing into it,	<i>Inflammation of the Stomach.</i>
Pain fixt, tensive, beneath it in the right or left Hypochondrium,	<i>Inflammation of the Colon.</i>
Pain in it chiefly after Meals,	<i>Flatulent or Wind Colic.</i>
	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>

SYMPTOMS

DISEASES.

STOMACH, Pain inexpressible in, with a Nausea and Flux of Spittle,	}	<i>Worms in the Stomach.</i>
Pain in most violent, and Heat,		<i>Poison by Arsenic.</i>
Pain in with a Sense of pricking and Heat turning to a Mortification,	}	<i>Poison by Vegetables.</i>
Sickness at,		<i>Jaundice, Vomiting.</i>
Sickness great of, with bilious Vomiting,	}	<i>Bite of a Viper.</i>
Sense of Weight near the Region of,		<i>Immoderate Flux of the Menfes.</i>
Swelling like one's Fist at the Pit of,	}	<i>Poison by Vegetables.</i>
STOOLS, black, fetid,		<i>Hysteric Passion.</i>
black, green, or livid, and very fetid, with severe Gripes or Blood, and coming away insensibly, supervenes to a fetid,	}	<i>Malignant Fever.</i>
vitiated Humours voided by with great Trouble and Difficulty, and enormous Vomiting,		<i>Epilepsy.</i>
with indigested Aliment,	}	<i>Cholera Morbus.</i>
frequent, slimy, oleaginous, frothy, with an ulcerous Sannies or bloody Matter, and a cadaverous Stench,		<i>Lientery.</i>
purulent, fetid, yellow, cadaverous,	}	<i>Dysentery or bloody Flux.</i>
consisting of greenish, black Scybals, like Sheeps-dung,		<i>Synochus affecting the Bowels, Phthisis fatal.</i>
See EXCREMENTS.	}	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
STRANGULATION of the Fauces,		<i>An Hysteric Fit.</i>
STRANGUARY,	}	<i>Cantharides taken, Blisters, Gravel.</i>
		<i>Colic of Paitou, or dry Belly-ach,</i>
STRENGTH, a Decay or Loss of,	}	<i>Consumptions, Erysipelas, hypochondriac Passion, Iliac Passion,</i>
		<i>immoderate Flux of the Menfes,</i>
	}	<i>Inflammation of the Intestines,</i>
		<i>Synochus affecting the Heart and Lungs.</i>
sudden Loss of,	}	<i>Plague, and most malignant Fevers.</i>
sudden Prostration of, a Sign of incredibly great,		<i>Malignity in acute Diseases.</i>
STRETCHING and yawning ushers in an	}	<i>Madness, Phrensy.</i>
STUPOR of the Senses,		<i>Intermitting Fever or Ague.</i>
		<i>Pestilential Fever.</i>

326 SYLLABUS OF SYMPTOMS:

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

SUBSULTUS Tendinum, supervenes to a	}	Continual Fever, malignant Fever, nervous Fever, pestilential Fever.
SUFFOCATION, almost a Dread of when laid down, Danger of unless upright,		Uterine Hæmorrhage.
SWALLOWING impeded, difficult,		Empyema.
		Dropfy.
		Hypochondriac Passion.
	}	Catarrhal Fever, nervous Fever, Quinsy, Small pox, St. Vitus's Dance.
SWEAT chilly, clammy, clammy,		Bilious Colic, yellow Fever.
cold,		Colic of Poitou, dry Belly-ach.
cold, appears suddenly on the Forehead and Back of the Hands,	}	Dysentery, Hydrophobia, Iliac Passion, Poison of a Toad.
cold exceeding, coldish, colliquative,		Nervous Fever.
copious or profuse,		Sting of a Scorpion.
foetid,		Colic of the Damnenii.
immoderate,		Consumption of the Lungs.
in the Morning,		Ague, American Poison, Hypochondriac Passion.
in the Night,		Miliary Fever, Hospital Fever.
profuse after sleeping,		Hætic Fever.
Propensity to when asleep,		Catarrhal Fever.
spontaneous, aqueous,		Empyema.
violent,		Slow Fever.
SWEATING and Looseness by Turns,		Consumption of the Lungs.
SWELLING of the Breasts,		Cachexy.
under the Eyes,		Sweating Sickness.
of the Hands, Face and Back,		Phthisis fatal.
of the Feet,		Inflammation of the Womb.
of the Feet and Ancles,		Cachexy.
of the Parts adjacent to the Eyes,		Asthma.
universal,		Hætic Fever.
of the Uterus,		Dropfy.
of the Uvula, Larynx, and Tonsils,	}	Ophthalmia.
See TUMOR.		Poison of a Toad.
SYNCOPE,		Fluor Albus, or Whites.
sometimes succeeds the See FAINTNESS.		Quinsy.
		Fluor Albus, or Whites.
		Suppression of the Menses.

TASTE,

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

T.

TASTE, saltish in the Mouth,	<i>Phthisis.</i>
TEARS, an Effusion of precedes an	<i>Hysteric Fit.</i>
TEETH ach, rot, and fall out,	<i>French Pox.</i>
of Children black and carious,	<i>Rickets.</i>
furred with a black tenacious	} <i>Malignant Fever.</i>
Sordes,	
gnashing with,	<i>Hydrophobia.</i>
grinding of,	<i>Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Madnefs, Worms.</i>
Roots of bare, become loose,	} <i>Scurvy.</i>
grow yellow and rotten,	
TEMPLES, Pain severe in one or	} <i>Malignant Fever.</i>
both,	
Pain in and Forehead precedes	} <i>Hysteric Fit.</i>
an	
sinking of,	<i>Phthisis.</i>
TEMPORAL ARTERIES, Pulsation	} <i>Quinsey, Synochus affecting the Head,</i>
strong in,	
Pulsation in and Swelling of the	<i>yellow Fever.</i>
Vessels,	<i>Violent Head-ach.</i>
TENDINUM subfultus supervenes to	} <i>Continual Fever, malignant Fever,</i>
a	
TENDONS, Convulsions of, with Sup-	} <i>Nervous Fever.</i>
pression of Urine several	
Days, fatal in,	<i>Fit of the Gravel.</i>
Trembling of,	<i>Yellow Fever.</i>
TENESUMS, or a frequent Desire of	} <i>Dead Child, Inflammation of the</i>
going to Stool,	
	<i>Bladder, Stone in the Bladder,</i>
	<i>Ulcer of the Bladder, Suppression</i>
	<i>of Urine.</i>
TESTICLES, Inflammation of,	<i>French Pox, virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
Pain of,	<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
Retraction of to the Os Pubis,	<i>Fit of the Gravel.</i>
Sensation like a Rotation in,	} <i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
with intolerable Anguish,	
THIGH, Numbness of,	<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
Stupor of,	<i>Fit of the Gravel.</i>
Wind descending the Muscles	} <i>Precedes a Fit of the Gout.</i>
of, with a spasmodic Affec-	
tion,	} <i>Irregular Gout.</i>
a Sense of Weight hanging to	
it,	<i>Diabetes, Dysentery, continual Fever,</i>
	<i>Hydrophobia, intermitting Fever,</i>
	<i>Measles, Pleurisy, Rheumatism,</i>
	<i>Synochus, affecting the Oesopha-</i>
	<i>gus.</i>
THIRST,	

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

THIRST, great,	{ Iliac Passion, Inflammation of the Stomach.
unquenchable,	{ Bilious Colic, burning Fever, Dropsy, malignant Fever, pestilential Fever, Poison by Arsenic, yellow Fever.
perpetual,	Empyema.
unusual,	Phthisis.
THORAX, full of Pain,	Bastard Peripneumony.
THOUGHTS, a confused Series of, wild and extravagant,	{ Hydrophobia.
THROAT, Pain burning or pricking in, with Difficulty of breathing,	{ Quinsy, Cynanche, or Kynanche.
Pain burning or pricking in, with Difficulty of swallowing,	{ Quinsy, Cynanche.
Pain in with Difficulty of breathing, and external redness,	{ Quinsy, Parakynanche.
Pain in with Difficulty of swallowing, and external redness,	{ Quinsy, Parasynanche.
Pain and Inflammation of,	American Poison.
THRUSH in the Mouth and Throat,	Dysentery.
THUMBS close shut in the Palms of the Hands,	{ Epilepsy.
THREADS gathering of from the Bed-cloaths,	{ Precedes a Phrensy.
TINNITUS AURIUM,	{ Nervous Fever, Malignant Fever, Madness, Hypochondriac Passion, French Pox.
precedes a	Fit of the Apoplexy.
TOES distorted, and at last ulcerated,	Leprosy.
Pain in the great Toe,	Gout.
TONGUE black,	{ Symptomatical Phrensy, Poison of a Toad.
black and inflamed,	Hungarian Fever.
covered with a green or dark brown Mucus,	{ Colic of the Damnonii.
dry and black,	Synochus affecting the Oesophagus.
dry, hard, rough,	Hectic Fever.
dry, hard, black, with deep Chaps, sometimes green or yellow,	{ Hospital Fever.
dry, harsh, rough, and discoloured,	{ Yellow Fever.

TONGUE,

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

TONGUE, dry and dark, becomes daily so from being white at first; or of a shining livid Colour, with a dark Bubble at the Top, many Days; at last it becomes dry, black, and stiff,	} <i>Malignant Fever.</i>
dry, chapped, and red, after some Time, for at first it is not dry nor discoloured, but covered with a thin, whitish Mucus,	
dry, yellow, black, parched, and rough,	} <i>Causus or burning Fever,</i>
dry and black sometimes, or covered with a thick whitish Mucus,	
dark-red and swelled, lacerated by the Teeth,	} <i>Quinsy.</i>
Pain burning or fixt to a certain Place,	
rough and hanging out,	} <i>Epilepsy.</i>
white in the Beginning of a white but not dry,	
whitish thin Mucus, covered with,	} <i>Hypochondriac Passion confirmed.</i>
TORPOR of the Limbs, in the Head,	
or obtuse Pain and Coldness, affects the Head frequently,	} <i>Hydrophobia.</i>
	} <i>Malignant Fever.</i>
	} <i>Measles.</i>
	} <i>The Beginning of a Nervous Fever;</i>
	} <i>Dropsy.</i>
	} <i>Pestilential Fever.</i>
	} <i>Nervous Fever.</i>
	} <i>Synochus affecting the Membranes of the spinal Marrow, Inflammation of the Stomach.</i>
	} <i>Apoplexy.</i>
	} <i>Dropsy, Ascites.</i>
	} <i>Obstructions of the Glands of the Mesentery.</i>
	} <i>Phyma.</i>
	} <i>Aneurism.</i>
	} <i>Varices.</i>
	} <i>Dropsy Anasarca.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

TUMOR of the Bones, or Protuberance of;	<i>Spina Ventrosa.</i>
cold, soft, indolent, whitish, retaining the Impression of the Finger,	<i>Oedema.</i>
Ends of the Fingers, with a small Elevation, a little hard and reddish, which grows hot, inflames, and comes to a Suppuration,	<i>Paronychia or Whit-flaw,</i>
encysted, a little soft, without Redness, Heat, or Pain; it contains a whitish Substance like Paste,	<i>A Wen called Atheroma.</i>
encysted, hard, indolent, containing a Matter like Suet,	<i>A Wen called Steatoma.</i>
encysted, indolent, containing a yellow Matter like Honey,	<i>A Wen called Meliceris.</i>
encysted on the fore Part of the Neck; it is sometimes car-nous, but generally filled with the same Matter as other Wens,	<i>Bronchocele, or Wen on the Neck.</i>
encysted on the Head, softish, irregular, containing a thick white Matter like Pus,	<i>A Wen on the Head or Talpa.</i>
encysted, soft, indolent, round, on the Joints and other dry Places,	<i>Lupia.</i>
elastic, indolent, soft, shining, white, from a Vapour under the Skin,	<i>Emphysema.</i>
or fleshy Excrescence adhering to the Testicles, or internal Surface of the Dartos,	<i>Spurious Hernia, or Sarcocoele.</i>
or fleshy Excrescences of different Sizes about the Anus, and on the private Parts of both Sexes, have the general Name of	<i>Condylomata.</i>
or fleshy Excrescences, indolent, of the Size of a Fig in the above Parts,	<i>Ficus.</i>
or fleshy Excrescences, soft, indolent, fungous, condyloma-tous on the Anus, Peritonæum, and Thighs, near the Pudenda in Women, like the Comb of a Cock,	<i>Cristæ.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

TUMOR or fleshy Excrecence, fungous, soft, indolent, in the same Parts as the Cristæ,	}	<i>Marisca.</i>
or fleshy Excrecence, like a large Wart, in the Shape of a Mulberry, which rises about the Anus; the Glans and Prepuce in Men, and the Pudenda in Women,		
flaccid of the Head and Face in Children,	}	<i>Rickets.</i>
hard, indolent, heavy, of the same Colour as the Skin, generally of the Glands, internally of the Liver, Mesentery, Womb, &c. sometimes it is almost as hard as a Stone,		
hard, round, unequal, generally painful and immoveable, of a livid, leaden, or blackish Colour, surrounded with swelled, crooked, and various Vessels,	}	<i>Cancer.</i>
hard, schirrous, and often indolent in the Glands of the Neck and other Parts,		
Hands, Heels, and Feet of the in cold Weather with Itching Pain, Heat, and Ulcerations of the Heels,	}	<i>King's Evil.</i>
inflammatory, red, renitent, tense, shining, hot, with Pulsation,		
inflammatory of the Glands of the Groin and Arm-pits,	}	<i>Buboes.</i>
inflammatory, of the Glands behind the Ears,		
inflammatory, or Tubercle, of a purplish red, hard, rising in a Point, seldom exceeds the Size of a Pigeon's Egg,	}	<i>Furunculus or Boil.</i>
red as Vermillion, hard and round, with sharp Pain, burning Heat, and a Pustule in the Middle,		
Scrotum of the, watery,	}	<i>Hydrocele.</i>
arising on the Tendons of the Wrist, round or oblong, indolent,		
	}	<i>Ganglion.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

TUMOR, under the Bridle of the Tongue oblong, cedematous, filled with glarous Lympha, sometimes as large as a Pi- geon's Egg,	}	<i>Ranula.</i>
and Tension of the epigastric Region,		
See SWELLING.	U	
VAGINA, a great Heat in,		<i>Inflammation of the Womb.</i>
VEINS, jugular, a Turgescence of, and uncommon Redness of the Face,	}	<i>Precedes a sanguineous Apoplexy.</i>
VERTIGO, or Swimming in the Head,		
attends a		<i>Violent Head-ach, Poison by Hemlock.</i>
with Drowfiness, Insensibility, and Raving,	}	<i>Synochus affecting the Head.</i>
sometimes succeeds a		
or Giddiness on the least Mo- tion,		<i>Suppression of the Menses.</i>
VISCERA, a Mortification of, su- venes to	}	<i>At the Beginning of a Bastard Peri- pneumony.</i>
VITRIOUS HUMOURS of the Eye thickened,		
ULCERS or Chancres on the Glans Penis, at first small, at length larger, with callous Lips,	}	<i>The Dropsy.</i>
In the Inside of the Cheeks, Gums, Tongue, Palate, and Fauces in Children, little and whitish,		
of the Fauces, and their salival Glands,	}	<i>French Pox.</i>
of the Palate, Throat, creeping to the Cartilage of the Nose, when it falls down flat,		
eating of the Skin,		<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
eating supervenes to the		<i>Aphthæ or Thrush.</i>
of the Head, with little Holes, and a viscid Humour,	}	<i>Poisoned by Mercury.</i>
small running of the Head,		
corrosive of the Head, looking like a Honey-comb,	}	<i>French Pox.</i>
sinuous, in the greater Angle of the Eye,		
emit a thin fetid Sanies, with Blood, which turns at length to coagulated Gore, like a Cake, then to a soft bloody Fungus, like a Bullock's Li- ver, rising to a monstrous Size in a Night's Time,	}	<i>Herpes exedens.</i>
		<i>Small-pox.</i>
		<i>Achorea.</i>
		<i>Tinea or a Scald Head.</i>
		<i>Favus.</i>
		<i>Fistula Lachrymalis.</i>
		<i>Scurvy.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

in the Noftril,	<i>Ozæna.</i>
in various Parts, putrid,	} <i>Confirmed Scurvy.</i>
bloody, fungous, obstinate,	
and incurable,	} <i>French Pox.</i>
of the Womb,	
UMBILICAL REGION inflated and	} <i>Iliac Passion.</i>
distended with a sharp violent Pain,	
See NAVEL,	
UNDERSTANDING and Wit in Children, exceeding their Age,	} <i>Rickets,</i>
Defect of sometimes from	
VOICE, a Fainting or Loss of,	<i>Worms.</i>
hoarse,	<i>Hysteric Passion.</i>
hoarse and low,	<i>Hydrophobia, Phthisis, bilious Colic.</i>
low, slow, and sinking, scarce	} <i>French Pox.</i>
audible,	
thrill,	<i>Beribery, Hospital Fever.</i>
	<i>Causus, or burning Fever.</i>
	} <i>Ague, Erysipelas, Fever, Fit of the Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, of the Intestines, of the Kidneys, Measles, Pestilential Fever, Small-pox, St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
VOMITING.	<i>Burning bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Kidneys, yellow Fever, bilious Colic.</i>
bilious and porraceous,	<i>Stones in the Gall-bladder.</i>
continual or a Nausea.	<i>Phthisis.</i>
after eating, a Disposition to,	} <i>Hydrophobia.</i>
a dark bilious viscid Matter, or	
porraceous Bile,	<i>Cholera Morbus.</i>
enormous,	
enormous, of a green or black	} <i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
Bile, with much acid and	
tenacious Phlegm,	} <i>Poison by Glass of Antimony.</i>
enormous with most cruel Gripings,	
every Thing one drinks,	<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
of a greenish Humour,	<i>Hysteric Colic.</i>
Inclination to,	<i>Worms.</i>
frequent, with Sickness,	<i>Hospital Fever.</i>
laborious,	<i>Hooping Cough.</i>
pituitous, Forerunner of an	<i>Apoplexy.</i>
painful,	<i>Inflammation of the Stomach.</i>
of porraceous black Bile, with	} <i>Malignant Fever.</i>
Head-ach and Giddiness,	
VORACITY in Children,	<i>Worms.</i>
URETHRA, a scalding in when making Water,	} <i>Virulent Gonorrhœa.</i>
URINE acrid, bilious, little,	
	<i>Melancholy.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

URINE, of a blackish brown,
black Cloud in,

bloody,

clear, light, thin, like Water,

clear, thin, and reddish,

clear, thin, and of a Flame-
colour,

clear, thin, and purple, or deep
brown, with Froth and with-
out Sediment in,

clear and without Sediment in
Children, the Forerunner of
Coffee-coloured,

crude, thin, turbid, pale, or of
a greenish or Citron-colour,

crude and white,

crude and vapid at first without
Sediment, afterwards grows
Citron-coloured, tinged with
a little Blood, and by De-
grees darker like dead strong
Beer, with a fetid Smell,

Difficulty of making it with
Pain,

Difficulty of making it, or en-
tire Stoppage of

Difficulty of making it with a
small Quantity of Blood and
sharp Pains in the Loins and
Ilia,

Difficulty of making it, with
Pain, thin, limpid, and pale,

Flame coloured, without a Se-
diment, afterwards turbid,
with a Sediment,

Black Jaundice.

Symptomatical Phrensy.

*Confirmed Scurvy, Erosions of the
Bladder, Fit of the Gravel, Stone
in the Kidneys, Stoppage of usual
Hæmorrhages, Small-pox, Can-
tharides, violent Motion in Ri-
ding, Ulcers on the Kidneys or
Bladder.*

*Violent hysterick and hypochondriac Fits,
Cardialgia, calculous and nephritic
Disorders, convulsive Colic, grievous
Spasms.*

*Paroxysms of Intermittents, the Exa-
cerbations of continual Fevers.*

Burning bilious Fever.

All internal Inflammations fatal.

Fatal epileptic Fits.

Fit of the Gravel.

*Cachexy, Leucophlegmatia, enormous
Hæmorrhages, Green-sickness, Sup-
pression of the Menfes, Beginning
of an Anasarca.*

Inflammation of the Kidneys deep.

Malignant Fever,

Inflammation of the Womb.

Gravel or Stone.

Hæmorrhage of the Ureters,

Hypochondriac Passion.

Intermitting Fever.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

URINE, Flame-coloured or very red, made often in small Quantities, afterwards watery,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
Flame-coloured and reddish at first, at others pale, and varying from Day to Day,		<i>Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever.</i>
Flux of, a Forerunner of the frequent Desire of making, and small in Quantity,	}	<i>Epilepsy.</i>
Heat of, and Difficulty of making it with Pain,		<i>Catarrhal Fever.</i>
high-coloured and little,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Womb, Dysentery.</i>
Inclination continual to make, frequent Desire to make, and go to Stool,		<i>Bilious Colic, Gout.</i>
less in Quantity and higher coloured than usual,	}	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
little,		<i>Piles.</i>
little, depositing a Sediment,	}	<i>All preternatural febrile Heats.</i>
k Gravel,		<i>Diarrhœa, Colic of Poitou, Dropsy.</i>
little, acrid, and bilious,	}	<i>Gout.</i>
little, and frequent Desire of making it,		<i>Melancholy.</i>
little, thin, and watery,	}	<i>Catarrhal Fever.</i>
little and white, or none, precedes,		<i>Asthma.</i>
little and red sometimes, at others pale and copious,	}	<i>St. Vitus's Dance.</i>
little, made often, very red or Flame-coloured, at last watery,		<i>Nervous Consumption.</i>
Lixivium like a, with a greenish or red Mucus,	}	<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
made more in Quantity than the Liquors drank, with Thirst,		<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>
made without Intermission, with intolerable Thirst,	}	<i>Diabetes.</i>
purulent,		<i>Inveterate Diabetes.</i>
	}	<i>Virulent Gonorrhœa, Fluor Albus,</i>
		<i>Ulcer of the Kidneys or Bladder,</i>
	}	<i>Stone in the Bladder.</i>
		<i>Strangury, Stone in the Bladder,</i>
painful making it,	}	<i>virulent Gonorrhœa, Ulcer of the Bladder.</i>
Pellicle, with a fat and bluish above, and the Urine reddish, with a Sediment,		<i>Hætic Fever.</i>

SYMPTOMS

DISEASES.

URINE pale and made often suddenly, or of a Whey-colour, sometimes with a Sediment, like Bran,	<i>Nervous Fever.</i>
pale, discoloured, and thin,	<i>Symptomatical Phrensy.</i>
pale and diminished in Quantity, with a frequent Desire to go to Stool,	<i>Piles.</i>
pale, and at last made insensibly,	<i>Diabetes.</i>
pale and copious sometimes, at others red and little,	<i>Nervous Consumption.</i>
pale after some Time, but at first of a reddish or Flame-colour, often varying,	<i>Hospital Goal, or Camp Fever.</i>
pale, thin, and limpid, with Pain in making it, sometimes with a copious Sediment, mixed with fabulous Concretions,	<i>Hypochondriac Passion.</i>
purulent,	<i>Stone in the Bladder.</i>
red sometimes and little, at others red and little,	<i>Nervous Consumption.</i>
reddish and Flame-coloured at first, but afterwards pale, often varying,	<i>Hospital, Goal, or Camp Fever.</i>
red and voided with Difficulty,	<i>Iliac Passion.</i>
reddish with a Sediment below, and a flat, bluish Pellicle above,	<i>Hectic Fever.</i>
red intensely and turbid,	<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>
red greatly, or Flame-coloured, at last watery, made little and often,	<i>Inflammation of the Kidneys.</i>
red or Flame-coloured,	<i>Continual and inflammatory Fevers.</i>
reddish-brown, of a deep,	<i>Arthritis, scorbutic Palsy, confirmed Scurvy, extreme old Age.</i>
reddish, thin, and clear,	<i>Paroxysms of Intermittents, Exacerbation of continual Fevers.</i>
Saffron-colour, deep of, colouring Linen,	<i>Jaundice, Inflammation of the Liver.</i>
faltish and thick,	<i>Scurvy.</i>
Suppression of,	<i>Obstructions of the urinary Tubes, Spasms therein.</i>
Suppression of sometimes,	<i>Symptomatical Phrensy, Gravel, or Stone.</i>
Sediment in, depositing like Gravel,	<i>Gout.</i>
Sediment in, copious, greenish, or a red Mucus.	<i>Colic of the Damnonii.</i>

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

URINE, Sediment bloody in,

Hæmorrhage from the Uterus, Fit of the Gravel or Stone, Stone in the Kidneys.

Sediment, with Filaments like Worms, and whitish,

Ulcer in the Prostate Glands,

Sediment, and fat bluish Pellicle on the Top,

Hætic Fever.

Sediment copious, mixt with fabulous concretions sometimes,

Hypochondriac Passion.

Sediment thick and purulent in,

Stone in the Bladder.

Sediment copious, mucid after drinking plentifully,

Ulcer in the Bladder.

Sediment little and thin,

Mesenteric Fever.

Stimulus great, to make with Pain and Difficulty,

Ulcer in the Bladder.

Stimulus strong to discharge it, thick, heavy, of a deep reddish brown,

Hysteric Fit, Strangury.

thick, branny, thick, like the White of an Egg,

Arthritis, confirmed Scurvy, Scorbutic Palsy.

thin, little, and watery,

Stone in the Bladder.

thin, pale, discoloured,

Ulcer in the Bladder, Ulcer in the Prostate Glands.

thin, limpid, and pale sometimes,

Asthma.

thin, with little Sediment,

Symptomatical Phrensy.

Hypochondriac Passion.

very thin and light,

Mesenteric Fever.

Violent Head-ach, Vertigo, Phrensy, Madness, Melancholy, Epilepsy, Convulsions from caustic Poisons, and Worms.

transparent, ropy Filaments in, turbid, with Blood,

The Flying Gout.

turbid, and deposits a Sediment,

Fit of the Gravel.

white, a certain Forerunner of an

Well Day of an Ague.

white and bloody, from the Mixture of Pus and Blood, which sticks to the Bottom of the Pot, and will not mix with the Urine again when shaken,

Hysteric or Hypochondriac Fit.

Ulcer of the Kidneys or Bladder,

UTERUS, falling down of,

Fluor albus or Whites.

Relaxation of the Ligament of,

Fluor albus or Whites.

Running of purulent Matter from,

Ulcer of the Uterus.

Relaxation, Coldness and Insensibility of,

Gangrene of the Uterus.

UTERUS, Weight, Sense of, in

Mole in the Uterus.

VULVA ulcerated,

Fluor albus or Whites.

SYMPTOMS.

DISEASES.

UVULA and Tonfils, painful, hot, inflamed and ulcerated,	} French-Pox.
	W.
WALKING, Difficulty of, Difficulty of, with sudden Pain of the Head, precedes an	} Confirmed Scurvy. } Apoplexy.
WANDERING about, making a hideous Noise, or shunning Mankind,	} Madness.
WARTS venereal, about the Anus and Labia Pudendi,	} Virulent Gonorrhœa, French Pox.
WASTING general, of the upper Parts,	} Leprosy, Cancer. } Worms.
WATCHINGS constant, immoderate,	} Malignant Fever, Hydrophobia, Madness, } Melancholy, Plague, Cancer } in the Uterus, Coma Vigil. } Continual Fevers, Peripneumony.
WATER, a Flux of from the Uterus, precedes, a perpetual Desire of making, or going to Stool precedes fluctuating in the Abdomen, fluctuating in the Breast, perpetual straining to make, starting at the Sight of, with Dread and wild Looks,	} Abortion, Child-birth. } Child-birth. } Dropsy Ascites, } Dropsy of the Breast. } Inflammation of the Bladder. } Hydrophobia.
WEAKNESS extreme, great and sudden, and Weariness,	} Dysentery, Empyema. } Malignant Fever, and all acute malignant Diseases. } Bastard Peripneumony.
WEEPING involuntary,	} Hysteric Passion, Melancholy, St. Vitus's Dance.
WILDNESS of the Looks and Actions precedes	} Phrensy.
WHITES, sometimes a Consequence of the	} French Pox.
WIND and Loss of Appetite produced by	} Pains in the Head.
WIT, quick, subtile, and early ripe, a	} Disposition to a Phtisis.
WOMB, Descent of remarkable, a Sign of, a Bladder or Pouch at the Orifice of,	} Approaching Child-birth. } Approaching Child-birth.
WOMB, a Flux of whitish Matter from,	} Approaching Child-birth.
WOUNDS healed up, and fractured Parts, first affected in the	} Scurvy.
YAWNING and stretching, and Stretching precedes, continual,	Y. } Ague, Fever, Nervous Fever. } St. Vitus's Dance, } Bite of an Asp.

I N D E X

DISEASES, and their REMEDIES.

A.

A *Bdomen,* 27
Abortion, ii. 245
Aborbent Pores. 20
Achores ii. 216
Agues, their different Kinds, 71
 — *Prognostics* *ibid.*
 — *Cure* 75
Affection Hypochondriac ii. 127
 — *See Hypochondriac Passion*
After-pains, their Cure ii. 253
Air, its Nature and Use 45
 — *its Influence* 46
 — *its Effects* 3
Albugo, or white Speck in the Eye ii. 166
 — *how distinguished from a*
Cicatrix *ibid.*
 — *Intentions of Cure* *ibid.*
 — *Scarifications used by French*
Surgeons ii. 167
Aliments, different Sorts of, 48
 — *solid* *ibid.*
 — *liquid* 49
 — *plain and simple best* 50
Almonds 48
 — *of the Ears* 37
Alum Posset-drink cures a Diabetes ii. 208
Amblyopia ii. 163
American Poison ii. 158
 — *Symptoms and Cure* *ibid.*
Amaurosis, or Gutta Serena, ii. 160
Anchylosis, or a stiff Joint, ii. 189
Anasarca, a Kind of the Dropsy 247, 299

— *often attended with Asthma-*
tic Complaints 247
 — *cured by Mercurius dulcis* *ib.*
 — *caused by a shedding or*
Stagnation of the Lympha, thro'-
out the Body 299
 — *first known by the swelling*
of the Feet and Ancles 300
 — *Indications of Cure answer-*
ed by drastic Purges, and Dieu-
retics 302
 — *Mercurius Dulcis acts directly*
on the morbid Cause 303, 305
Nitre will sometimes cure
this Disease 303
 — *sometimes cured by Absti-*
nence from Liquids 304
Anger, what State of Body disposes
to it 2
 — *its Effects,* 62
Antimony, Essence of ii. 14
Antimony, cerated Glass of, how
prepared 345
 — *cures Dysenteries* *ibid.*
St. Antony's Fire: See Erysipelas 146
Animals, terrestrial, volatile, aqua-
tic 49
 — *amphibious, young, old,*
wild, tame *ibid.*
Animal Spirits 34
Anorexia, or Want of Appetite, ii. 191
 — *sometimes essential, and*
sometimes a Symptom *ibid.*
Apepsia, or Indigestion ii. 194
 — *cured by Rhubarb, and*
Stomachics *ibid.*
Aphthæ, or the Thrush ii. 263
 Z z *Aphthæ,*

- Aphthæ* of Infants, how known ii. 263
 — Cure ii. 264
 — of Adults symptomatic *ibid.*
 — Cure ii. 265
Apoplexy 15, 225, ii. 110
 — various Kinds of it 15
 — Forerunners 225
 — three Degrees of it 226
 — Prognostics *ibid.*
 — sanguineous ii. 110
 — Causes *ibid.*
 — Congestion of Blood in the
 the Brain, how known ii. 111
 — antecedent Signs *ibid.*
 — who most liable to it *ibid.*
 — how distinguished from the
 ferous ii. 112
 — sometimes epidemical *ibid.*
 — Prognostics *ibid.*
 — Cure *ibid.*
Aprexem against spitting of Blood 258
 — diaphoretic 84, 2
 — febrifuge 269, 32
 — in a Gonorrhœa ii. 35, 2
 — against the Jaundice, 312,
 11
 — against the Leprosy ii. 90, 3
 — against overflowing of the
 Menses ii. 227, 4
 — pectoral 131, 3. 194, 3.
 264, 18. 268, 25
Appetite canine ii. 193
 — Want of ii. 191
Apples 47
Apricots *ibid.*
Arteries 19
Arthritis vaga ii. 17
Artichocks 47
Ascites, a Kind of the Dropsy, how
 known 300
 — comes on more slow than the
 Anasarca 304
 — cured chiefly by lixivial Salts
 ibid.
 — the Paracentesis seldom a ra-
 dical Cure 305
 — when complicated with the
 Anasarca, the Paracentesis is sel-
 dom convenient 306
- Ascites*, Scarifications of the Legs pro-
 per 306
Asp. Bite of ii. 154
Asparagus 47
Asthma, Causes and Kinds 243
 — convulsive *ibid.*
 — Symptoms *ibid.*
 — Cure in the Paroxysm 244
 — Prognostics *ibid.*
Asthma, moist or pituitous 248
 — differs from the former in the
 Quantity of Phlegm brought up
 ibid.
 — cured by Blisters, Volatiles,
 Purges, and Detergents 249
 — an Easterly Wind often brings
 on a Fit 250
 — Sperma Ceti gives Relief in
 the Fit 249
Ascarides, a kind of Worms, described
 ii. 197
 — their Seat and Signs ii. 197,
 198
Atoms appearing before the Eyes ii.
 164
Atrophy in Children ii. 270
 — caused by an Obstruction of
 the Glands of the Mesentery *ibid.*
 — Cure *ibid.*
Aurum Musivum, a good Medicine
 against Worms ii. 200

B.

- B** *Alsam* of Life ii. 5
 — Friars ii. 4
 — Traumatic ii. 5
Barley 47
Barbeers, or *Berberi* 232
Beans 47
Beer. See *Malt Liquor*.
Belly ach, dry 326
 — often terminates in the Palsy
 ibid.
 — Cure 328, 329
Berberi, a Palsy of the East Indies
 232
Bilious Fever, a Kind of burning Fe-
 ver 152
Bilious

<i>Bilious</i> Fever, Symptoms	152	<i>Bloody-Flux</i> , Forerunners of it	10
— Cure	155	— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Bilious</i> Fever of the Camp	153	— Prognostics	343
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>	— common Method of Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— Prognostics	154	— particular Method of Cure	
— Cure	155		345
<i>Bilious</i> Fevers of marshy Countries		<i>Bloody</i> Urine	ii. 108
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>	— the Place from whence it proceeds, how known	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure	157	— Prognostics	ii. 109
<i>Birth</i> , or Delivery	ii. 249	— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— difficult	ii. 250	— different Kinds of	9
<i>Bites</i> and Stings of Animals	ii. 151	<i>Body</i> , State of, in Childhood	1
<i>Bite</i> of a mad Dog	ii. 142	— in young Persons	<i>ibid.</i>
— of an Asp	ii. 154	— in the Old	<i>ibid.</i>
— of a Chelidonia	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Bolus</i> , Alexipharmic	91. 6
— of a Ptyas	<i>ibid.</i>	— Anodyne and Diaphoretic	268.
— of a Spider	<i>ibid.</i>		27
— of a Rattle-snake	ii. 153	— Antiarthritic	ii. 265
— of a Toad	ii. 155	— Anticolic, laxative	316. 3.
— of a Viper	ii. 152	— Antidysenteric	344. 5
<i>Black</i> Currants, Gelly of, good in the Quinsey	172	— Antihypochondriac	ii. 132, 6
<i>Bladder</i> , Inflammation of	213	— Antirheumatic	ii. 12. 1
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>	— Astringent	338, 5. 344, 5
— Prognostics	214	— Cathartic, Mercurial	ii. 29, 4
— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>	— Cathartic, Saline	331, 3
<i>Bleeding</i> at the Nose	ii. 100	— Cordial	89, 1
— its several Causes	<i>ibid.</i>	— Diaphoretic	264, 13, 14
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>	— Diaphoretic, Cinnabarine, in the Hip Gout	ii. 30, 6, 166, 17, 18, 19
— often salutary	<i>ibid.</i>	— Diaphoretic, Astringent	5, 340, 8, 9
— sometimes critical	ii. 101	— Diaphoretic composing	128, 3, ii. 29, 2
— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>	— Diaphoretic against the Itch	ii. 95, 5
— never to be stopped hastily	<i>ibid.</i>	— Diaphoretic in a Miliary Fever	ii. 291
— in some Cases not at all	ii. 102	— against a Diarrhoea	269, 33
<i>Blood</i>	28	— Emetic, Mercurial	ii. 29, 1
— Circulation of	26	— Febrifuge	77, 9
— Fluids proceeding from it	31	— against the Hysterical Colic	317, 1
— Menstrual Flux of	ii. 106	— against the Itch	ii. 94, 2
— when likely to occasion Abortion	9	— for the King's Evil	ii. 75, 3
— Signs of Health or Sickness from it not certain	31	— laxative in the bilious Colic	316, 3. 323, 4
— spitting of it	258	— against the Leprosy	ii. 91, 12.
— vomiting of	334		
— <i>Bloodshot</i> Eye	ii. 167		
<i>Bloody</i> Flux	342		
— now distinguished from the Piles	10		

- Bolus**, mercurial, alkaline 361, 3
 — mercurial, purging ii. 91, 10
 — paretic 264, 13, 14
 — purging 331, 3, 4. ii. 221
 — for quartan Agues 77, 9
 — of Steel ii. 132, 6
 — sudorific 118, 1
 — subastrigent 335, 4
 — for the Yaws ii. 68, 1
Bones 18
Bougie, how to make ii. 40
Breasts, their Function 25
 — Disorders of ii. 257
Brain 22
 — Action of 45
Broth, or Soup 48
Buboes, pestilential 122
 — venereal ii. 32, 37
Bulimus, or Canine Appetite ii. 193
Burning Fever 160
Burning or Yellow Fever 161
 — Symptoms *ibid.*
 — uncommon in these Parts *ibid.*
 — continual bilious Fevers, with-
 out Remission, common *ibid.*
 — Symptoms *ibid.*
 — Prognostics *ibid.*
 — Cure 161
C.
Cachexy 279
Causes 280
 — Diagnostics and Prognostics *ibid.*
 — Cure *ibid.*
Colic, cures a new Anasarca 305
Cancer ii. 81
 — described *ibid.*
 — either occult or manifest ii. 82
 — how to know the occult *ibid.*
 — Ulcers cancerous of the Face,
 cured by Solanum *ibid.*
 — a deplorable Cancer has been
 cured by Belladonna *ibid.*
 — by common Hemlock ii. 289*
Cancer of the Womb ii. 275
Canine Appetite ii. 193
Canine Madness ii. 291*
 — cured by Mercurials ii. 292*
Carbuncles 117
Carcinoma ii. 205
Cardialgia, or Pain at the Sto-
 mach ii. 355
Cartilages 10
Caruncles and Carnosities ii. 38
Caruncles in the Urethra ii. 32, 3
Carus, or profound Sleep, as a Dis-
 ease ii. 113, 114
Catalepsy, Catochies or Catoche
 16, ii. 118
 — proximate Cause *ibid.*
Cataplasma, anodyne 219, 9
 — antiarthritic ii. 23, 12
 — for a Cancer ii. 85, 7
 — for a Bloodshot Eye ii. 268, 1
 — to bring back the Gout to the
 Foot ii. 28, 12
 — suppurative 172, 13, 14
Cataract ii. 162
Catarrh of the Nose ii. 174
 — suffocating 15
Catarrhal Fever 68, 79
 — Symptoms *ibid.*
 — Cause *ibid.*
 — when frequent 80
 — Prognostics *ibid.*
 — Cure *ibid.*
 — Regimen 81
Catarrhal eruptive Fevers 92
 — how called by the Ancients
ibid.
 — Symptoms *ibid.*
 — Prognostics *ibid.*
 — Cure *ibid.*
**Cathartics for a Cancer not ulce-
 rated** ii. 89, 1, 2
Causus, or burning Fever 158
Cellery 49
Cephalalgia, or Head-ach 10, 352
Cerebellum 23
Cerumen, or Ear-wax 35
Cerate strengthening ii. 249 4, 49
Champignons 49
Chancres ii. 32, 45
Chestnuts 48
Child-birth ii. 249
Children's Diseases ii. 260
Chlorosis, or Green-sickness, ii. 218
Chocolate 49
Cholera Marbus, or Vomitting and
 Looseness 339
 — the Time of the Year it
 begins *ibid.*
Cholera

<i>Cholera</i> Symptoms	340	<i>Consumption</i> , scorbutic	274
—— it sometimes kills in	24	—— scrophulous	<i>ibid.</i>
Hours	<i>ibid.</i>	—— from giving Suck	<i>ibid.</i>
—— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>	—— symptomatic	273, ii. 328
—— requires the most speedy Assistance	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Continual</i> Fever, without Remission	149
—— Indications of Cure	341	—— tends to a fatal Inflammation	<i>ibid.</i>
—— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>	—— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Chordée</i>	ii. 32	—— how it affects different Parts of the Body	150
<i>Chyle</i>	28	—— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Cingulum Mercuriale</i> , a Quicksilver Girdle	ii. 96, 13	—— Cure by cooling, acid Medicines	151
<i>Cloves</i>	49	—— always requires Bleeding	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Clyster</i> . See <i>Enema</i>		<i>Convulsions</i>	238
<i>Coffee</i>	48	—— Cure	241
<i>Collerium antiphlogistic</i>	216, i. 218, 5, 219, 10	<i>Convulsive</i> Asthma	15, 243
<i>Cold</i> , catching of	82	<i>Coryza</i> , or running at the Nose,	ii. 174
<i>Colic</i>	12	<i>Costiveness</i>	ii. 200
—— bilious	12, 314	—— unusual, the Forerunner of some Disease	5
—— convulsive	12	—— and Wind in Children	ii. 261
—— flatulent	ii. 317	<i>Cough</i> and its Kinds	14, 250
—— of the <i>Damnonii</i>	321	—— who subject to the moist	<i>ibid.</i>
—— hystERIC	316	—— who to the dry	<i>ibid.</i>
—— from the Fumes of Lead	318	<i>Cough</i> , convulsive or ferine	250
—— nephritic, or Fit of the Gravel	ii. 49	—— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
—— of Poitou, or the dry Belly-ach	326	—— Prognostics	251
—— from the Descent of a Stone	11	<i>Cough</i> , hooping	250
<i>Colt's-foot</i> , Decoction of, good in a scrophulous Consumption	274	—— Signs	251
<i>Coma</i> Vigil	ii. 113	—— Cure	253
—— Somnolentum	ii. 114	<i>Cough</i> recent, cured by Annihilated Balsam of Sulpher	251
<i>Complexions</i>	42	<i>Cough</i> with a Catarrh	ii. 184
<i>Conditum</i> , restorative	ii. 180, 4, 5	<i>Cramps</i> in Children	ii. 266
<i>Condylomata</i>	ii. 47	<i>Crackling</i> of the Bones or Joints not incurable	291
<i>Constitution</i> , or Temperament	41	<i>Cresses</i>	49
<i>Consumption</i> of the Lungs	256	<i>Cristæ</i>	ii. 47
—— from Abscesses and Ulcers	273, ii. 328	<i>Crysaline</i> Humour of the Eye	24
—— asthmatic	275	<i>CrySTALLINES</i> , a Consequence of a Clap	ii. 32, 46
—— from a Gonorrhœa or Fluor albus	272	<i>Crustæ Lactea</i>	8, ii. 267
—— hopochondriac	276	<i>Currants</i>	47
—— hystERIC	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Cynic</i> Spasm	ii. 220, 299*
—— from the Green-Sickness	<i>ibid.</i>		
—— from the Lues Venerea	<i>ibid.</i>		
—— nervous	271		

D

<i>D</i> <i>Ammonii</i> , Colic of	ii. 2, 7
<i>Datura</i> , a Poison	ii. 195
<i>Deafness</i>	ii. 171

- Delivery*, violent Pains after it, ii. 293
Decoction to abate Acrimony 126,
1, 2
Decoction Antiarthritic ii. 25, 4
— Antiphlogistic 206, 2
— Diaphoretic 84, 2
— Febrifuge 131, 218, 7
— Laxative ii. 131, 1
— Astringent and Cordial for
Children ii. 265, 8.
Decoction opening, ii. 48, 6
— Pectoral and opening, 206, 2
— Purgive 301, 4
— saponaceous ii. 77
— for the Yaws ii. 71, 5
— for the bleeding Piles ii. 105, 3
— Stomachic, vinous 339, 3
— Styptic ii. 144, 3
— white 345, 4
— Zwelfer's ii. 63, 15
Defects of Motion ii. 182
Dentition, difficult ii. 306
Diabetes ii. 207
Diaphragm 26
— Inflammation of 208
Diarrhœa 337
— bilious 338
— obstinate 339
— and vomiting in Children
ii. 269,
Diet, various, its Effects 3
— of Children 49
— Old Persons 47
— Young Persons 50
Diet Drink for the King's Evil
ii. 75, 5
— Antiscorbutic 292, 2
— in the Hip-Gout, ii. 30, 5
— Astringent ii. 255, 4
Digestion 45, 52
— want of ii. 194
Diseases of the Skin ii. 210
— of Tradesmen 4
— how distinguished from one
another 8
Disorders of Children from Costive-
ness and Wind ii. 261
— of Children from corrupted
Milk *ibid.*
Dysury ii. 201
Diffimilar Parts 23
Draught. See *Hausus*
Drinks 49
Drink for the Hip-Gout, ii. 29, 5
— cooling ii. 115, 156
— Antiphlogistic 194, 6
Drops. See *Guttae*
Dropsy 299
— various Kinds *ibid.*
— Causes *ibid.*
— Forerunners of it 300
— Cure *ibid.*
— of the Scrotum 307
— of the Uterus ii. 241
Dry Belly-ach 326
Dura Mater 22
Dysentery 342

E.

E A R 24
Ear-ach 350
— Noise in ii. 172
— Wax 34
Eggs, new-laid 2, 47
Electuary, Antiarthritic ii. 24
— Antidysenteric 343,
— Antiepileptic 237, 11, 12
— Apperient, absolvent, and
absorbent ii. 74, 1
— Antihypochondriac ii. 132, 5
— Antihysterical ii. 134, 16
N. B. Two Drams and a half of
the Rust of Iron should be added to
this Electuary.
— Antiparalytic 230, 1, 231
5, 6
— Antirheumatic ii. 17, 3
— Antiscorbutic 292, 2
— Astringent ii. 322. *ibid.*
54, 2, 266, 19
— Antipasinodic 240, 2
— Balsamic 267, 22
— Chalybeat 77, 10
— Cephalic 228, 8, 9
— Cardiac ii. 132, 5
— for a Cough 82, 3, 254, 10
— against a Consumption,
267, 22
Electuary,

- Electuary*, Cordial strengthening ii. 231, 3
 — Emmenagogue ii. 223, 3
 — Diaphoretic 75, 2
 — against a Diarrhœa ii. 54, 2
 — for the Dropsy 303, 17
 — for a Gonorrhœa ii. 35, 3
 — Febrifuge, Chalybeate 77, 10
 — for the King's Evil ii. 74, 1
 — against the Leprosy ii. 90, 2, 91, 9
 — Pectoral 82, 3, 267, 22
 — for the Piles, ii. 105, 1, 106, 9, 10
 — of Sponge against the King's Evil ii. 76, 7
 — Saponaceous, Deobstruent 77, 11
 — against the Suppression of the Lochia ii. 256, 2
 — Styptic 338, 2. ii. 222, 1
 — against the Yaws after Salivation ii. 69, 2
 — to be taken with Sea-Water ii. 71, 4
Electricity cures the Epilepsy 238
Elephantiasis ii. 85
Embrocation in a Phrensy 191, 2, 3
Emplastrum. See *Plaster*
Empyema 277
 — it always supposes a Vomica of the Lungs having broke into the Cavity of the Thorax, ib.
 — Forerunners of it ib.
Empyema actual, how known ib.
 — Consequences of ib.
 — Cure different, according to the State 278
Empyema, Symptoms of equivocal, ib.
Elephantiasis ii. 85
Emulsion 194, 2
 — cooling 171, 7, 12, 13
 — sedative, 162, 12, 13, 355, 1. 105, 5
Encæorema Anthelmintic, ii. 279, 10, 11, 39
Enema Antidysenteric, 344, 6
 ii. 54, 10
Enema Astringent 339, 11, ii. 275, 35
 — Carminative 317
 — cooling and lenient 14, 15, 165
 — domestic 94, 2
 — for the Wind and Gripes in Children ii. 263, 34
 — against Excoriations of the Bowels 345, 2
 — emollient 195, 11, 12
 ii. 2, 1
 — emollient and oleous 324, 6, 7, 8
 — emollient and carminative 244, 1
 — emollient and discutient 317, 1
 — Febrifuge 78, 17
 — Laxative 172, 11, 12
 — nitrous, antiphlogistic, ii. 145, 1
 — to bring away the Meco-nium ii. 260, 2
 — Purgative 171, 9, 206, 1, 227, 3, 228, 7
 — Saponaceous 84, 4
 — Sharp 227, 3
 — Solutive 328, 2
 — Stimulating 163, 21, 22
 — Resolvent and stimulating ii. 262, 2
 — against a Tenesmus, ii. 54, 4
 — Turpentine ii. 3, 2
Enquiries to be made relating to the Patient 1
Ephemera, a Fever so called 66
 — terminates in 24 Hours ib.
Epidermis 21
Epigastric Region 26
Epilepsy 223
 — Prognostics 234
 — Cure 236
 — of Infants ii. 277
Epiphora ii. 168
Epithem Discutient and Sudorific 168
 — against a Looseness 339, 10
Epithem,

346 INDEX of Diseases and their Remedies.

<i>Epithem</i> against the <i>Gutta Rosacea</i>	ii.	—violent Affections of the Mind, a Cause	62
<i>Eruptions</i>	217, 5	—Poisons, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Eruptions</i> , scabby in Children,	ii. 196	—Stoppage of Perspiration, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
	267	—Suppression of critical Sweats, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Erysipelas</i>	70, 146	—Eruptions driven back, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—Symptoms	<i>ib.</i>	—the Matter of Ulcers in the Blood, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—chiefly attacks the Face	147	—acrid Aliments, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—a-kin to a pestilential Fever	<i>ib.</i>	—excessive Watch, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—simple, attacks the Skin only	<i>ib.</i>	—violent Pains, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—spurious, often turns to malignant Ulcers	<i>ib.</i>	—Inflammations, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—symptomatic, when	<i>ib.</i>	—Abscesses, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—Prognostics	<i>ib.</i>	—Hurts of the Nerves, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
—Cure	<i>ib.</i>	—Baths too cold or too hot, a Cause	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Essence</i> of Antimony	ii. 14	<i>Fewers</i> Anguinous, or the Quinsey	69, 168
<i>Excoriations</i> in Children	ii. 266	—bilious	152
<i>Excretions</i>	51	—burning	158
<i>Exercise</i>	<i>ib.</i>	—Camp	100
<i>Expiration</i>	44	—Catarrhal	68, 79
<i>Extract</i> of Orange and Lemon Juice, how to make	286	—Continual	149
<i>Eye</i>	23	—Ephemera	66
—Diseases of,	ii. 160	—Epidemic, Catarrhal, Eruptive,	92
—Gum of	35	—Erysipelaceous	70, 146
<i>Eye</i> , Inflammation of	215	—Eruptive	68, 92
—Symptoms	<i>ib.</i>	—Gaol	97
—Regimen	216	—Hectic	68, 220
—Prognostics	<i>ib.</i>	—in Children	224, ii. 275
—Cure, when slight	<i>ib.</i>	—Hungaric	115
—Cure, when otherwise	<i>ib.</i>	—inflammatory	149
—Cure of the strumous Rind	217	—intermitting	68, 71
		—Intestinal, or Inflammation of the Intestines	209
		—Lochial, or from a Suppression of the Lochia	ii. 255
		—malignant	66, 97
		—Mesenteric	<i>ib.</i>
		—Miliary	67, 123
		—Morbillous, or the Measles	67, 129
		—Nervous	67, 85
		—Pestilential	113
		—Petechial, or spotted	67
		—Pleuritic	68, 191
		—Peripneumonic	68, 199
		—Quartan	72

F

F <i>FACE</i>	23	— Intestinal, or Inflammation of the Intestines	209
—Fainting	ii. 80	—Lochial, or from a Suppression of the Lochia	ii. 255
<i>Falling Sickness</i>	233	—malignant	66, 97
<i>Female Sex</i> , Disorders of,	ii. 318	—Mesenteric	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Fewers</i> in general	61	—Miliary	67, 123
—Definition of	62	—Morbillous, or the Measles	67, 129
—not always a primary Disease	61	—Nervous	67, 85
—sometimes salutary	<i>ib.</i>	—Pestilential	113
—consists in a spasmodic Affection of the nervous Genus and Fibres	62	—Petechial, or spotted	67
—usual Symptoms	<i>ib.</i>	—Pleuritic	68, 191
—caused by whatever irritates the Nerves	<i>ib.</i>	—Peripneumonic	68, 199
		—Quartan	72

<i>Fevers</i> Quotidian	67	<i>Fomentions</i> Cinnabarine	Antivenereal
— Scarlet	128		ii. 58
— Semitertian	82	<i>French</i> Pox	ii. 48
— of Senegal	164	— Cause	<i>ibid.</i>
— Slow	68	— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— Spotted	66, 97	— in Infants, how cured	ii. 59
— from Crudities	221	<i>Friers</i> Balsam	ii. 4
— from Disorders of the Hy-		<i>Fume</i> , antiparalytic	232, 10
— pochondria	222	<i>Fruit</i>	47
— from the Erosion of the Sto-		<i>Functions</i> vital, animal and natural	43
— mach and Bowels	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Furor</i> Uterinus	ii. 231
— from the loss of Fluids	<i>ibid.</i>		
— from the Abuse of spirituous			
— Liquors	223	G Alling, in Children	ii. 366
— from the Suppression of the		— Gangrene	70
— Menfes	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Gargle</i> , detergent	143, 3, 4, 181, 1, 2
— from a Marasmus senilis	<i>ib.</i>	— Antiparalytic	232, 12
— Stomachal, or Inflamma-		— Antiphlogistic	170, 2, 3,
— tion of the Stomach	166	— emollient	171, 4
— synochus or synocha	149	— astringent and cooling	173,
— Tertian	68, 71		17
— simple Tertian	68	— Antiscorbutic	293, 6, 7, 8, 9
— double Tertian	72	— for Aphthæ	ii. 266, 10
— Variolous, or the Small-pox		<i>Garlick</i>	49
	67, 132	— good in an Ascites	305
— Yellow	160	<i>Gelly</i> of black Currants, a Specific	
<i>Fibres</i>	17	— for the Quinsey	175
<i>Fici</i>	ii. 47	<i>Giddiness</i>	ii. 119
<i>Figs</i>	47	<i>Girdle</i> , mercurial for the Itch	ii.
<i>Fish</i>	<i>ibid.</i>		96, 13
<i>Fistula</i> Lachrymalis	ii. 169	<i>Glands</i>	19
<i>Flatulencies</i>	ii. 196	<i>Glands</i> indurated	ii. 205
<i>Flatulent</i> , Colic	11, 319	<i>Glass</i> of Antimony cerated	345
<i>Flies</i> appearing before the Eyes	ii. 164	<i>Glaucoma</i>	ii. 163, 199
<i>Fluids</i>	28	<i>Gleet</i>	ii. 42
— which proceed from the		— Cure	ii. 43
— Blood	31	— its Progress	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Fluor</i> Albus or Whites	ii. 227	— Symptoms in Men	ii. 32
<i>Flux</i> , Bloody	342	— in Women	ii. 33
<i>Fomentation</i> Anodyne	268, 28	— Cause	<i>ibid.</i>
— Antihydropic	303, 14	— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— Astringent	ii. 243	— Signs of a Cure	34
— discutient	317, 2	— Regimen	<i>ibid.</i>
— for a Cancer sedative	ii.	— Symptoms of a dry Clap	ii.
	84, 4, 85, 6		36
— emollient	324, 5	— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— against an Erysipelas	148, 2	<i>Gonorrhæa</i> , virulent	ii. 31
— Ophthalmic	ii. 168	<i>Goal</i> and Hospital Fever	97
— warm	328, 3	— Symptoms	98
<i>Fomentation</i> against the Rickets	ii. 281	— peculiar Symptoms	99
		— Prognostics	102
			<i>Goat</i>

- Goal and Hospital Fever, Cure** 105
 ——— Wine the best Cordial in
 its low State 109
 ——— a Stupor inseparable from
 it 112
 ——— Cure of the Complaints
 when the Fever is gone *ibid.*
Gooseberries 47
Gout 13, ii. 18.
 ——— Time when the regular
 Gout comes on *ibid.*
 ——— Symptoms *ibid.*
 ——— made up of a Series of small
 Fits ii. 19
 ——— how the Fit goes off ii. 20
 ——— its Progress afterwards *ibid.*
 ——— disappears in the Summer-
 Months *ibid.*
 ——— at what Time of Life it
 invades the Patient ii. 21
 ——— proximate Cause ii. 22
 ——— Cure *ibid.*
 ——— Medicines to bring back the
 Gout ii. 7
 ——— Duke of Portland's Gout-
 Powder ii. 28
Gout Flying ii. 17
Gravel ii. 1
 ——— Symptoms of a Fit of the *ib.*
 ——— Prognostics ii. 2
 ——— Cure *ibid.*
 ——— warm Baths of great Use
 in the Fit ii. 3
 ——— best cured by gentle Diu-
 retics, Emollients and Anodynes *ib.*
 ——— Diet when the Stone is too
 large to pass ii. 4
 ——— the Return of the fit, how
 prevented ii. 6
 ——— how prevented ii. 26
Green Sickness ii. 218
Gum of the Eyes 35
Gummata, how cured ii. 59
Gutta Rosacea ii. 216
Gutta Serena ii. 160; 128
Gutta, or Drops
 ——— Antispasmodic 245, 3
 ——— Astringent 338, 7
 ——— Cephalic 232, 13
 ——— Paregoric 249, 9

Gutta for a Gleet ii. 44, 8
 ——— Resolvent ii. 222, 5
 H.

H AIR 21
Hæmoptosis 9, 258
Hausins or Draught, Anodyne 331
 ——— Antihysterical ii. 322
 ——— Antiparalytic 231, 9
 ——— Cardiac 89, 2, ii. 363, 5
 ——— Cephalic and Paregoric 240, 1
 ——— composing 269, 34, 331, 4
 ——— to appease a Cough 131, 4
 ——— Diaphoretic 148, ii. 29, 3
 ——— Emetic 227, 1
 ——— Emetic in an Ague 75, 1
 ——— against an immoderate
 Flux of the Lochia ii. 255, 4
 ——— laxative 94, 3
 ——— opening ii. 363, 7
 ——— Paregoric 263, 10, ii. 17, 4
 ——— against Flooding ii. 266, 2
 ——— purgative 171, 8, 339, 2,
 302, 3, ii. 214
 ——— purgative in the Rheuma-
 tism ii. 16, 6
 ——— to purge off the Meconium
 ii. 260, 1
 ——— for the Rheumatism ii. 16, 5
 ——— refrigerant 190, 1
 ——— saline 91, 8
 ——— saponaceous 237, 6
Hæmoptoe, or Spitting of Blood 9, 258
 ——— how cured *ibid.*
Hæmorrhages in general ii. 97
 ——— how to distinguish the
 several Kinds 9
 ——— of the Brain ii. 110
 ——— of the Nose ii. 100
 ——— of the urinary Passages
 9, ii. 108
 ——— of the Uterus 9, ii. 106
Hæmorrhoids ii. 203
Hæmorrhoidal Flux 10
Head 22
Head ach 10, 349
Health, the Means of preserving that
 of Seamen 293
 ——— by Flip in cold wet Weather *ib.*
 ——— by dry Beds and Cloathing *ibid.*
 ——— by fresh Vegetables *ibid.*
 Health

- Health*, by Extract or Rob of Oranges or Lemons 294
 — by Garlic Brandy *ib.*
 — by Sassafras, and Juniper Tea *ib.*
 — by not sleeping in wet Cloaths 295
 — by portable Soups *ib.*
 — by Wine in the Decline of Fevers *ibid.*
 — Cream of Tartar may acidulate Punch 296
 — when dead-drunck, a Spunge dipt in Vinegar should be held to his nose *ibid.*
 — he should be let Blood, and a Vomit should be given *ibid.*
 — he should have solutive Clysters, and his Feet should be dipp'd in cold Water *ibid.*
 — Bathing Tubs proper on Board *ibid.*
 — the Bark the best Remedy in the Intermission of malignant Fevers 297
 — the Bark a Preservative in rainy and sickly Seasons *ibid.*
 — the Bark an excellent Remedy for Sailors, being the greatest Antiseptic yet known 298
 — Land Breezes unhealthy in hot Climates *ibid.*
Heart 26
 — Palpitation of ii. 185
Heart-burn 353
 — Polypus of ii. 186
Hætic Fever 220
 — Cure 222
 — in Children 272
Hemlock common, its virtues in cancerous Disorders ii. 289*
Hernia Humoralis ii. 36
Herpes miliaris ii. 210
 — exedens ii. 211, 246
Hiccuping ii. 187
Hip-Gout ii. 29
Hydrocele 307
 — Cure *ibid.*
Hydrophobia ii. 142, 291*
 — Dread of Water a principal Sympton *ibid.*
 — proceeds from the Bite of mad Animals, but most commonly Dogs *ibid.*
Hydrophobia, Signs of madness in a Dog *ibid.*
 — Progress of a Hydrophobia ii. 143
 — preventive Cure 144
 — History of a Cure ii. 147
 — Cure with Mercury by a new Method ii. 150, 292*
Hydrops 299
Hypochondriac Passion ii. 128
 — attended with a long Train of Symptons ii. 127
 — Patient's Despair of Recovery ii. 128
 — immediate Cause the Stagnation of the Blood in the Intestines ii. 129
 — remote Causes *ibid.*
 — Prognostic ii. 130
 — Cure in the Fit *ibid.*
 — Cure out of the Fit ii. 131
Hypochondria 26
Hypogastric Region 26
Hypostasis 38
Hysteric Colic 316
Hysteric Passion ii. 122
 — essential Signs and Symptons *ibid.*
 — Forerunners of an Hysteric Fit *ibid.*
 — Symptoms of a Fit *ibid.*
 — Signs of its going off ii. 123
 — how distinguished from the Hypochondriac Passion *ibid.*
 — they differ in the Cause and Seat *ibid.*
 — different in their Event ii. 124
 — Cause *ibid.*
 — not very dangerous of itself ii. 125
 — Cure in the Fit *ibid.*
 I.
Jaundice 310
 — in Children ii. 274
Jaw lower, Spasm of ii. 184, 293*
Iliac Passion 329
Lympha

<i>Impetigo</i>	ii. 89	<i>Inspiration</i>	46
<i>Incubus</i>	ii. 179	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	71
<i>Infants, Diseases of</i>	ii. 260	<i>Intestines, Inflammation of</i>	209
<i>Inflammation of the Brain</i>	70, 188	— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— Bladder	213	— Diagnostics of the Part affected	210
— Diaphragm	208	— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— of the Eyes	215	<i>Joint, Stiffness of</i>	ii. 109
— Fauces	62, 168	<i>Joy, its Effects</i>	62
— Intestines	209	<i>Ipecacuanha, in small Doses, its Virtues</i>	339
— Kidneys,	70, 211	<i>Ischury or Suppression of Urine</i>	ii. 201
— Liver	70, 207	<i>Itch</i>	ii. 93
— Lungs	69, 196	— distinguished into moist and dry	<i>ibid.</i>
— Pleura	69, 191	— where the Eruptions appear	<i>ibid.</i>
— Stomach	69, 166	— properly a Disease of the Skin	<i>ibid.</i>
— Womb	ii. 232	— the mild Sort not dangerous	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Infusion</i> Antiarthritic	ii. 23, 1	— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— of the Bark for the strumous Ophthalmia	217	— Regimen	ii. 94
— Antiparalitic	231, 8	— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— Antiasthmatic	249, 5	— Cure of the rebellious Itch	ii. 95
— Antihydrotic	302, 8, 9	<i>Juices astringent</i>	ii. 105, 4
— Antirheumatic	ii. 12, 3	<i>Julep</i> Alexipharmic	128, 2
— Cephalic	ii. 161	— Astringent and Sedative	338, 3
— against a Diabetes	ii. 208	— Astringent	ii. 54, 3
— Diaphoretic for Infants	ii. 276, 4, 5	— Antihysterical	ii. 256, 3
— Diaphoretic	216, 7, 246, 5	— against spitting of Blood	258, 4
— Febrifuge	78, 15, 90, 3, 109, 1	— Cephalic	228, 10
— for the Hysterical Cholera	317, 2	— Cardialgic	354, 1
— Laxative	ii. 247, 2	— Cordial	268, 26, ii. 322, 21, 323, 26
— laxative for the Gout	ii. 23, 1	— Diaphoretic	118, 2, ii. 13, 3, ii. 95, 6
— opening	242, 4	— for the Heart-burn	354, 1
— pectoral	194, 4	— for a Cough in Children	ii. 268, 1
— Purging against Madness	ii. 140, 3	— Pearl	267, 21, 268, 26
— specific against Madness	ii. 140, 2	— Pectoral for Infants	ii. 276, 7
— Stomachic	326, 10, ii. 132, 7, 8, 194, 2, 3	— against the bleeding Piles,	ii. 165, 2
— Strengthening	326, 10, ii. 231, 4	— Stomachic	ii. 133, 10, 11
— for a Vertigo	ii. 125, 5		<i>R.</i>
<i>Injection, astringent for Gleets,</i>	ii. 45, 11, 12, 13		
— with Mercury,	ii. 45, 11		
— epulotic	ii. 38, 3		
— stimulating	ii. 242		

K

K <i>Idneys</i> , Inflammation of	211
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— Signs of an Abscess in the	
Kidneys	212
— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>King's-Evil</i>	ii. 72
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— when benign	ii. 73
— when malignant	<i>ibid.</i>
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure	ii. 74
<i>Kynanche</i> , what	169

L

L <i>Achrymal Lympha</i>	36
— Bag	23
<i>Languor</i>	ii. 189
<i>Leprosy</i> of the <i>Arabians</i>	ii. 85
— its beginning and Progress	
	ii. 89
— Method of Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— Regimen	ii. 90
— of the <i>Greeks</i>	ii. 128
<i>Lemons</i> excellent in the Scurvey	286
<i>Lentils</i>	48
<i>Lethargy</i>	ii. 113, 114
— a-kin to an Apoplexy and	
Palsey	ii. 113
— Symptoms of a Coma	
Vigil	<i>ibid.</i>
— Symptoms of Coma Som-	
nolentum	ii. 114
— Symptoms of the Carus	<i>ibid.</i>
— Symptoms of a Lethargy	<i>ibid.</i>
— Causes of a Coma Vigil	ii. 115
— Causes of a Coma Somnolen-	
tum	<i>ibid.</i>
— Causes of the three kinds	
of a Carus	ii. 115, 116
— remote Causes of these	
Diseases	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Lettuce</i>	47
<i>Ligaments</i>	19
<i>Lime-Water</i> , against a Consumption	
from Abscess and Ulcers	273, 1
from the Stone	ii. 8
<i>Linæus</i> against sharp Destructions on	
the Lungs	253, 8

— cooling	171, 5
— against a Cough	131, 3
— to promote Expectoration	
	195, 8,
— incrassating	252, 5, 6
— Pectoral	195, 7, 252, 4, 2
	268, 24
<i>Liniment</i> , Anodyne	195, 9, 10,
	268, 29, 353, 4, ii. 324, 29
— Antiepileptic	236, 2
— for Infants	ii. 264, 3
— Antiparalytic	231, 4
— Antiphlogistic	168, 1
— Antispasmodic	214, 5, ii.
	285, 4
— Cardialgic	355, 5
— for a Cancer	ii. 84, 5
— emollient	ii. 260, 4
— for the Head-ach	353, 4
— for Disorders of the Eyes	
	219, 11, 12
— Emmenagogic	ii. 223, 8
— for the Leprosy	ii. 91, 4, 8
— for the Itch	ii. 95, 7, 8, 9, 10
— nervous	241, 2
— for the Worms	ii. 278, 3
— for the Piles	ii. 106, 11
<i>Liquor</i> , saline, febrifuge	78, 16
<i>Liver</i>	36
— Inflammation of	70, 207
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Lochia</i> , immoderate Flux of	ii. 254
— Suppression of	ii. 255
<i>Loek-Jaw</i>	ii. 184, 293*
— cured by Opiates	ii. 294*, &c.
<i>Loofeness</i>	337
<i>Lotion</i> for Venereal Eruptions	ii.
	11
<i>Lozenges</i> to help the Memory	ii. 179
— Cephalic	227, 11
— Pectoral	252, 3
— Pectoral, Chalybeat	271,
	38
<i>Lues Venerea</i>	ii. 48
<i>Lumbago</i>	ii. 11
<i>Lumbrici</i>	ii. 197
<i>Lungs</i> , Consumption of	256
<i>Lungs</i>	25
<i>Lympha</i>	

- Lympha* 29
Lachrymal Glands and Lymph 35
Lymphatic Vessels 20
- M**
- M** *Adnests* 70, ii. 136
Madnests succeeding nervous Fevers cured by the *Peruvian Bark* 90, ii. 842
- Malignant or spotted Fever* 66, 97
Malt Liquors 48
Marasmus ii. 189
Measles 129
 — an eruptive Catarrhal Fever *ib.*
 — Symptoms *ibid.*
 — Prognostics 130
 — Cure *ibid.*
- Medulla Spinalis* 23
 — *oblongata* *ibid.*
- Melancholy* ii. 136, 175
 — akin to madnests *ibid.*
 — Signs of its Beginning *ibid.*
 — Signs of Madnests *ibid.*
 — antecedent Signs *ibid.*
 — Causes of both *ibid.*
 — Epileptic madnests what, ii. 138
 — sometimes idiopathic and sometimes symptomatic *ibid.*
 — how it terminates *ibid.*
 — Cure *ibid.*
 — Regimen ii. 140
- Madnests* from an exhausted State of the Body to be cured by Restoratives and Cordials ii. 141
- Madnests* succeeding nervous Fevers cured by the *Peruvian Bark* 90, ii. 142
- Meconium*, Disorders from a Retention of the ii. 260
- Medicines* for the Stone improved ii. 8
- Membrana Adiposa* 21
Membranes 17
 — of the Brain 22
- Memory*, Defect of ii. 179
- Menses*, immoderate ii. 106, 223
 — suppress'd ii. 219
 — Symptoms *ibid.*
 — the different Causes ii. 107
 — Forerunners of it *ibid.*
 — Prognostics *ibid.*
 — Cures *ibid.*
- Mesenteric Fever* 67
Miliary Fever ii. 258, 124
 — Childbed Women subject to it 125
Miliary Fever, Eruptions either red or white *ibid.*
 — red Eruptions sometimes without a Fever *ibid.*
 — sometimes the white supervenes to other Fevers *ib.*
 — Symptoms of the Idiopathic *ib.*
 — Diarrhoea in it, dangerous to Child-bed Women 127
 — Prognostics *ib.*
 — Bleeding, when proper, and when not 128
 — Blisters proper *ibid.*
- Milk* good against corrosive Poisons ii. 156
 — Diseases occasioned by it when corrupted ii. 261
- Milk Fever* ii. 257
 — to drive back ii. 257
- Mint Water* of Quercetan for Gleets ii. 44, 6
 — acid for overflowing of the Menses ii. 227, 5
- Mixtures*, acid, of Fracastorius 121
 — Anodyne 164, 24
 — Antiasthmatic 248, 7, 249, 2, 3, 4, 10, ii. 325, 7
 — Antihiysteric ii. 133, 14, 256, 5
 — Antiemetic 238, 5
 — Antiparalytic 231, 8, 11
 — in the Apoplexy 227, 5
 — Antiphlogistic 175
 — Antiseptic ii. 7, 158, 9, 10, ii. 56, 8, 55, 7
 — Astringent and Anodyne ii. 55, 6
 — Astringent ii. 54, 5, 4,
 — Balsamic 261, 7, ii. 322, 23
 — Carminative 318, 5
 — attenuating ii. 233, 8
 — Antivenerial for external Use ii. 66, 16
 — against bleeding at the Nose ii. 102, 1, 2
 — Mixture

<i>Mixture</i> anthelmintic	ii. 278, 1,
	2, 4
— cordial	ii. 235
— cathartic	148, 5, 6
— cathartic against Madnefs	ii. 140, 2
— cephalic, spiritous	227, 5
— cordial	ii. 235
— cordial composing	ii. 55
— for a Cough	81, 2
— for a Cough in Children	ii. 168, 2
— diaphoretic, cooling	161, 4
	ii. 102, 1
— detergent	ii. 58, 9, 10
— diuretic,	248, 7
— healing	261, 7
— emetic pectoral	263, 9
— for an Erysipelas	148, 3
— for Gleets	ii. 44, 9, 10
— for the Gripes in Children	ii. 263, 2
— for a whooping Cough	256, 11
— against Hæmorrhages	131, 1
— laxative	75, 5, 263, 11, 337, 1, 2
— laxative for Infants	ii. 276, 8, 9, 10, 11
— to lubricate the Meconium	ii. 260, 3
— against the Leprosy	ii. 91, 5
— for the Piles	ii. 105, 7, 8
— against the Plague	121, 3
— paregoric	162, 9, 10, 11, 326, 10
— pectoral	249, 2, 262, 8, 266, 23
— purgative	228, 6
— resolvent	ii. 222, 4, ii. 261, 1
— sedative	328, 1
— against a Stoppage of the Nose in Children	ii. 267, 1
— subacid	161, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ii. 177, 1
— against vomiting of Blood	337, 4
<i>Mole</i>	ii. 244
<i>Mori</i>	ii. 47
<i>Motion</i> , Defects of,	ii. 182

<i>Mucus</i> of the Nose	35
<i>Muscles</i>	19
<i>Mustard</i>	48
<i>Myopia</i>	ii. 163

N.

N <i>Ails</i>	21
<i>Nasal Bag</i>	35
<i>Nausea</i>	ii. 192
<i>Neck</i>	25
<i>Nephritis</i>	211
<i>Nerves</i>	20
<i>Nervous Consumption</i>	271
— Fever	66, 85
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— Prognostics	86
— who liable to it	87
— Cause	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure	88
— Madnefs supervening to it, how cured	92
— Casual Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— Stoppage of the Lochia in it, how cured	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Nervous Parts</i> , their Consent	57
<i>Night-Mare</i>	ii. 179
<i>Nipples</i> chapp'd, how cured,	ii. 258
<i>Nodes</i> , how cured	ii. 59
<i>Non-naturals</i>	45
<i>Nodulus</i> to smell to	ii. 255, 3
<i>Noife</i> in the Ears	ii. 172
<i>Nose</i>	24
— Bleeding at	ii. 100
— Mucus of	35
<i>Nuts</i>	47
<i>Nutmegs</i>	48

O.

O <i>Ails</i>	47
<i>Obscurity</i> of Sight	ii. 163
<i>Oesophagus</i>	24
<i>Oil</i> camphorated antiphlogistic	171, 6
— antispasmodic	214, 4
— of Myrrh	ii. 217, 6
— good to cure the Gutta Ro-	<i>ibid.</i>
— facia	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Oil</i> for a Noife in the Ears	ii. 173, 1
	<i>Ointment</i>

<i>Ointment anthelmintic</i>	ii. 278. 3	<i>Peripneumony</i> the malignant will not	
— for a Chancre	ii. 46, 14	— bear large Bleeding	201
— for the Itch	ii. 96, 12	— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— for a scald Head	ii. 71, 3, ii. 215, 2	— Regimen	202
<i>Opiates</i> the only remedy in the Opisthotonos	288*	— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— in the Lockt-Jaw	300*	<i>Peripneumony</i> catarrhal	203
<i>Opi. botonos</i>	283*	— Symptoms and Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Ophthalmia</i>	214	<i>Peripneumony</i> putrid	<i>ibid.</i>
— internal	<i>ibid.</i>	— Symptoms and Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Oranges</i> excellent in the Scurvy	284	— Signs of its turning to an Abscess	204
<i>Organical</i> Parts	22	— Cure of an Abscess	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Organs</i> of Sight	23	<i>Peripneumony</i> bastard	205
<i>Orthophæna</i>	248	— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Ozana</i>	ii. 57, ii. 175	— what Time it appears	<i>ibid.</i>
P.		— Prognostics	206
<i>Pain</i> at the Stomach	335	— Regimen	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Pains</i> after Delivery	ii. 253	— Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Palpitation</i> of the Heart	ii. 185	<i>Perspiration</i> insensible	32
<i>Paulsey</i>	16, 229	<i>Peruvian</i> Bark given in various	
— defined	<i>ibid.</i>	— Forms for Agues of every kind	75, 77, 78
— Causes	<i>ibid.</i>	— compounded infusion of it	
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>	— in nervous Fevers	90
— Regimen in it	<i>ibid.</i>	— in spotted Fevers	109
— Cure	230	— compound Decoction of it	
<i>Palsey</i> of the East-Indies	232	— in Goal Fevers	112
<i>Pancreatic</i> Juice	38	— cures bilious Fevers of the	
<i>Pannus</i>	ii. 165	— Camp, when there are short intire	
<i>Paraphimosis</i>	ii. 32, 46	— Intermissions	158
<i>Paraphrenitis</i>	208	— cures the malignant Quin-	
<i>Paraplegia</i>	16, 227	— fey	182
<i>Parakynanche</i> , what	169	— good in the Measles	184
<i>Parasynanche</i> , what	<i>ibid.</i>	— cures the strumous Oph-	
<i>Parsley</i>	47	— thalmia	217, ii. 80
<i>Passions</i> of the Mind, their Influence	52	— cures Hectic Fevers	224
<i>Peaches</i>	47	— cures the Epilepsy	237
<i>Pears</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	— cures St. Vitus's Dance	241
<i>Peas</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	— cures the Hooping Cough	255, 256
<i>Pepper</i>	48	— cures spitting of Blood	259
<i>Pericarpia</i> Febrifuge	79, 20, 21	— excellent in a Consump-	
<i>Periostrum</i>	18	— tion	262
<i>Peripneumony</i>	199	— good in the intermitting pu-	
— several kinds of it	<i>ibid.</i>	— trid Fever of Consumptions	269
— general Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>	— good in the Hysteric Pas-	
— in the Cure great Regard		— sion	ii. 134
— must be had to the different Stages	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Peruvian</i> Bark the best Remedy in the	
— the violent Sort attended		— most malignant and fatal Fevers	298
— with an excessive Weakness	200	— A Preservative in rainy	
		— and sickly Seasons	299
		<i>Peruvian</i>	

<i>Peruvian</i> Bark with <i>Æthiops</i> mineral cures the Rheumatism ii. 15	<i>Phrensy</i> , Prognostics 1892
— cures the King's-Evil ii. 77	— Cure 190
— cures a pimpled Face ii. 78	<i>Phthisis</i> 256
— cures malignant Ulcers ii. 79	— Cause <i>ibid.</i>
— cures Semigangrenes <i>ibid.</i>	— Forerunners of it 257
— cures Cachexies, with foul Obstructions ii. 50	— how it begins <i>ibid.</i>
— stops Gangrenes and Morti- fications <i>ibid.</i>	— Prognostics 220
— good for Hæmorrhages in general ii. 103, ii. 105	— Cure 261
— in hysteric Convulsions ii. 127	<i>Pia Mater</i> 22
<i>Peruvian</i> Bark good in Hiccups ii. 187	<i>Piles</i> ii. 103
— good in Tremors ii. 188	— Bleeding <i>Piles</i> <i>ibid.</i>
— good in a Languor ii. 189	— not always a Disease <i>ibid.</i>
— good against Worms ii. 199	— when pernicious <i>ibid.</i>
— cures Suppression of Urine from a Debility of the Extrusores Urinæ ii. 205	— periodical in some <i>ibid.</i>
— good in a Diabetes ii. 208	— forerunners of the Flux <i>ibid.</i>
— good in colliquative Sweats ii. 209	— whence the Flux proceeds ii. 104
— cures an immoderate Flux of the Menfes, and all periodical Hæ- morrhages ii. 226	— who subject to it <i>ibid.</i>
— cures Aphthæ in Fevers <i>ib.</i>	— when dangerous <i>ibid.</i>
<i>Pestilential</i> Fever 113	— Cure <i>ibid.</i>
— propagated by Contagion alone <i>ibid.</i>	— Blind <i>Piles</i> ii. 105
— sometimes kills in a day or two <i>ibid.</i>	— how known <i>ibid.</i>
— abates in cold Weather <i>ibid.</i>	<i>Pills</i> of <i>Alicant</i> Soap ii. 4, 3
— worst in hot Climates <i>ibid.</i>	— anodyne and purging 314, 1, 2
— its Venom swallowed with the Air <i>ibid.</i>	— antiasthmatic 248, 1, 249, 8
— Symptoms <i>ibid.</i>	— antiarthritic ii. 27
— in what like the Small-Pox 117	— antiepileptic 236, 5, 237, 10
— Cure 118	— antihysteric ii. 126, 2, 3, ii. 12 13, 14
— few Medicines best 120	— antihydrotic 301, 5, 7
<i>Phimosi</i> ii. 32, 40	— antispasmodic 354, 3, 242, 6, ii. 356, 3
<i>Phlegmon</i> 70	— balsamic 264, 17
<i>Phrensy</i> 70, 188	— Bellost's imitated ii. 61
— seldom a primary Disease 189	— Chalybeate ii. 132, 4
— symptomatic in acute Dis- eases <i>ibid.</i>	— for the Chlorosis ii. 218, 1, 2
— white Faces always a fatal Sign <i>ibid.</i>	— diaphoretic with Opium 264 15, 16
— Symptoms <i>ibid.</i>	— emmenagogic ii. 221, 1, ii. 25
	— foetid ii. 133, 12
	— for Gleet ii. 44, 7
	— for the Head-ach 351, 2
	— for a Gonorrhæa ii. 34, 2
	— against the Itch ii. 94, 4
	— laxative and paregoric 264, 12
	— against the Leprosy ii. 92, 14
	— Morgan's ii. 61, 14
	— nephritic ii. 4, 3, 51
	— odontalgic 357, 1
	— for the Piles ii. 105, 6
	<i>Pills</i> ,

- Pills*, purgative 250, 10, 302, 5, 7,
ii. 230, 2
—sudorific 354, 3
—purgative mercurial for the Bite of
a mad Dog ii. 150, 8
—resolvent ii. 122, 6
—purging in the Leprosy ii. 90, 1
—purgative mercurial 215, 324, 2,
3, 330, 331, 1, 332, 2
ii. 171, 4
—Steel ii. 171, 4
—Styptic ii. 255, 1
—resolving laxative ii. 353, 2
—for the Tooth-ach 358, 1
Pissing of Blood ii. 108
—pure Blood proceeds from the Kid-
neys *ibid.*
—but of Coffee-colour, when it pre-
cedes a Fit of the Gravel *ibid.*
—a small Quantity of dark Blood
proceeds from the Bladder *ibid.*
—Signs when it proceeds from the
Ureters *ibid.*
—Signs when it comes from the
Bladder ii. 109
—Causes and Cure *ibid.*
—Ulcers of the Kidneys or Bladder,
how cured ii. 109
—Astringents dangerous ii. 110
Plague ii. 262, 3, 4, 5
Plaster 171
—antidysenteric for Infants ii. 274, 4
—antispasmodic 212, 3
—for a Bougie ii. 42, 5
—for the Ear-ach ii. 45
—Febrifuge 79, 20
Pleurisy 191
—Symptoms *ibid.*
—Pulse like the tense String of a mu-
sical Instrument, and is the inse-
parable Sign *ibid.*
—Prognostics 192
—Regimen *ibid.*
—Cure 193
—Symptoms when it terminates in an
Abscess 196
—which ends in a Consumption or
Empyema *ibid.*
Pleurisy Bastard is seated in the exter-
nal parts 196
—Symptoms 197
Pleurisy, Bastard, Cause 197
—a kind of Rheumatism *ibid.*
—who subject to it 198
—Cure *ibid.*
Poisons, mineral ii. 151
—Vegetable *ibid.*
—Arsenic ii. 151, 156
—Cobalt ii. 155
—Glas of Antimony ii. 156
—*Datura* ii. 151
—Hemlock ii. 157
—Hyoſciamus ii. 151
—*Nux vomica* ii. 158
—Wolf's Bane ii. 157
—Quickſilver ii. 156
—By the Bite of an Asp ii. 154
—A Rattle-Snake ii. 153
—A Spider ii. 154
—A Toad ii. 155
—A Viper ii. 152
Poitou, Colic of 327
Polypus of the Heart ii. 186
Posture erect in some Diseases, occa-
sions Death 95
Pot-Herbs ii. 49
Potion purging common of Syden-
ham ii. 53, 1
—Antifebrile of Crollius 76, 6
—Emetic 323, 1
—for Gleets ii. 44, 8
—laxative 84, 3, 142, 2, 249, 7,
360, 1, ii. 9, 6. ii. 121, 4
—Paregoric 269, 34
—Purging ii. 53, 1, ii. 94, 2,
216, 6, 302, 3, 4, 363, ii. 94, 3
—to purify the Blood ii. 216, 3
Porri ii. 47
Powder absorbent 94, 1, 128, 1
—absorbent and cooling 155
—absorbent for Infants ii. 276, 1,
2, 3
—Alexipharmic 144, 7, 8, 9,
91, 9, 10, 11
—Antiarthritic ii. 26, 5. ii. 28
—Antiepileptic 235, 1, 3, 4, 7,
8, 9
—for Infants ii. 273, 1, 2
—Antiparalytic 231, 7
—Antiphlogistic 138, 1, 172, 15,
194, 5, 269, 30
Powder,

Powder Aperient and absorbent 270, 37
 —against an Atrophy in Children ii. 270
Powders aperient for a Cancer ii. 83, 1, 2, 3
 —attenuating in a Cachexy 281
 —against the Bite of a mad Dog ii. 146, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
 —against spitting of Blood 258
 —cooling 269, 30
 —Cordial 91, 4, 5, 6
 —Carminative 318, 3, 4
 —Cephalic 233, 1, 235, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9
 —against the Jaundice of Infants ii. 275, 5
 —Chalybeate ii. 133, 9
 —Diaphoretic 80, 1, 84, 1, 91, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 128, 3, 214, 1, 2, 218, 8, 245, 4.
 —Diaphoretic and Absorbent 94, 1
 —Diaphoretic, cooling 138, 1, ii. 235, 1.
 —Emetic 203, 13, 227, 2
 —Emetic and purging 75, 1
 —for the Gripes in Children ii. 244
 —Febrifuge 77, 12, 13, 14
 —for a Gutta Serena ii. 162, 1
 —to prevent the Return of Fits of the Gravel ii. 6, 5
 —for the King's Evil ii. 76, 5, 8
 —Pectoral Chalybeate 270, 37
 —laxative in Agues 78, 14
 —with Musk, Cordial 91, 11
 —purging 300, 1, ii, 24, 1
 —against spasmodic Strictures of the Lungs 259, 5
 —Ophthalmic ii. 165, 1, 2, 3
 —Resolvent ii. 222, 7
 —for the Stone ii. 7, 6
 —Strengthening ii. 248
 —purgative for Children ii. 263, 164, 6, 7, 8, ii. 321, 20
 —Saline, detergent 75, 4
 —Sneezing 227, 4

—Styptic 258, 1, 259, 6, ii. 226, 3
 —Sudorific ii. 35, 43
 —for the Vertigo ii. 121, 23
 —for the Worms ii. 278, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Procidencia Uteri ii. 242
Pterigium ii. 165
Ptisan, Opening 362, 2
Phthifis 256
Pulse, and its Differences 52, 56
Solano's, Prognostics from it 56
 —frequent not always the Sign of a Fever 63
 —low, quick and unequal in a nervous fever 85
Pulvis. See *Cataplasma*
Puncta Lachrymalia 23
Purslane 47

Q *Quinsey* 69, 168
 —most ripe between the Spring and the Summer *ibid.*
 —where seated *ibid.*
 —Symptoms *ibid.*
 —either true or spurious 169
 —dry and highly ardent *ibid.*
 —moist and mucous *ibid.*
 —Cause *ibid.*
 —necessary to keep the Body open 170
Quinsey malignant 174
 —Symptoms 182
 —when it seizes the patient *ibid.*
 —Cure 178, 182
 —whom it chiefly attacks *ibid.*
 —cured by the Bark *ibid.*
 —the Cure, how compleated 184
 —the Bark a Cure when complicated with the Measles *ibid.*
Quotidian Ague has a Fit every Day 73
Quartan Ague has two Fits in four Days 72

R *Attle*, Snake, Bite of ii. 153
Respiratoin 44
Rheumatism 13, ii. 10
Rheumatism,

- Rheumatism*, when predominant *ibid.*
 ———— who most liable to it ii. 11
 ———— Symptoms *ibid.*
 ———— Cause *ibid.*
 ———— Cure *ibid.*
Rhubarb proper to begin the Cure in
 some Agues 77
 ———— of great use in the Gout
 ii. 23
Rice 47
Rickets ii. 279
Rye 46
- S**
- Sadness*, its Effects 3
Saliva 35
Salivation, how performed ii. 51
Salt, factitious for a Gargle 172
Sarsaparilla cures the Pox ii. 64
Scabby Eruptions ii. 261
Scald Head. See *Tinea Capitis*
Scarlet Fever 128
 ———— chiefly affects children *ibid.*
 ———— irregular red Spots the dis-
 tinguishing Symptom *ibid.*
 ———— Regimen *ibid.*
Sciatica ii. 29
Scotomia ii. 119
Scrofula ii. 72
Scrotum, Dropsy of 307
Scurvy 281
 ———— who most liable to it *ibid.*
 ———— Symptoms 282
 ———— different States *ibid.*
 ———— to prevent at Land 283
 ———— at Sea 284
 ———— Cure 288, 289, 291
 ———— Gums sprung, how cured
 288
 ———— Ulcers of the Legs how
 treated 289
 ———— Diarrhoea, how treated *ibid.*
Scurvy cold, how cured 290
 ———— hot or alkaline, how cured
 291
 ———— muriatic, how cured *ibid.*
Seamen, of preserving their health
 293
Seasons of the Year, Diseases of 33
Sebaceous Humour 34
Senegal Fever 164
- Senses*, Disorders of ii. 759
Serpigo ii. 210
Serum of the Blood 29
Shallots 47
Shingles ii. 211
Sight, Obscurity of ii. 163
Similar Parts 17
Simple Fever, caused by whatever
 greatly rarifies the Blood 63
Skin 21
Skin, Diseases of ii. 210
Sleep, how to be regulated 50
 ———— Want of ii. 262
Sleepiness ii. 178
Sleepy Diseases ii. 113
Slow Fever 68, 220
 ———— from Crudities 221
 ———— from Disorders of the Hy-
 pochondria 222
 ———— Erosion of the Stomach and
 Bowels *ibid.*
 ———— Loss of necessary fluids *ibid.*
 ———— Spirituous Liquors 223
 ———— Suppression of the Menfes
ibid.
 ———— *Marasmus senilis* *ibid.*
Small-pox 132
 ———— bloody 136
 ———— confluent 133
 ———— crystalline 136, 140
 ———— distinct 132
 ———— malignant 135, 140
 ———— simple 135
 ———— watry 135, 141
 ———— Cure 137
 ———— Fever of Despumation 138
 ———— of Maturation *ibid.*
 ———— of Retrocession, or the se-
 condary Fever 139
 ———— Cure of the crystalline fort
 140
 ———— watry fort incurable 141
 ———— best to open the Body at the
 Decline of every fort *ibid.*
 ———— taking Patients out of Bed
 dangerous 142
Smelling, Organs of 24
 ———— Disorders of ii. 173
Sneezing, violent ii. 185
Seda ii. 194

INDEX of Diseases and their Remedies.

359

<i>Solano</i> , his Prognostics from the Pulse	56	<i>Stone</i> in the Kidneys, how known	ii. 7
<i>Solids</i> of the Body	17	<i>Stone</i> Colic	11
<i>Sorrel</i>	47	<i>Strawberries</i>	48
<i>Sorrow</i> , continual, its Influence	52	<i>Strabismus</i>	ii. 164
<i>Soup</i> or Broth	48	<i>Sublimatus corrosivus</i> , a Solution of,	ii. 43
<i>Spasms</i>	ii. 182	Note	ii. 43
—Cynic	ii. 185, 299*	—cures recent Gonorrhœas in	ibid.
—of the lower Jaw	ii. 184, 293*	Women	ibid.
—the Cause of the febrile Motion	63	—takes the Yaws off the Skin	ibid.
<i>Species</i> , Antispasmodic	354. 2, 6	—cures cutaneous Eruptions	in the Pox
<i>Species</i> to cure an Erysipelas	148, 1		ii. 59, 11
<i>Speech</i> , Organs of	25	<i>Suffusion</i>	ii. 162
<i>Spice</i>	48	<i>Succory</i>	47
<i>Spider</i> , Bite of	ii. 154	<i>Sugillation</i> of the Eye	ii. 167
<i>Spirits</i> , Animal	34, 43	<i>Sweat</i> , Matter of	32
<i>Spot</i> or Speck in the Eye	ii. 166	<i>Sweating</i> excessive	ii. 209
<i>Spotted</i> Fever	66, 97	<i>Swimming</i> in the Head	ii. 110
—Cause	ibid.	<i>Synanche</i> , what	169
—Symptoms	98	<i>Syncope</i>	ii. 180
—Prognostics	99, 102	<i>Synochus</i> , or continual Fever without	Remission
—contagious, and how	104		66, 149
—Regimen	ibid.	<i>Synovia</i>	41
—Cure	106, &c.	<i>Swelling</i> , white	ii. 81
<i>Steam</i> s, Detergent, Antiputrescent	182		
—emollient, good in the Quinfey	172		
—in an Albugo	ii. 166		
—Antiseptic in the malignant fore Throat	182		
<i>Stitch</i> in the Side. See <i>Spasms</i>			
<i>Stomach</i> , Inflammation of	69, 166		
—Symptoms	ibid.		
—a Disease not uncommon	ib.		
—how distinguished from the Cardialgia	ibid.		
—how distinguished from an Inflammation of the Intestines	ibid.		
—Prognostics	ibid.		
—Regimen	ibid.		
—Cause various	ibid.		
—Cure	ibid.		
—Heat of	ii. 129		
—Pain of	ii. 195		
<i>Stone</i> of the Bladder	ii. 7		
—Medicines for	ibid.		
—in the Gall-bladder	359		

T.

<i>Tasting</i> , Organs of	24
—Defects of	ii. 176
<i>Tapping</i> for the Dropsy	305
<i>Tea</i>	48
<i>Tears</i>	35
<i>Teeth</i>	18
—difficult Breeding of	ii. 271
<i>Transparent</i> , what	41
—cold, melancholy	ibid.
—or atribilious	ibid.
—dry and bilious	ibid.
—equal	ibid.
—hot or sanguineous	ibid.
—moist or phlegmatic	ibid.
<i>Tenesmus</i> , its cure	ii. 54, 4
<i>Terror</i> , its Effects	2
<i>Tertian</i> Fever or Ague	71
—attacks persons of all Ages,	Temperaments and Sexes
—its Symptoms	ibid.
—Prognostics	74
—Cure	ibid.

Tertian

<i>Tertian</i> Fever, spurious or bastard,	
has milder Symptoms	71
— is more lingering	72
— Laffitude and Want of Appetite on the well Day	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Tertian</i> irregular	<i>ibid.</i>
—the coming on of its Fits irregular	<i>ibid.</i>
—is generally epidemic	<i>ibid.</i>
— appears in Summer or Autumn	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Tertian</i> double	<i>ibid.</i>
— has Fits every Day, which come on at the same Time every other Day	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Tertian</i> continual is when the Fits only remit	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Tertian</i> endemic frequent in marshy Places	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Testicles</i>	27
<i>Tettars</i>	ii. 211
<i>Thirst</i> unquenchable	ii. 193
<i>Tincture</i> of the Bark, Cordial Febrifuge	90, 3
— Febrifuge	75, 3
— against spitting of Blood	258, 3
— Stomachic	33, 1, ii. 194, 1
— Antihydropic	304, 12
<i>Thorax</i>	24
<i>Throat</i> , fore, putrid	174
<i>Thrush</i>	ii. 263, ii. 49
<i>Tinea Capitis</i>	ii. 215
<i>Tinnitus aurium</i>	ii. 172
<i>Toad</i> , Poison of	ii. 155
<i>Tongue</i>	24
<i>Touching</i> , Defects of	ii. 177
<i>Tooth-ach</i>	355
<i>Teeth</i> , how cured	ii. 59
<i>Tracheasmen</i> , Diseases of	4
<i>Trachea Arteria</i> , or Wind-pipe	24
<i>Trembling</i>	ii. 188
<i>Troches</i> . See <i>Lozenges</i>	
<i>Truffles</i>	49
<i>Tubercles</i> , and scirrhus Cords of the Penis	ii. 47
<i>Turky</i> , Corn	46
<i>Turpentine</i> , ætherial Oil of, a Remedy for the Hip-Gout	ii. 31
<i>Tympany</i>	299

V.

<i>V</i> <i>Eins</i>	19
<i>Veneræal</i> Excrefcences	ii. 47
<i>Vertigo</i>	ii. 119
— Prognostics	ii. 120
— Causes and Cure	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure, when it endangers the Sight	ii. 121
— senilis	ii. 189
<i>Vinegar</i>	48
<i>Vitrious</i> Humour of the Eye	24
<i>St. Vitus's</i> Dance	238
— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
— Forerunners of it	239
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure	240
<i>Ulcer</i> of the Lungs	256
— Kidneys	212, ii. 109
— Bladder	214, ii. 109, ii. 204
— Womb	ii. 271
— of the Nostrils	ii. 7, ii. 175
<i>Umbilical</i> Region	26
<i>Unguent</i> , Antiparalytic	230, 3, 4
— Chancres	ii. 46, 14
— for the Itch	ii. 95, 7, 8
— for the Leprosy	ii. 25, 8
— Mercurial for the Itch	ii. 95, 10, 12
— for a <i>Tinea Capitis</i> , or scald Head	ii. 215, 2
— against the Yaws	ii. 71, 3
<i>Unguis</i> of the Eye	ii. 165
<i>Vomica</i> of the Lungs	259
— Its Symptoms and Effects	<i>ib.</i>
— Cure	260
<i>Vomit</i> antimonial in the Apoplexy	227, 1, 2
<i>Vomiting</i> , what it is	332
— its various Causes	333
— Signs when approaching	<i>ibid.</i>
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Vomiting</i> of Blood	334
— its Forerunners and Attendants	335
— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
— Cure in the Paroxysm	<i>ibid.</i>
— out of the Paroxysm	336
<i>Vomiting</i> and Looseness	339
See <i>Cholera Mortus</i>	

Urethra,

<i>Urethra</i> , Carnosities of	ii. 38	————— in Children	ii. 261
<i>Urine</i>	37	<i>Wind-pipe</i> , see <i>Trachea Arteria</i> .	
————— Prognostics from	38	<i>Wine</i>	48
————— bloody	ii. 108	————— to prevent the Return of	
————— Difficulty or Suppression		an Ague	79, 24
of	ii. 201	————— good in nervous Fevers	89
————— in Children	ii. 369	————— in the last State of a Gout	
<i>Uterus</i> , Abscess of	ii. 236	Fever	111
————— Cancer of	ii. 240	————— Antihydrotic	302, 11
————— Dropsy of	ii. 241	————— Antiscorbutic	293, 5
————— Gangrene of	ii. 238	————— Strengthening	ii. 223, 9
————— Hæmorrhage of	ii. 223	<i>Womb</i> , see <i>Uterus</i>	
————— Inflammation of	ii. 232	<i>Women's Diseases</i>	ii. 253
————— Procidentia of	ii. 242	<i>Worms</i>	ii. 197, ii. 277
————— Scirrhus of	ii. 239		
————— Ulcer of	ii. 236		

Y.

W.

W <i>Arts venereal</i>	ii. 33
<i>Watching</i>	50, ii. 177,
	ii. 262
————— in Children	ii. 262
<i>Water</i> , Cordial	121, 4
————— Antiarthritic	ii. 24, 3
————— Antiparalytic	230, 2
————— Antiscorbutic	292, 2
————— for the Itch	ii. 96, 11
————— for a Gleet	ii. 44, 1
<i>Watery Eye</i>	ii. 169
<i>Wheat</i>	46
<i>Whites</i>	ii. 227
<i>White Swellings</i>	ii. 81
<i>Wind Colic</i>	317

Y <i>aws</i>	ii. 67
————— endemic in <i>Africa</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
————— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
————— are infectious	ii. 68
————— may be cured by a long	
Course of <i>Æthiops mineralis</i>	ii. 70
————— Symptoms of this disease	
ill-cured	70
<i>Yellow Fever</i>	160
————— Symptoms	<i>ibid.</i>
————— Prognostics	<i>ibid.</i>
————— Cure	61

Z.

Z <i>Ona ignea</i> , or Shingles,	ii. 4
--	-------

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